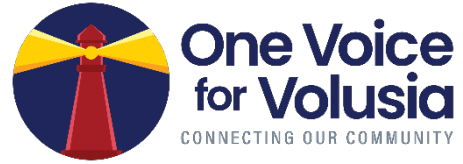2024

Flagler & Volusia Counties

Community Health Needs Assessment

Prepared by the Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc.

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Data Disclaimer

The information contained in this report reflects qualitative opinion data collected during the assessment process. Comments and discussions are summarized and accurately catalogued from the facilitated discussions. These cannot be attributed to one person; rather these are summaries of a group discussion in aggregate. Furthermore, the contents are the views of county residents gathered during the community engagement phase of the project and do not represent official views of, nor an endorsement by, the Florida Department of Health.

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This Community Health Needs Assessment funded by Flagler Cares, One Voice for Volusia, AdventHealth, Halifax Health, Florida Department of Health in Flagler County, and Florida Department of Health in Volusia County has a publication date of November 13th, 2024.

Executive Summary

The Florida Department of Health in Flagler County, the Florida Department of Health in Volusia County, AdventHealth, Halifax Health, Flagler Cares, and One Voice for Volusia (also known as The Cooperative) partnered with the Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc., to conduct the 2024 Flagler and Volusia counties Collaborative Community Health Needs Assessment. This assessment aimed to provide primary and secondary data to educate and mobilize the Flagler and Volusia counties' communities, develop priorities, garner resources, and plan actions to improve the public's health. A group comprised of community leaders from local medical and behavioral health providers, social service agencies, civic organizations, and minority and faith-based groups in Flagler and Volusia counties convened to (1) review the outcomes of the 2022 health needs assessment, and (2) launch the 2024 collaborative assessment of the overall health status and priority health issues facing Flagler and Volusia counties residents.

Data for the Community Health Needs Assessment was collected across several categories: socioeconomic conditions, physical environment characteristics, health outcomes, health behaviors, and access to healthcare. The data included indicators focused on disease rates, housing, risky health behaviors, health indicators, hospital utilization, and healthcare resources and providers.

Input from Flagler and Volusia County residents was obtained through 1,355 responses to the community survey and from ten focus groups with diverse populations. The community survey and focus groups allowed Flagler and Volusia County residents aged 18 and older to voice their opinions on healthcare and the quality of life. Additionally, key stakeholder interviews provided insight into the health of residents in both counties and the availability of resources for subpopulations. Through the community survey, focus groups, and key stakeholder interviews, several priority health issues were identified. Survey respondents identified top health concerns: mental health, drug abuse, lack of access to healthcare, obesity/overweight, and child abuse. The focus groups identified key health issues: access to healthcare, mental health and substance use, disease prevention and lifestyle behaviors, socioeconomic factors and disparities, and vulnerable populations and areas. The key stakeholders identified priority health areas: mental health and substance use, access to healthcare services, transportation challenges, aging populations, and socioeconomic factors. Secondary data indicators supported the key health issues identified in the qualitative analysis. The overall key themes from both primary and secondary data are as follows: economic stability & social and community context, health care access & quality, health communication & preventative care, mental health & disorders and drug & alcohol use, and neighborhood & built environment.

To further narrow down these priorities to the top three focus areas, input was sought from the community through a preliminary data release meeting on September 11, 2024 where the findings of the assessment were discussed. Feedback was requested from the community: "On a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being top priority and 5 being lowest priority, please rank the 5 key health issues in order of importance to be included in the CHIP (Community Health Improvement Plan)." Voting results showed that **mental health and disorders and drug and alcohol use** were the top priority, followed by **health care access and quality**, and **economic stability and social and community context**.

This assessment highlights areas where specific interventions and policy changes could have the biggest impact. Once key strategies are selected based on their potential effectiveness and the community's capacity to implement them, the health improvement process can begin. From there, steps will be taken to move toward healthier Flagler and Volusia counties.

Introduction

In April 2024, leaders from the Florida Department of Health in Flagler County (DOH-Flagler), the Florida Department of Health in Volusia County (DOH-Volusia), AdventHealth, Halifax Health, Flagler Cares, and One Voice for Volusia came together to launch an assessment of the overall health status and priority health issues facing Flagler and Volusia counties' residents. The Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc. (HPCNEF) was subcontracted to guide and facilitate the process.

Several key healthcare and community stakeholders were invited to join the Steering Committee and participate in the assessment by representing the needs of their clients, constituents, and communities. In all, 22 community leaders contributed to the process by completing a key stakeholder interview, and 1,462 residents contributed to the assessment by participating in focus group discussions and completing a community survey.

The Steering Committee elected to utilize a modified *"MAPP"* community assessment model, as recommended by the Florida Department of Health as well as the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO). *MAPP*, an acronym for "*Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership*", is a community-based participatory model that relies on the existing expertise of community representatives to identify, prioritize, and collectively address the county's most prevalent health concerns. This type of collaborative two-county needs assessment was last completed for Flagler and Volusia counties in 2022, and it is recommended to re-occur every three to five years.

Components of the Community Health Needs Assessment included an analysis of available demographic data, health statistics, and health care access indicators for county residents. Community input was obtained from ten focus group discussions among key subpopulations such as the behavioral health community, minority residents, parents, and business professionals. Key stakeholder interviews solicited community leaders' opinions on healthcare services, quality of life issues, and the health status of Flagler and Volusia counties' populations. Detailed information summarizing each of these components is included in this report.

During the final community meeting, members of the Steering Committee, along with other community members, made recommendations regarding the key health issues utilizing a summary of the data and information obtained through the four integrated assessments outlined in the MAPP model (Exhibit 1). The final section of this report includes a summary of the group's recommendations on Flagler and Volusia counties' priority health issues.

This assessment is the product of a collective and collaborative effort from various dedicated health and social service providers and other invaluable community stakeholders from across all regions of Flagler and Volusia counties. The findings from this community health needs assessment are recommended to guide health and social service providers in the counties in their program development efforts over the next three to five years.

Methodology

The Florida Department of Health recommends implementing evidence-based and effective assessment models such as the National Association of County and City Health Officials' (NACCHO's) *Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP)* model for community health planning. This model was developed to provide a strategic approach to community

health improvement by helping communities identify and use existing resources wisely, consider unique local conditions and needs, and form effective partnerships for action (NACCHO, n.d.). The model includes six distinct phases:

1. Partnership development and organizing for success
2. Visioning
3. The Four MAPP assessments
   - Community Health Status Assessment
   - Community Strength and Themes Assessment
   - Local Public Health System Assessment
   - Forces of Change Assessment
4. Identifying strategic issues
5. Formulating goals and strategies
6. Action (program planning, implementation, and evaluation)

EXHIBIT 1: THE MAPP MODEL

Flagler and Volusia counties are fortunate to have long-standing, proactive leadership within their health care network who strongly value solid and collaborative relationships with other health and support service providers throughout the community. DOH-Flagler, DOH-Volusia, AdventHealth, Halifax Health, Flagler Cares, and One Voice for Volusia (also known as The Cooperative) maintain strong relationships with multiple local health and social services providers. The Cooperative invited key stakeholders from the community to act as a platform and Steering Committee for this Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) process.

On April 23, 2024, 41 stakeholders in Flagler and Volusia counties gathered to kick off the CHNA. In this meeting, HPCNEF staff introduced the project and highlighted the benefits and expected outcomes of the CHNA process. Emphasis was placed on the *community-driven* nature of the health assessment process, meaning key stakeholders within the community would be charged with developing the county's health priorities and proposing strategies to address them. Members were also provided with a complete overview of the MAPP assessment process, a preliminary timeline of when each component should occur, and guidance on how they could most effectively contribute to the process.

The visioning phase of the MAPP process was started during the kickoff meeting. Stakeholders were given the following four questions, and their responses were synthesized and used to draft vision statements, which were then presented to and voted on by the Steering Committee.

- What does health mean to you?
- What characteristics, factors, and attributes are needed for healthy Flagler and Volusia counties?
- What does having a healthy community mean?
- What are the policies, environments, actions, and behaviors needed to support a healthy community?

The vision statement finalized by the Steering Committee was:

Flagler and Volusia Counties: Building a Healthy Community Where Every Voice Matters and Every Person Counts

At the same CHNA kickoff meeting, HPCNEF staff presented and discussed the proposed data obtained through the recommended *Community Health Status Assessment*, the first of the four MAPP assessments. The discussion included an analysis of population demographics and socioeconomic indicators, disease and death rates, healthcare utilization statistics, and access to healthcare indicators. The data was provided in two primary formats: (1) trend diagrams showing changes over time using three-year rolling averages and (2) diagrams comparing different populations. Furthermore, findings relevant to the Flagler and Volusia CHNA were acquired from the county's most recent Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and County Health Rankings.

Wider community input was sought from April to July 2024 through the *Community Strengths and Themes Assessment*, which included several key stakeholder interviews, community surveys, and targeted focus group discussions across the counties. The key stakeholder interviews were conducted via Microsoft Teams and Zoom virtual meetings with organizations and individuals throughout Flagler and Volusia counties chosen by DOH-Flagler, DOH-Volusia, AdventHealth, Halifax Health, Flagler Cares, and One Voice for Volusia. Twenty-two key stakeholder interviews were completed. A total of 1,355 community surveys were included in the analysis. There were ten focus groups held in locations throughout both counties. Findings from the key stakeholder interviews, community surveys, and focus groups were compiled and analyzed by HPCNEF staff.

In June and July 2024, the key community stakeholders completed a *Local Public Health System Performance Assessment* survey, utilizing guidance provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) under the National Public Health Performance Standards Program (NPHPSP). Key community leaders, DOH-Flagler staff, and DOH-Volusia staff first reviewed the county's public health safety net composition to include all entities that serve the county's most vulnerable residents. HPCNEF staff then guided the key community leaders, DOH-Flagler staff, and DOH-Volusia staff through a broad definition of each of the *CDC's 10 Essential Public Health Services*. Afterward, the members voted on the degree to which each essential service is effective throughout the county. In this way, strengths and gaps in the county's health care safety net and

public health system were identified and considered throughout the remainder of the planning process.

In addition, a **_Forces of Change Assessment_** analyzed current and expected county patterns, such as recent and predicted economic conditions, changing and emerging community cultural characteristics, and policy changes or shifts affecting community and organizational capacity and resources. Several key community stakeholders participated in a group exercise to identify the _Forces of Change_ at work in Flagler and Volusia counties that could potentially impact the health of residents, both positively and negatively. The members categorized local, state, and national "forces" into three distinct categories:

- **<u>Trends</u> are patterns over time**, such as migration in and out of a community or a growing disillusionment with the government.
- **<u>Factors</u> are discrete elements**, such as a community's large ethnic population, an urban setting, or a jurisdiction's proximity to a major waterway.
- **<u>Events</u> are one-time occurrences**, such as a hospital closure, a natural disaster, or the passage of new legislation.

After, the members were asked to consider trends, factors, and events in various contexts, including community, economic, educational, environmental, ethical/legal, government/political, science/technology, and social.

Key issues and themes were recorded and updated throughout the process based on empirical evidence and community discussion. Subsequently, key issues were consolidated and prioritized based on the scope and severity of need and the availability of resources.

With the qualitative and quantitative data collected and analyzed from all four MAPP assessments, the next stage was identifying strategic issues. During this process phase, the community's most important issues were ranked in an ordered list. This prioritization activity was completed using input from the community through a preliminary release meeting on September 11, 2024. In this meeting, the current findings of the four assessments were discussed. Then feedback was requested from the attendees: "On a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being top priority and 5 being lowest priority, please rank the 5 key health issues in order of importance to be included in the CHIP." Voting narrowed down Flagler and Volusia counties' health priorities to the top three, which will be used as cornerstones for health improvement planning in the future.

Community Health Status Assessment

A core element of the MAPP model is the *Community Health Status Assessment*. This portion of the process comprises secondary data from diverse sources. Data from this section of the report can be used to explore and understand the health needs of Flagler and Volusia counties, as well as for specific demographic, socioeconomic, and geographic subsets. The following summary includes data from these areas:

- Geography and Governance
- Population Characteristics
- Physical Environment
- Health Outcomes

Many of the data exhibits contain standardized rates to compare Flagler and Volusia counties to the state of Florida as a whole. It is important to remember to interpret these rates with caution when incidence rates are low (e.g., the number of new cases is small). Small variations from year to year can result in substantial shifts in the standardized rates.

Geography and Governance

Flagler County is 31 miles south of St. Augustine and 24 miles north of Daytona Beach. The county comprises five municipalities—Beverly Beach, Bunnell, Flagler Beach, Marineland, and Palm Coast. The municipalities have incorporated roughly 48 percent of the land area within Flagler County. While most of the county's population lives on Palm Coast, the city of Bunnell has the largest landmass. The remaining 52 percent of the land is within the unincorporated area of Flagler County. The Atlantic Ocean Beachfront is 18 miles long with pristine beaches. More than 40 parks and preserves and 90+ miles of hiking, biking, and paddling trails exist. Flagler County is desirable for tourists, visitors, residents, and businesses. Flagler County's population is distributed among its five municipalities and unincorporated areas.

EXHIBIT 2: MAP OF FLORIDA HIGHLIGHTING FLAGLER COUNTY
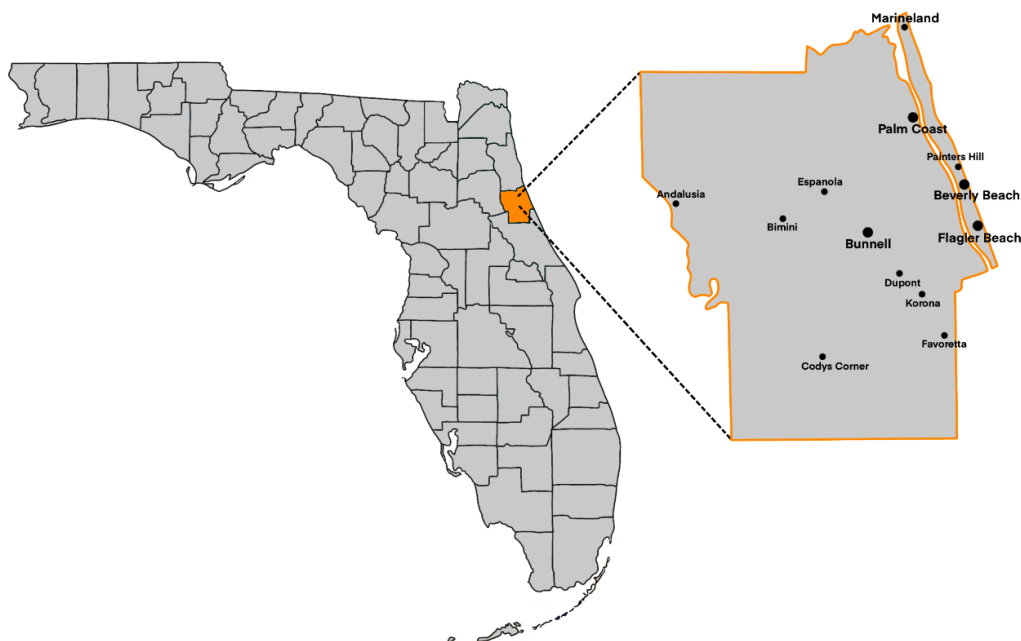
Volusia County is on the east coast of Central Florida, with 47 miles of Atlantic Ocean beaches and beachfront cities, including Daytona Beach, Ormond Beach, and New Smyrna Beach. It is bordered on the west by the St. Johns River, and the City of DeLand is the county seat. Water sports are plentiful, but Volusia's oceanfront communities are most famous for land sports. Volusia's beaches' hard-packed sand, gentle slope, and vast expanse were the perfect proving ground for early auto racing. Ormond Beach is known as the "Birthplace of Speed." Jackie Robinson Ballpark, located a mile from the beach, was the first place in Florida to allow Jackie Robinson to play in a game during 1946 Spring Training, a year before Jackie broke the color barrier in Major League baseball.

EXHIBIT 3: MAP OF FLORIDA HIGHLIGHTING VOLUSIA COUNTY
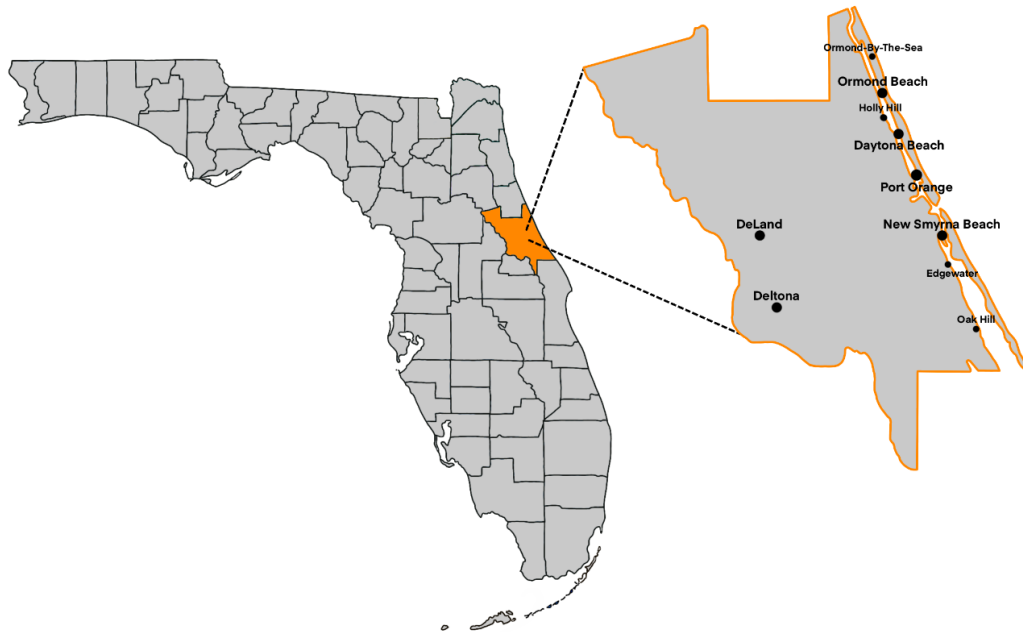
Population Characteristics

Total Population and Population Growth

Based on 2022 5-year estimates from the U.S. Census, Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida had estimated populations of 117,515 people, 558,520 people, and 21,339,762 people, respectively. Flagler County is approximately 48% male and 52% female, Volusia County is approximately 49% male and 51% female, while Florida is approximately 49% male and 51% female. Exhibit 172 and Exhibit 173 in Appendix F list the populations in Flagler and Volusia counties by census tract.

Flagler County's population steadily rose from 2018 to 2022 at an average annual growth rate of 3.48%, while Volusia County's population had an average annual growth rate of 1.87%. In recent years, Flagler County's growth was 3.53% from 2020 to 2021 and 5.32% from 2021 to 2022, and Volusia County's growth was 3.20% from 2020 to 2021 and 1.73% from 2021 to 2022 (Exhibit 4). Exhibit 5 illustrates the projected population growth in Flagler and Volusia counties up to 2028.

EXHIBIT 4: TOTAL POPULATION, FLAGLER AND VOLUSIA COUNTIES, 2018–2022
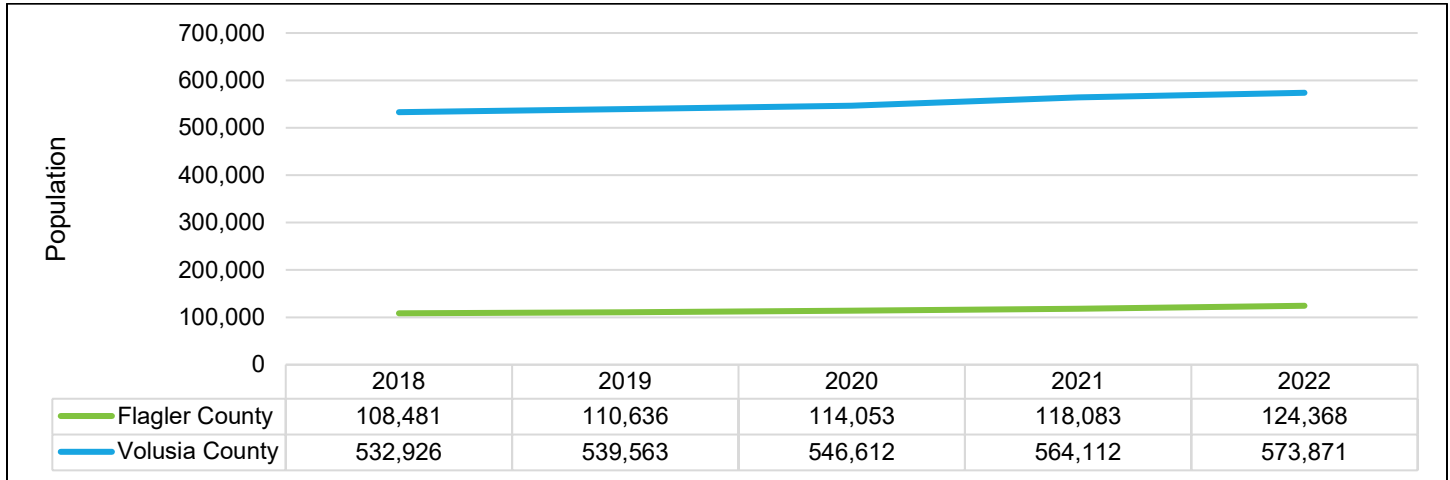
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	108,481	110,636	114,053	118,083	124,368
Volusia County	532,926	539,563	546,612	564,112	573,871

Source: Florida Department of Health, FL Health Charts – Population Query System. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

EXHIBIT 5: PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH, FLAGLER AND VOLUSIA COUNTIES, 2020–2028
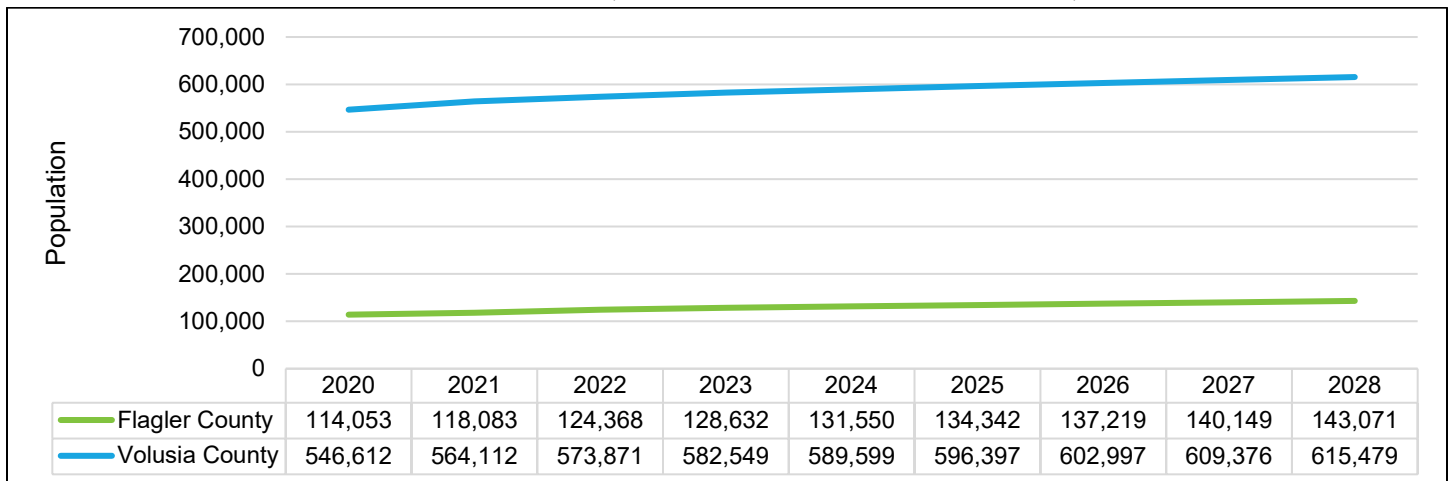
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Flagler County	114,053	118,083	124,368	128,632	131,550	134,342	137,219	140,149	143,071
Volusia County	546,612	564,112	573,871	582,549	589,599	596,397	602,997	609,376	615,479

Source: Florida Department of Health, FL Health Charts – Population Query System. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

Age & Gender

The median age for Flagler County in 2022 was 53.4 years. The median age for Volusia County in 2022 was 46.6. Florida had a slightly younger median age of 42.7 years.

Exhibit 6 shows the population distributions of Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida by age. In comparison to Florida, Flagler and Volusia counties have a lower percentage of children and teens (age 18 and under) and a greater percentage of older adults (age 75+). In 2022, Flagler County's population was approximately 51% female and 49% male, and Volusia County's population was approximately 51% female and 49% male. Exhibit 174 and Exhibit 175 in Appendix F summarize the age group population by census tract.

EXHIBIT 6: POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2018–2022
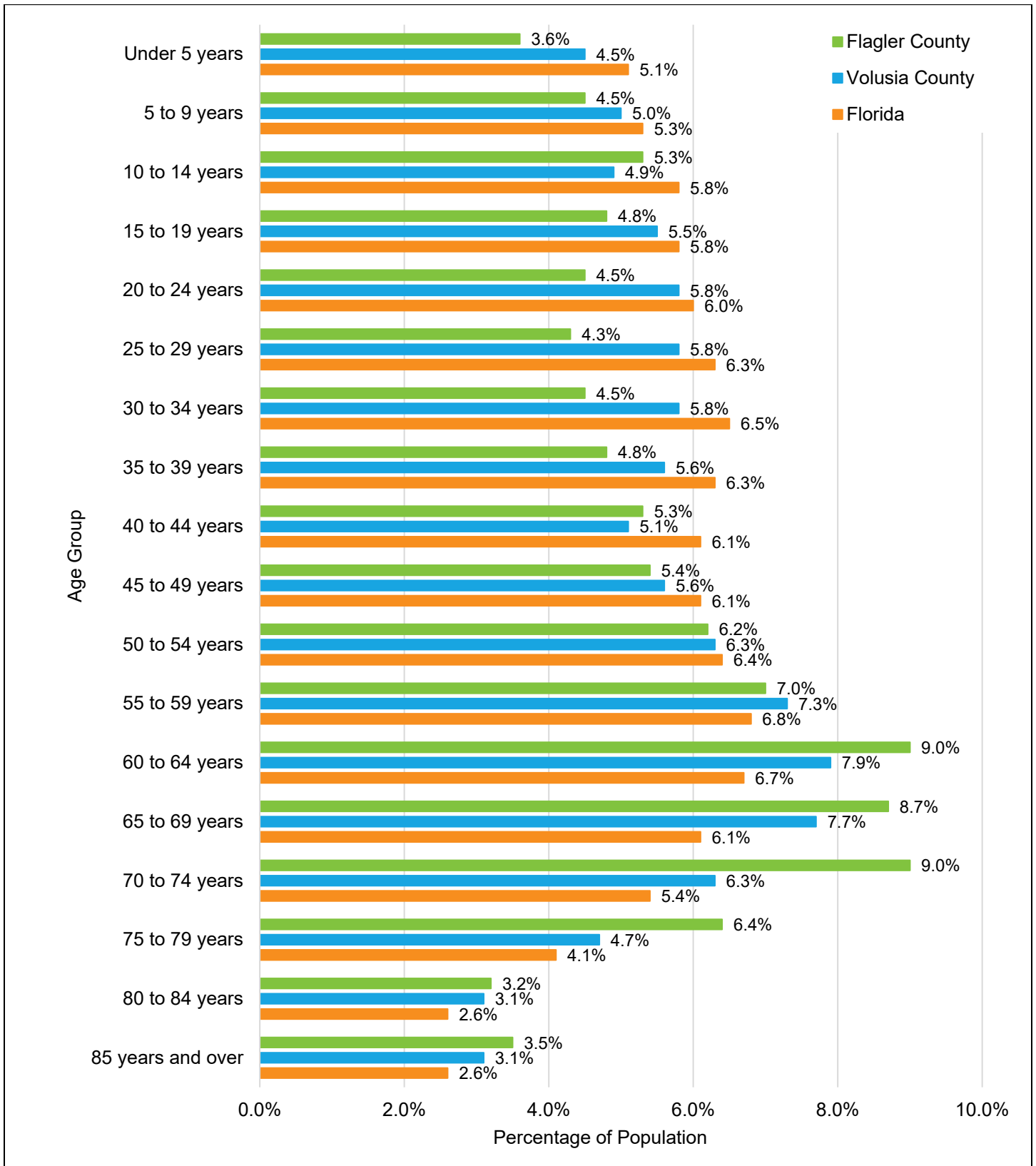
Age Group	Flagler County	Volusia County	Florida
Under 5 years	3.6%	4.5%	5.1%
5 to 9 years	4.5%	5.0%	5.3%
10 to 14 years	5.3%	4.9%	5.8%
15 to 19 years	4.8%	5.5%	5.8%
20 to 24 years	4.5%	5.8%	6.0%
25 to 29 years	4.3%	5.8%	6.3%
30 to 34 years	4.5%	5.8%	6.5%
35 to 39 years	4.8%	5.6%	6.3%
40 to 44 years	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%
45 to 49 years	5.4%	5.6%	6.1%
50 to 54 years	6.2%	6.3%	6.4%
55 to 59 years	7.0%	7.3%	6.8%
60 to 64 years	9.0%	7.9%	6.7%
65 to 69 years	8.7%	7.7%	6.1%
70 to 74 years	9.0%	6.3%	5.4%
75 to 79 years	6.4%	4.7%	4.1%
80 to 84 years	3.2%	3.1%	2.6%
85 years and over	3.5%	3.1%	2.6%

Race & Ethnicity

Flagler and Volusia counties had a racial distribution similar to Florida's in 2022. At 77.7%, the majority of the population in Flagler County is White, and at 74.6%, the majority of Volusia County is White, like Florida's population. The second largest racial group is Black or African American, making up 9.2% of Flagler County's population, 10.7% of Volusia County's population, and 15.5% of Florida's population (Exhibit 7). About 6.5% of Flagler County residents identify as two or more races, and about 5.5% of Volusia County residents identify as two or more races (Exhibit 7). Exhibit 176 and Exhibit 177 in Appendix F list Flagler and Volusia counties' race by census tract. A greater percentage of Florida's population (27.1%) is Hispanic or Latino compared to Flagler County's population (16.7%) and Volusia County's population (11.8%) (Exhibit 8). Exhibit 178 and Exhibit 179 in Appendix F show Flagler and Volusia counties' minority population by census tract.

EXHIBIT 7: POPULATION BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2022
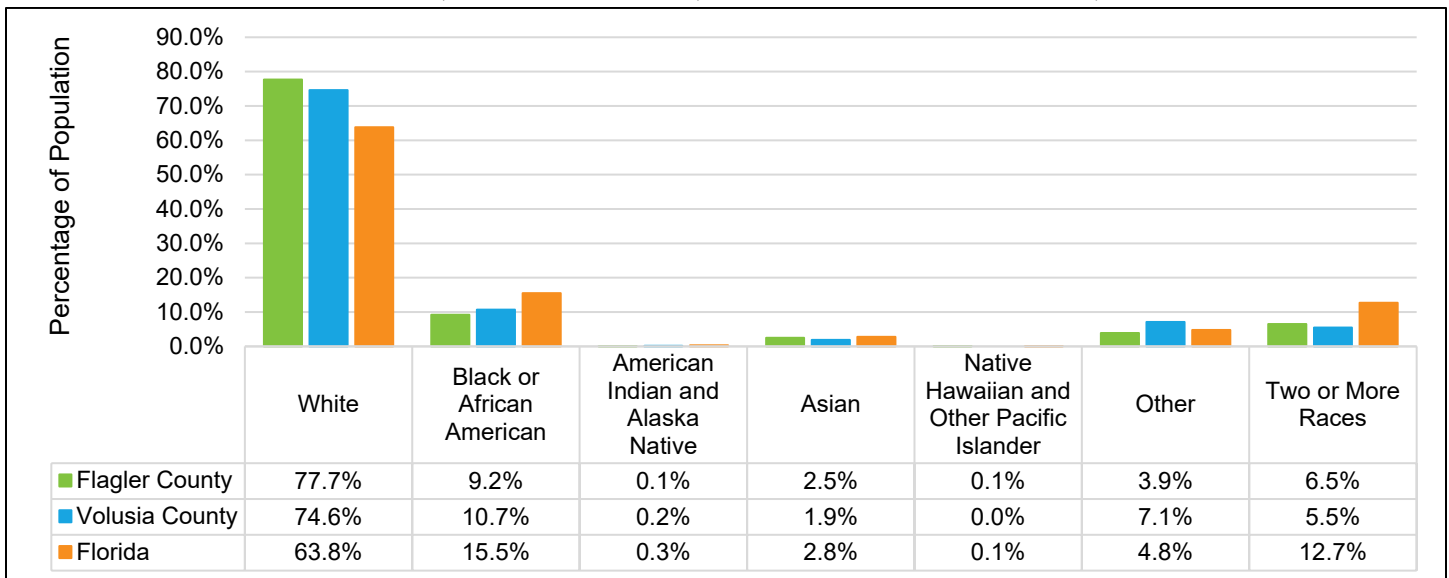
	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More Races
Flagler County	77.7%	9.2%	0.1%	2.5%	0.1%	3.9%	6.5%
Volusia County	74.6%	10.7%	0.2%	1.9%	0.0%	7.1%	5.5%
Florida	63.8%	15.5%	0.3%	2.8%	0.1%	4.8%	12.7%

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05, Demographic and Housing Estimates. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

EXHIBIT 8: POPULATION BY ETHNICITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2018–2022
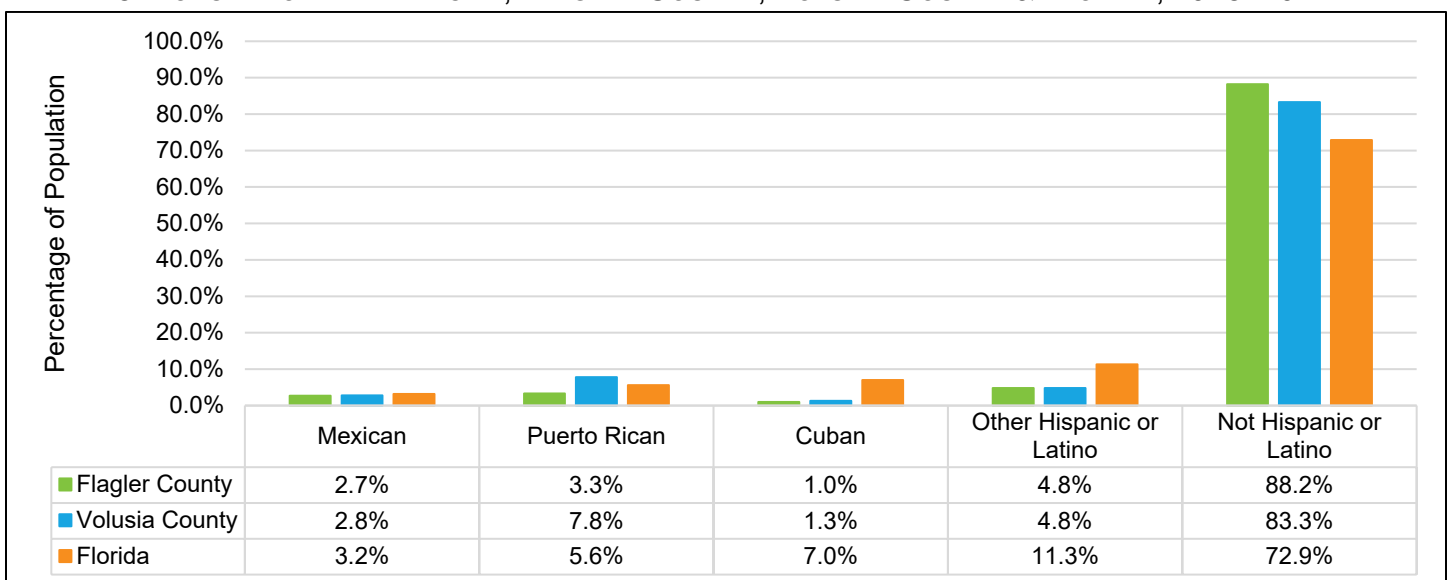
	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino
Flagler County	2.7%	3.3%	1.0%	4.8%	88.2%
Volusia County	2.8%	7.8%	1.3%	4.8%	83.3%
Florida	3.2%	5.6%	7.0%	11.3%	72.9%

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05, Demographic and Housing Estimates. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

Educational Attainment

A higher percentage of Flagler County's population (31.0%) and Volusia County's population (30.9%) had a high school diploma or some college compared to Florida (27.7%). However, a greater portion of Volusia County's population has an Associate's degree (12.4%) compared to Florida (10.1%) and Flagler County (10.2%). A greater proportion of Florida residents (32.3%) had a Bachelor's degree or higher compared to Flagler County (28.4%) and Volusia County (26.2%). A little more than 7% of Flagler County's population does not have a high school diploma or equivalent, compared to 8% of Volusia County and 11% of Florida (Exhibit 9). Exhibit 180 and Exhibit 181 in Appendix F display the highest level of education attained in Flagler and Volusia counties by census tract.

EXHIBIT 9: REPORTED HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED, POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2018–2022
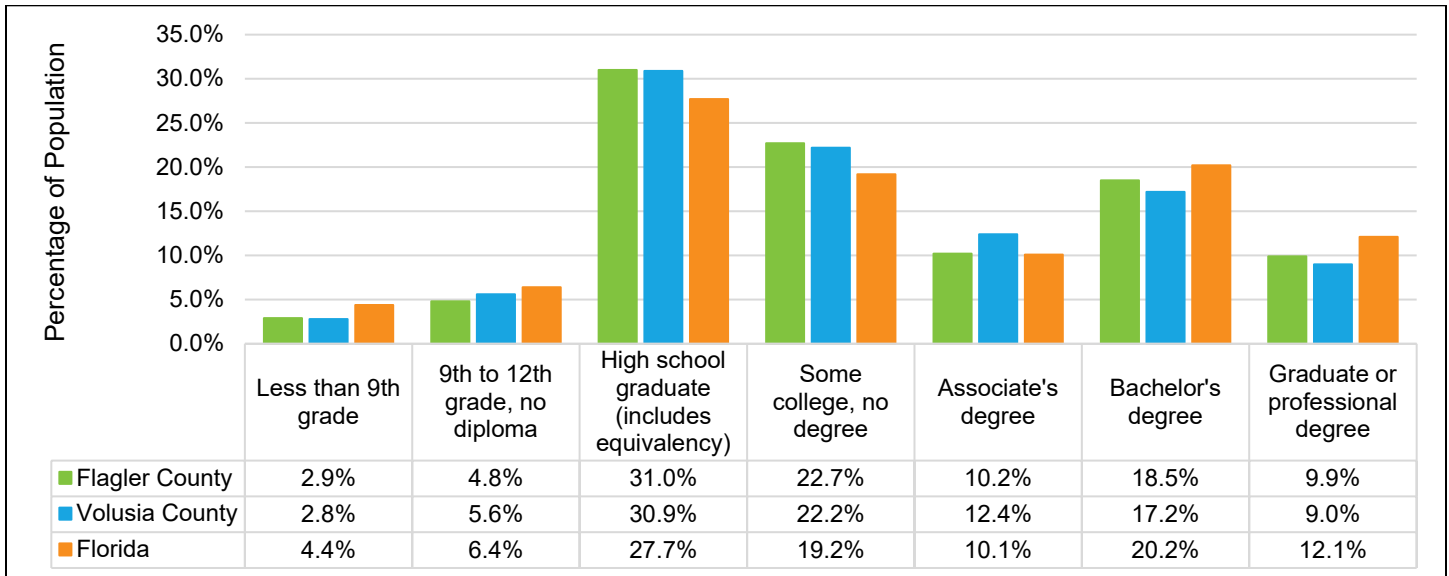
	Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree
Flagler County	2.9%	4.8%	31.0%	22.7%	10.2%	18.5%	9.9%
Volusia County	2.8%	5.6%	30.9%	22.2%	12.4%	17.2%	9.0%
Florida	4.4%	6.4%	27.7%	19.2%	10.1%	20.2%	12.1%

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP02, Selected Social Characteristics in the United States. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

Employment

Volusia County and Florida had similar unemployment rates from 2013 to 2022 for the population ages 16 years and over. Flagler County had a lower unemployment rate than Volusia County and Florida, except in 2015; that year, Flagler had the highest rate among the three areas (Exhibit 10). Unemployment rates by census tract in Flagler and Volusia counties are provided in Exhibit 182 and Exhibit 183 in Appendix F.

EXHIBIT 10: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, PERCENTAGE OF LABOR FORCE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	6.4%	7.0%	8.6%	4.9%	4.5%	3.3%	2.9%	4.0%	5.7%	4.4%
Volusia County	9.5%	7.0%	6.1%	6.4%	4.6%	4.4%	3.8%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%
Florida	9.7%	8.0%	7.0%	6.0%	5.5%	5.2%	4.5%	5.4%	5.6%	4.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

In 2022, Flagler County had an employed population aged 16 years and over of 48,151 people, Volusia County had 244,700 people, and Florida had 10,023,737 people. Similar industries account for the majority of the employed populations in Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida. The top industries in Flagler County, accounting for 48.5% of the labor force, were:
- Educational services, and health care and social assistance (21.5%)
- Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services (13.8%)
- Retail Trade (13.2%)

Volusia County's top industry was also educational services, and health care and social assistance (21.4%) followed by:
- Retail trade (13.3%)
- Professional, scientific, and management; and administrative and waste management services (12.6%)

These three industries make up 47.3% of Volusia County's labor force.

The top industries in Florida, making up 46.9% of the labor force, were:
- Educational services, health care, and social assistance (21.0%)
- Professional, scientific, and management; and administrative and waste management services (13.7%)
- Retail trade (12.2%)

Exhibit 11 illustrates the industry breakdown for Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida. Exhibit 184 and Exhibit 185 in Appendix F show the industry breakdown for Flagler and Volusia counties by census tract.

EXHIBIT 11: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2018–2022
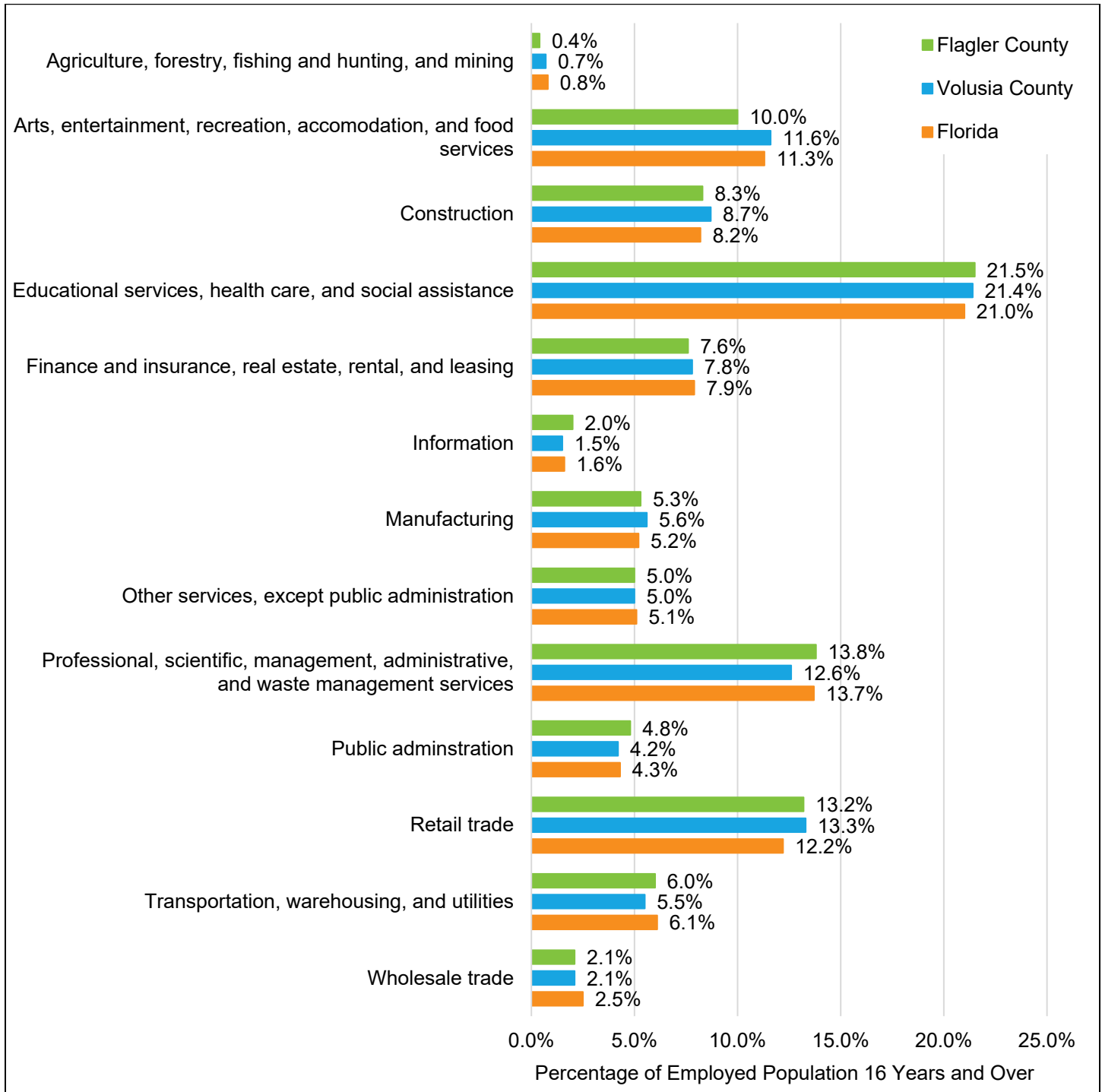
Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03, Selected Economic Characteristics. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

Income & Poverty

In 2022, the largest portion of Flagler County (18.5%) and Volusia County (19.8%) households earned $50,000–$74,999 in income and benefits. That year, 47.9% of Flagler County and 42.5% of Volusia County households earned $75,000 or more. In contrast, 17.4% of Florida households earned $50,000–$74,999, and 46.6% of households made $75,000 or more (Exhibit 12). Exhibit 186 and Exhibit 187 in Appendix F show Flagler and Volusia counties household income and benefits by census tract.

The median and mean household incomes in Flagler County were $69,251 and $97,079, respectively, and per capita income was $40,463. Volusia County's median income was $63,075, mean income was $82,859, and per capita income was $35,364. The median and mean household incomes in Florida were $67,917 and $96,992, respectively. Florida's per capita income was $38,850, which was $1,613 less than Flagler County's and $3,486 greater than Volusia County's. Exhibit 12 shows that Flagler and Volusia counties have a majority of households in the $50,000–$74,999 household median income brackets. Exhibit 188 and Exhibit 189 in Appendix F show the median household income by census tract.

EXHIBIT 12: HOUSEHOLD INCOME/BENEFITS (2022 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS), FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2018–2022

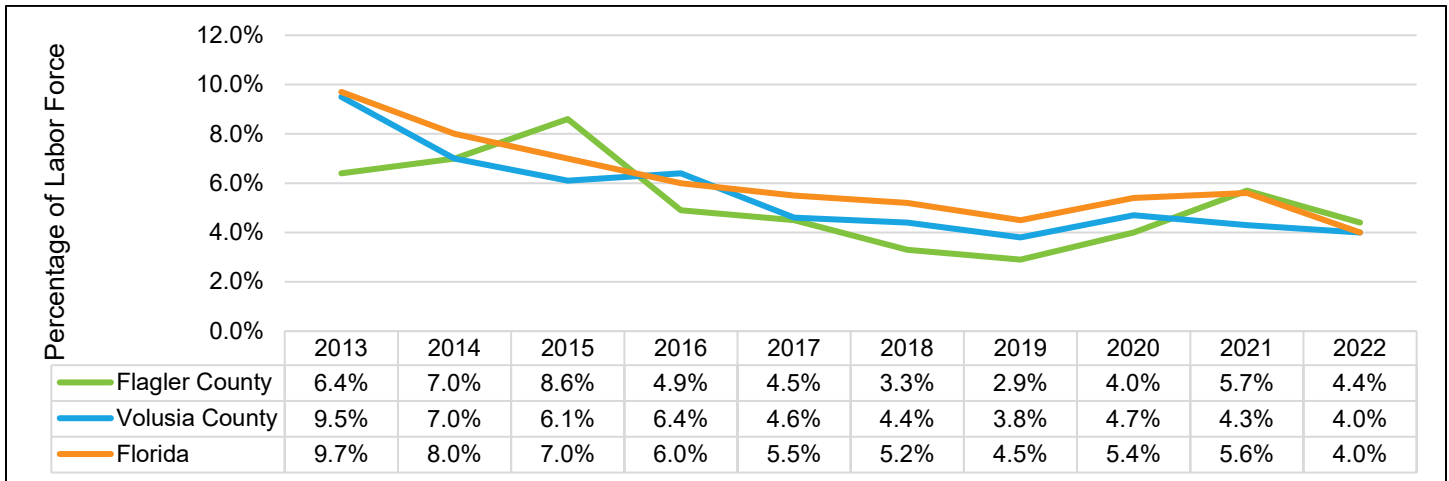|	Less than $10,000	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 or More
Flagler County	3.8%	2.0%	4.7%	8.6%	14.6%	18.5%	13.8%	17.2%	8.8%	8.1%
Volusia County	4.7%	3.5%	7.2%	9.3%	12.9%	19.8%	14.2%	15.4%	6.8%	6.1%
Florida	5.6%	3.5%	7.2%	8.0%	11.7%	17.4%	13.4%	16.0%	7.7%	9.5%

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03, Selected Economic Characteristics. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

The U.S. Census Bureau determines poverty thresholds by family size and family members' ages, with 48 possible thresholds. Thresholds do not vary geographically, and the Bureau updates thresholds annually for inflation. The poverty status calculation sums up the incomes of all related family members who live together. If the total family income falls below the poverty threshold, then that family and all of its members are considered to be in poverty. If the total family income equals or exceeds the given threshold, then the family and all its members are not in poverty (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023). Exhibit 13 shows poverty thresholds for 2023.

EXHIBIT 13: 2023 POVERTY THRESHOLD (IN DOLLARS) BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Size of Family Unit	Weighted Average Threshold	Related Children Under 18 Years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)	15,490									
Under 65 years	15,850	15,852								
65 years and over	14,610	14,614								
Two people	19,680									
Householder under age 65	20,500	20,404	21,002							
Householder 65 and older	18,440	18,418	20,923							
Three people	24,240	23,834	24,526	24,549						
Four people	31,180	31,428	31,942	30,900	31,008					
Five people	36,970	37,901	38,452	37,275	36,363	35,807				
Six people	41,810	43,593	43,766	42,864	41,999	40,714	39,952			
Seven people	47,570	50,159	50,472	49,393	48,640	47,238	45,602	43,808		
Eight people	53,110	56,099	56,594	55,575	54,683	53,416	51,809	50,136	49,710	
Nine people or more	62,780	67,483	67,810	66,908	66,151	64,908	63,198	61,651	61,268	58,907

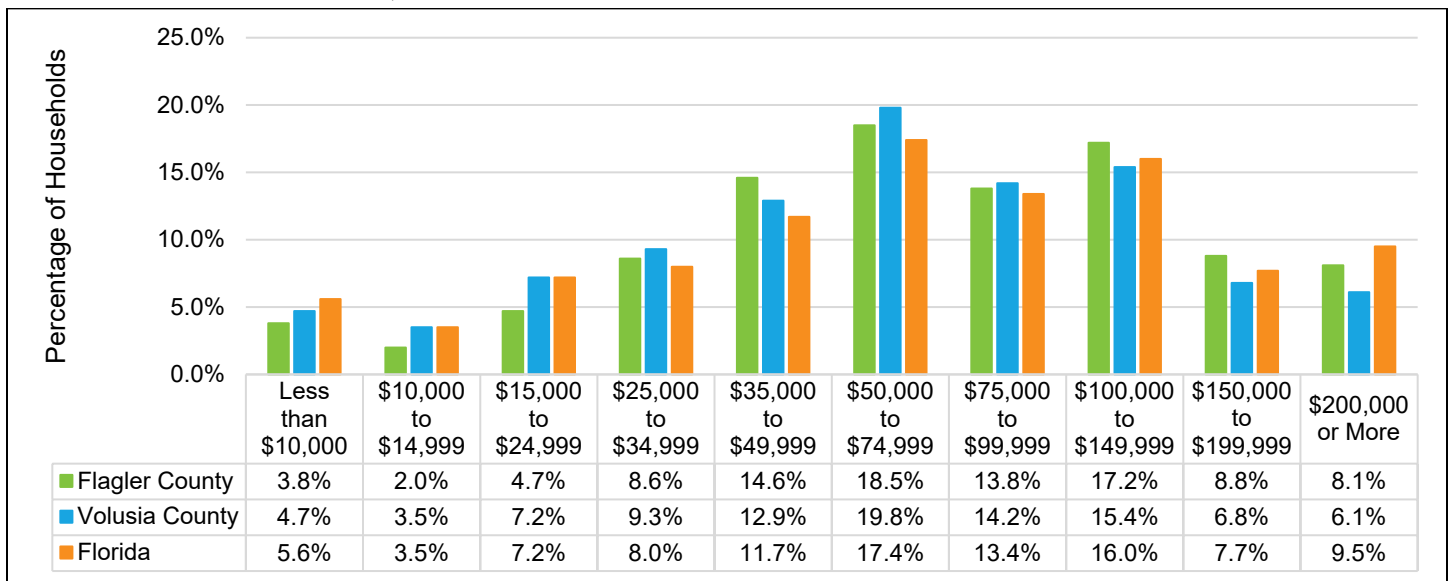Source: U.S. Census Bureau Poverty Thresholds, 2023 Poverty Threshold. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

Because poverty status cannot be determined for people in institutional group quarters, such as prisons or nursing homes, college dormitories, military barracks, unconventional housing, or those who are not in shelters, the Bureau excludes these groups from poverty measurements. Additionally, those under the age of 15 who are not living with a family member are counted as unknown (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023). Thus, the total population from whom poverty status was determined in 2022 was 125,683 for Flagler County, 562,283 for Volusia, and 21,764,366 for Florida. Of the 116,442 people analyzed in Flagler County in 2022, 9.8% were in poverty, and of the 544,169 people analyzed in Volusia County, 12.2% were in poverty compared to 12.9% in Florida. For the population under age 18, 14.9% of Flagler County youth and 15.9% of Volusia County youth were in poverty, compared to 17.7% of Florida youth.

EXHIBIT 14: POPULATION FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2018–2022
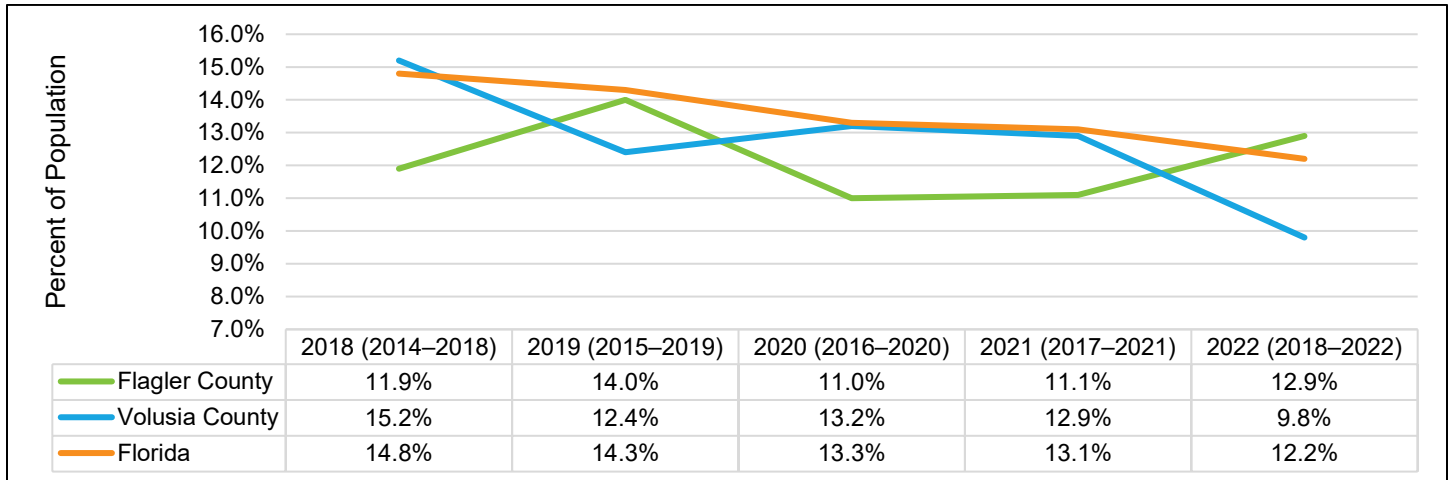
	2018 (2014–2018)	2019 (2015–2019)	2020 (2016–2020)	2021 (2017–2021)	2022 (2018–2022)
Flagler County	11.9%	14.0%	11.0%	11.1%	12.9%
Volusia County	15.2%	12.4%	13.2%	12.9%	9.8%
Florida	14.8%	14.3%	13.3%	13.1%	12.2%

Source: 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1701, Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: 5-year estimates were used instead of 1-year estimates because there were no 1-year estimates calculated in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Exhibit 190 and Exhibit 191 in Appendix F show households below the poverty level by Flagler and Volusia counties census tracts.

Public Assistance

From 2018 to 2022, about the same percentage of Flagler and Volusia counties population received cash public assistance in comparison to that of Florida. Both Volusia County and Florida saw a slight rise in the percentage of the population receiving cash assistance during this period; in contrast, Flagler County saw a decline in the population receiving cash assistance during this period. (Exhibit 15). Exhibit 192 and Exhibit 193 in Appendix F show households receiving cash assistance income by Flagler and Volusia counties census tracts.

EXHIBIT 15: HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2018–2022
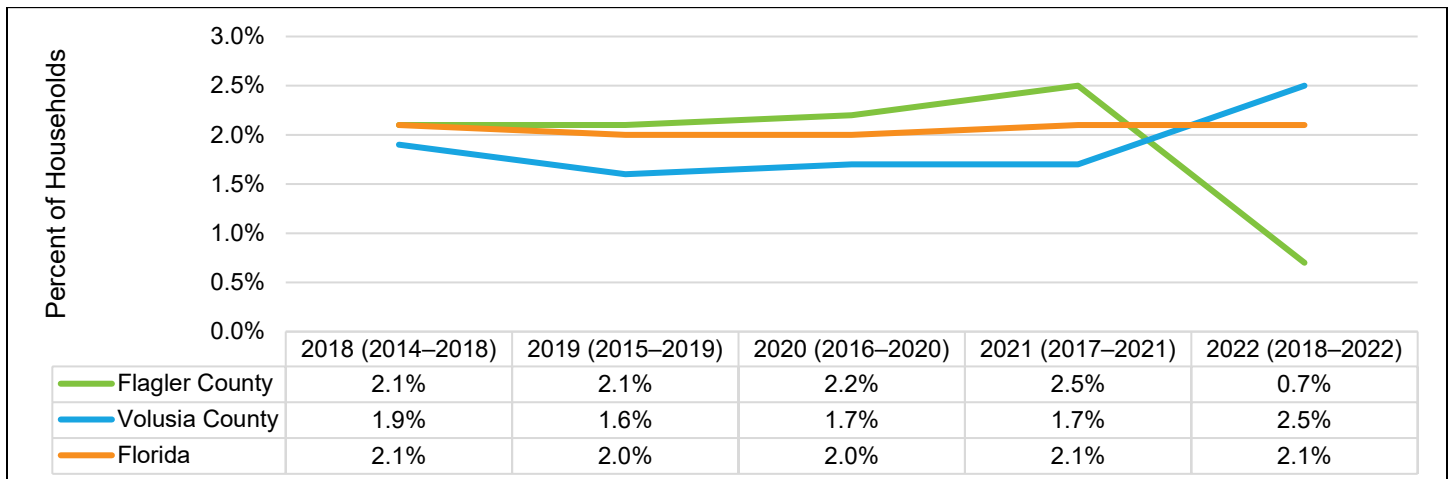
	2018 (2014–2018)	2019 (2015–2019)	2020 (2016–2020)	2021 (2017–2021)	2022 (2018–2022)
Flagler County	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.5%	0.7%
Volusia County	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	2.5%
Florida	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%

Source: 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03, Selected Economic Characteristics. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: 5-year estimates were used instead of 1-year estimates because there were no 1-year estimates calculated in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

From 2018 to 2022, a smaller portion of Flagler County's population received food assistance benefits in comparison to Florida's population; Volusia County's population was similar to Florida's from 2018

to 2022. Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida experienced a slight decrease in the receipt of food assistance benefits during this period (Exhibit 16). Exhibit 194 and Exhibit 195 in Appendix F show households receiving food stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months by Flagler and Volusia counties census tracts.

EXHIBIT 16: HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMP/SNAP BENEFITS IN PAST 12 MONTHS, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2018–2022
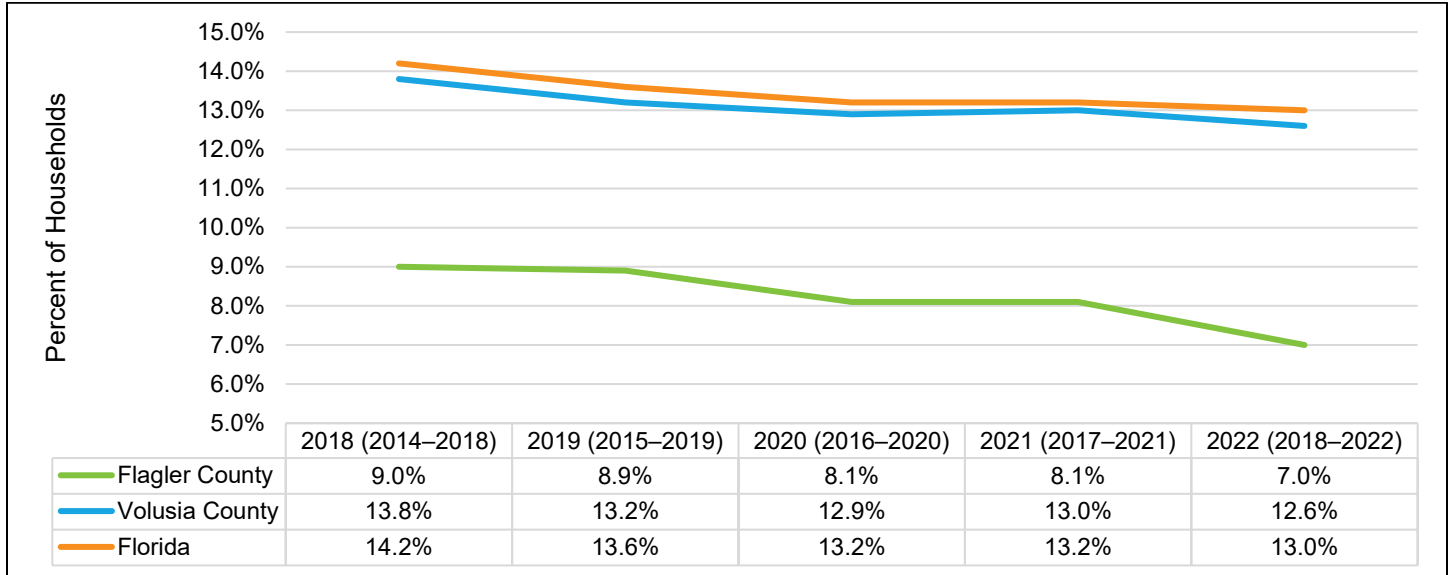
	2018 (2014–2018)	2019 (2015–2019)	2020 (2016–2020)	2021 (2017–2021)	2022 (2018–2022)
Flagler County	9.0%	8.9%	8.1%	8.1%	7.0%
Volusia County	13.8%	13.2%	12.9%	13.0%	12.6%
Florida	14.2%	13.6%	13.2%	13.2%	13.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: 5-year estimates were used instead of 1-year estimates because there were no 1-year estimates calculated in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Disability

Disabilities can be defined as "any condition of the body or mind (impairment) that makes it more difficult for the person with the condition to do certain activities (activity limitation) and interact with the world around them (participation restrictions)" (CDC, 2020b). Disabilities can make it difficult for a person to do daily activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. Disabilities may also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business. The percentage of children under 18 with a disability was lower in Flagler County (3.0%) than in Florida (4.8%) and higher in Volusia County (5.1%) in 2022. About 28.9% of Flagler residents who are 65 or older have a disability, and Volusia County has about 34.9%, compared to Florida with about 31.8% (Exhibit 17). Exhibit 196 and Exhibit 197 in Appendix F show the disability status of the civilian noninstitutionalized population in Flagler and Volusia counties census tracts.

EXHIBIT 17: DISABILITY STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2018–2022

	Noninstitutionalized Population	Under 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and over
Flagler County	15.4%	3.0%	11.4%	28.9%
Volusia County	17.3%	5.1%	13.6%	34.9%
Florida	13.5%	4.8%	10.0%	31.8%
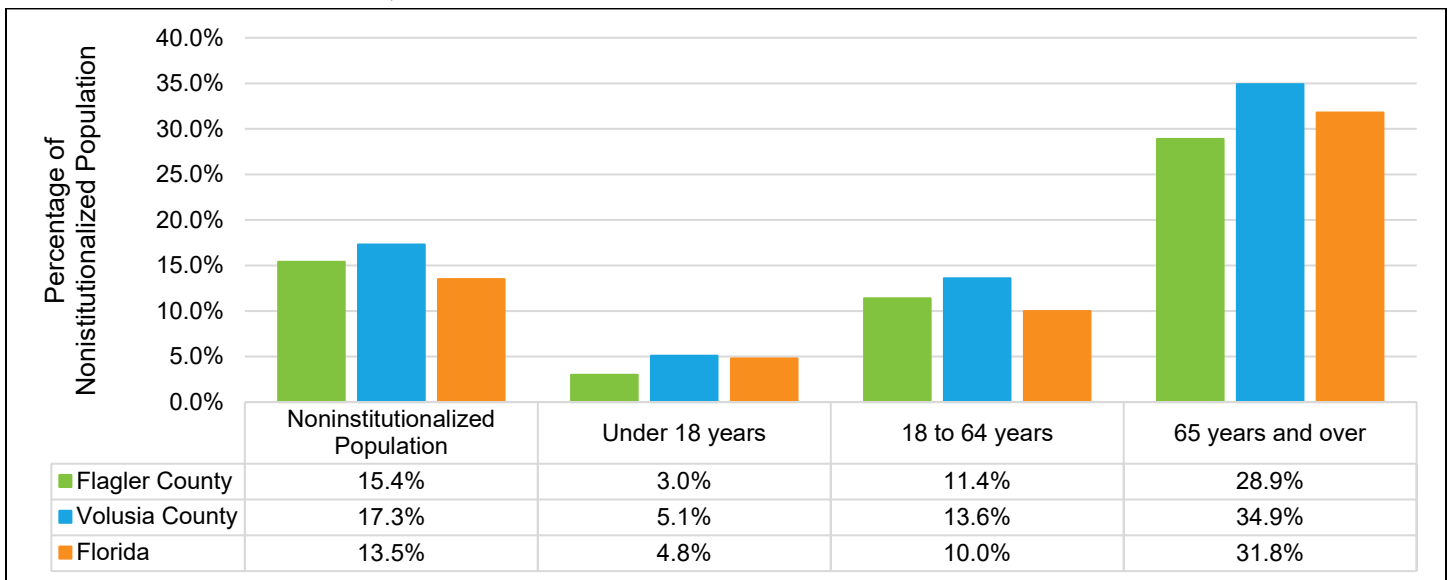
Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP02, Selected Social Characteristics in the United States. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

Crime

Index crimes—comprising aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, murder, robbery, and sexual offenses—track the number of offenses reported to law enforcement and not the arrests for the given crimes.

From 2013 to 2022, the rate of index crimes decreased by 47.2% in Flagler County and 44.3% in Volusia County. By comparison, index crimes in Florida decreased by 44.4% during the same period (Exhibit 18).

EXHIBIT 18: INCIDENCE OF INDEX CRIMES, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2013–2022
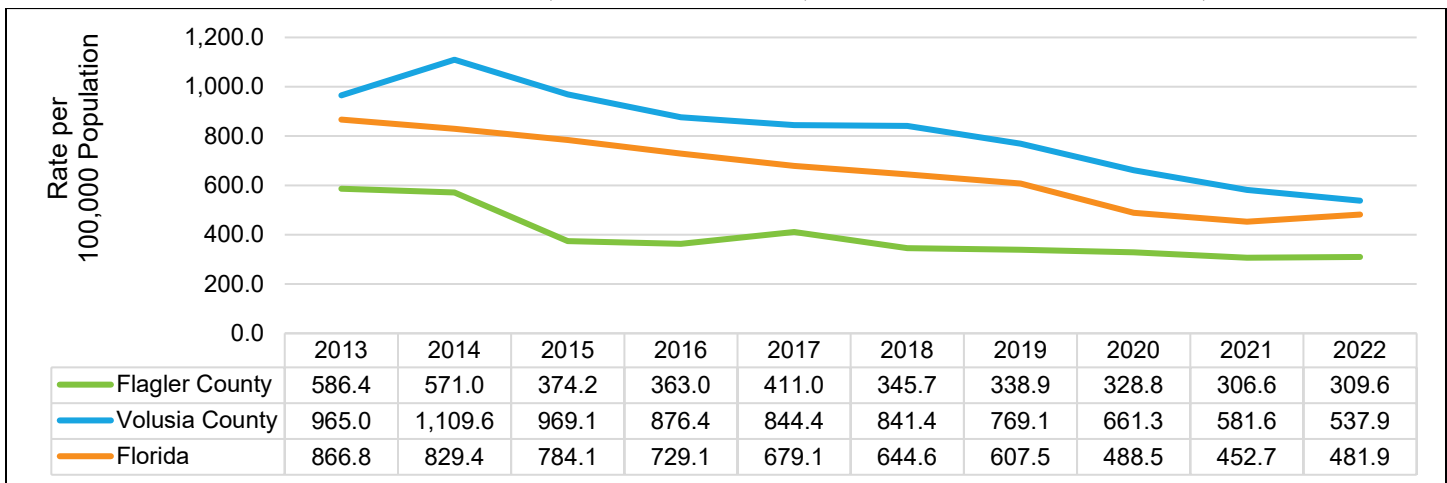
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	586.4	571.0	374.2	363.0	411.0	345.7	338.9	328.8	306.6	309.6
Volusia County	965.0	1,109.6	969.1	876.4	844.4	841.4	769.1	661.3	581.6	537.9
Florida	866.8	829.4	784.1	729.1	679.1	644.6	607.5	488.5	452.7	481.9

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control and Health Protection, Incidence of Index Crimes Date Sourced: June 17, 2024.

Volusia County experienced a 9.8% decrease in the incidence of domestic violence offenses from 2013 to 2022 yet had a much higher rate than Flagler County and Florida. The incidence of domestic violence offenses in Flagler County decreased by about 6% from 2013 to 2022, compared to a 7.4% decrease in Florida during the same period (Exhibit 19).

EXHIBIT 19: INCIDENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2013–2022
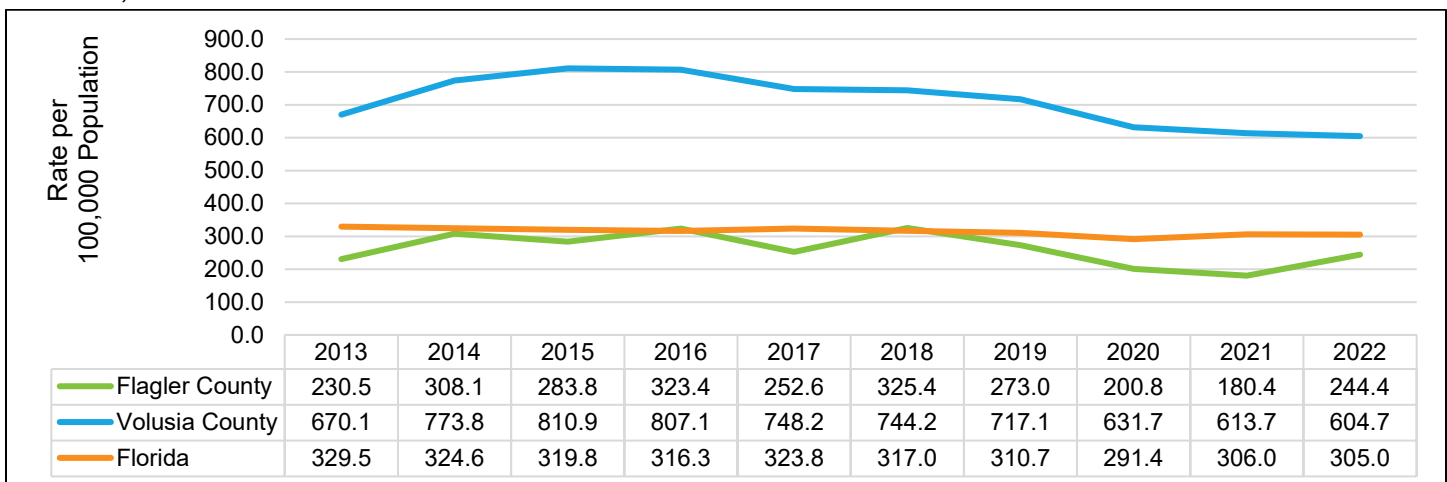
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	230.5	308.1	283.8	323.4	252.6	325.4	273.0	200.8	180.4	244.4
Volusia County	670.1	773.8	810.9	807.1	748.2	744.2	717.1	631.7	613.7	604.7
Florida	329.5	324.6	319.8	316.3	323.8	317.0	310.7	291.4	306.0	305.0

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control and Health Protection, Incidence of Domestic Violence Offenses. Date Sourced: June 17, 2024.

Forcible sex offenses are any sexual act or attempt involving force, regardless of the age of the victim or the relationship of the victim to the offender.

The incidence of forcible sex offenses fluctuated from 2013 to 2022, but ultimately decreased by 47.5% in Flagler County and 3.3% in Volusia County. Florida experienced an overall decrease of about 22% from 2013 to 2022 (Exhibit 20).

EXHIBIT 20: INCIDENCE OF FORCIBLE SEX OFFENSES, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2013–2022
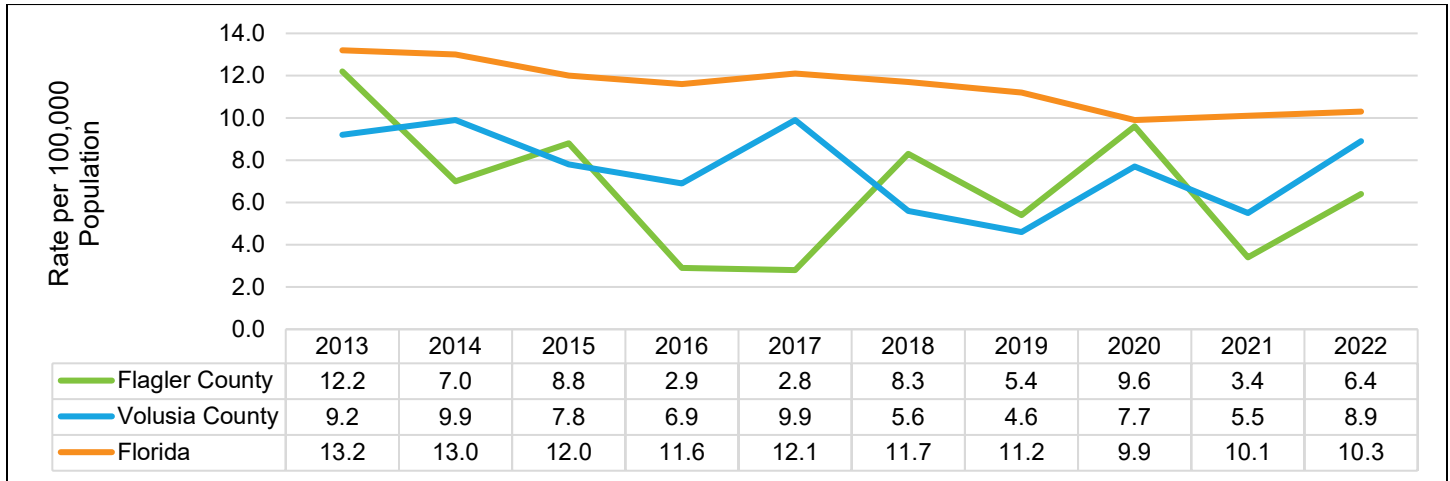
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	12.2	7.0	8.8	2.9	2.8	8.3	5.4	9.6	3.4	6.4
Volusia County	9.2	9.9	7.8	6.9	9.9	5.6	4.6	7.7	5.5	8.9
Florida	13.2	13.0	12.0	11.6	12.1	11.7	11.2	9.9	10.1	10.3

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control and Health Protection, Incidence of Forcible Sex Offenses. Date Sourced: June 17, 2024.

Human trafficking is defined as "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of people through force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them for profit" (UN Office on Drugs and Crime, n.d.). Incidences of human trafficking have been on the rise for the last decade across the United States. It occurs in every region of the world and victims can be of any age, race, or background.

Exhibit 21 provides data on the number of human trafficking cases reported in Flagler and Volusia counties obtained from the Flagler County Sheriff's Office and Volusia County Sheriff's Office. In 2021, there were 781 national human trafficking hotline cases (*Human Trafficking Profile*, n.d.).

EXHIBIT 21: HUMAN TRAFFICKING REPORT, FLAGLER COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE & VOLUSIA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 2019–2023
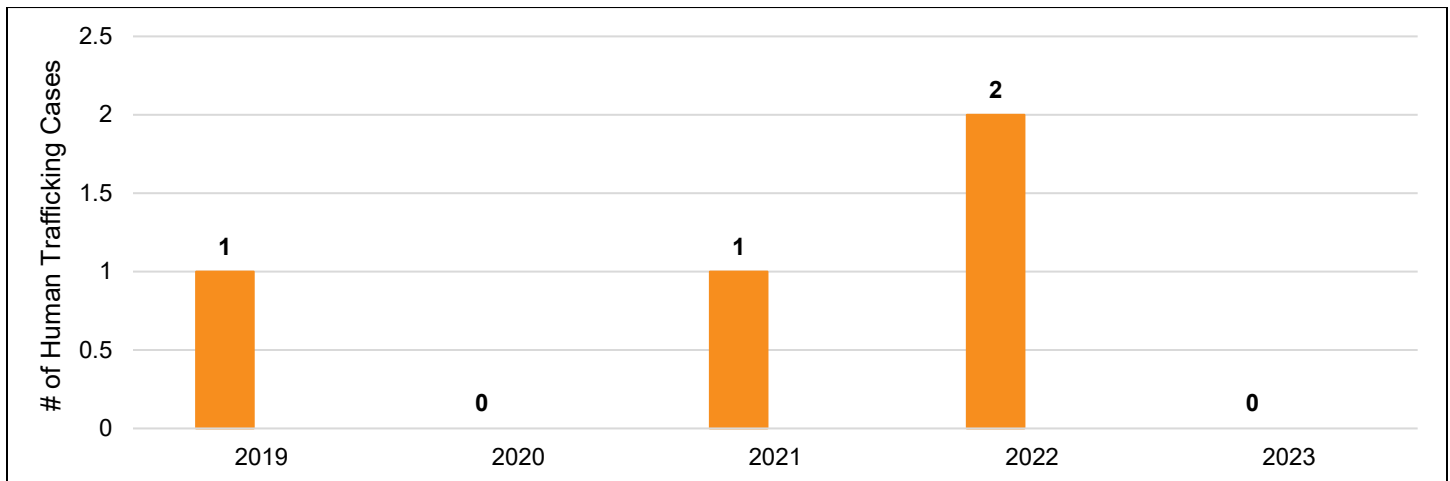
Source: Flagler County Sheriff's Office. Data Sourced: March 12, 2024.
Note: No data was provided from the Volusia County Sheriff's Office

Alcohol-suspected motor vehicle traffic crashes in Flagler County fluctuated from 2018 to 2022 but ultimately increased by 32.9%, whereas Volusia County's rate remained similar during the same time period. Florida experienced a 3.3% decrease in incidence from 2018 to 2022 (Exhibit 22).

EXHIBIT 22: INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOL-CONFIRMED MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC CRASHES, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2018–2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	19.4	33.4	24.5	27.1	28.9
Volusia County	22.9	23.9	21.4	25.3	23.0
Florida	24.4	23.4	21.0	23.2	23.6
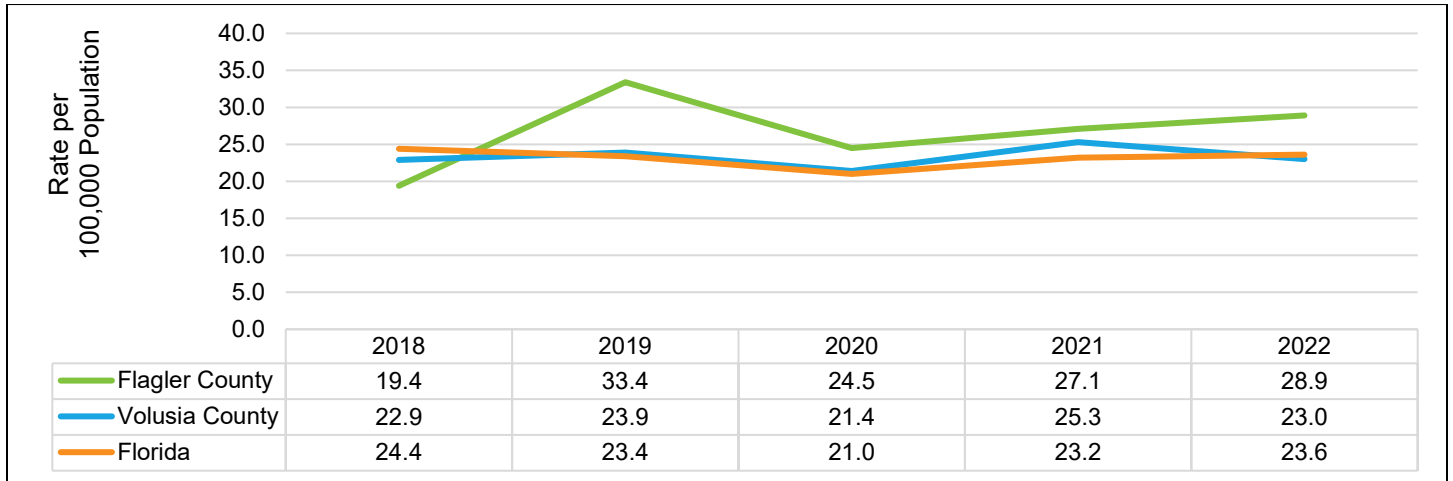
Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control and Health Protection, Incidence of Alcohol-Confirmed Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes.
Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

Physical Environment

Transportation

Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida residents used similar means of commuting to work from 2018 to 2022. The majority of residents traveled by car, truck, or van. Of the 47,069 workers in Flagler County, 71.3% drove alone, as did 76.3% of Volusia County's 241,735 workers and 74.1% of the 9,897,435 workers in Florida. Approximately 12.3% of Flagler County workers, 8.0% of Volusia County workers, and 9.0% of Florida workers carpooled. In Flagler County, 0.5% of workers walked during their commute, compared to 1.2% in Volusia County and 1.4% in Florida. Less than 1% of Flagler and Volusia counties workforce used public transportation, compared to 1.3% of Florida's workforce (Exhibit 23). Exhibit 198 and Exhibit 199 in Appendix F show data on the means of transportation to work for Flagler and Volusia counties by census tracts.

EXHIBIT 23: MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2018–2022
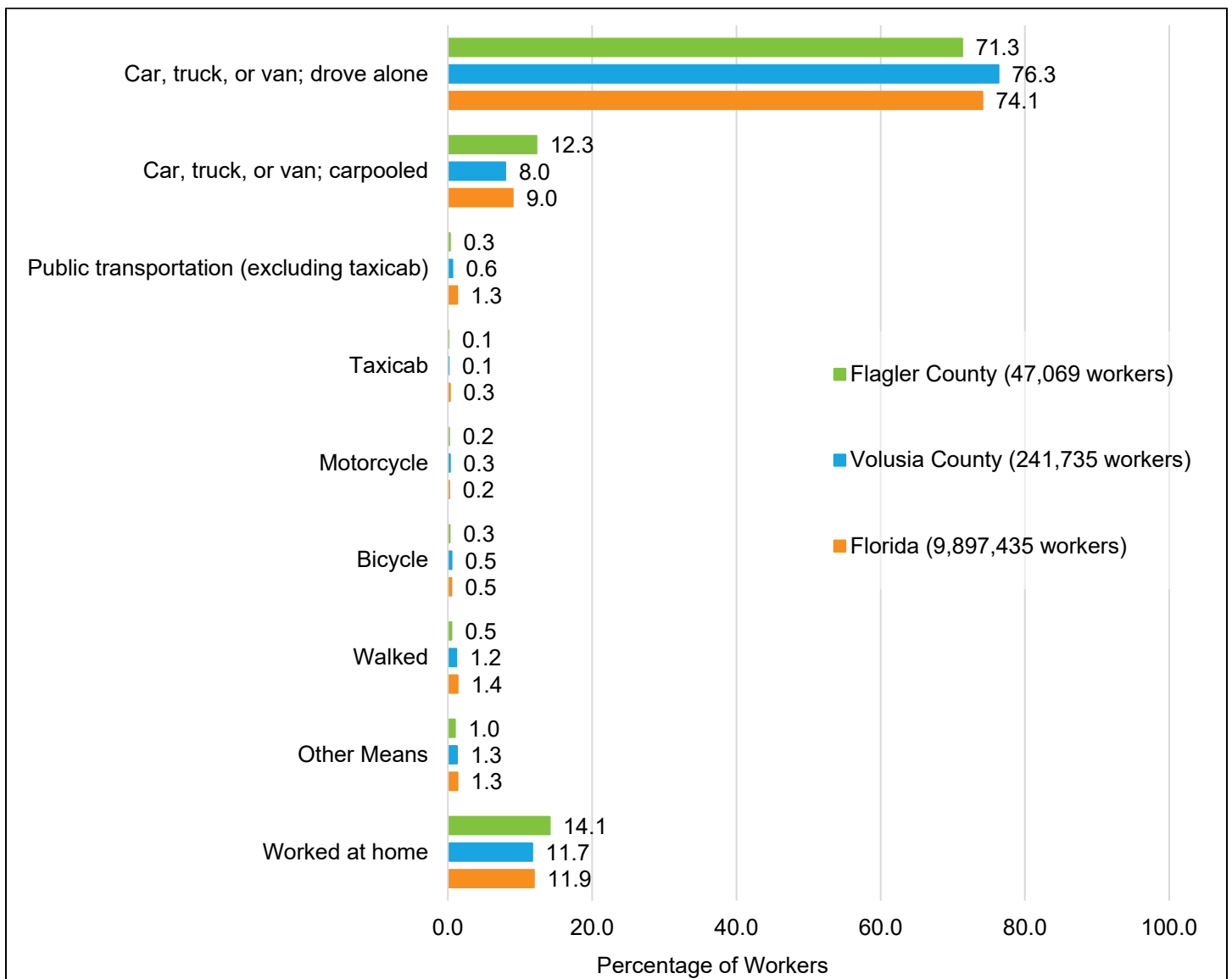
Source: 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B08301, Means of Transportation to Work. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Data is for workers 16 years and older who did not work at home.

Flagler and Volusia counties workers tended to have similar travel times to work compared to Florida workers from 2018 to 2022. In Flagler County, 26.4% of workers over the age of 16 spent less than 14 minutes commuting, compared to 25.9% in Volusia and 20.2% in Florida. About 26.5% of Flagler workers had commutes of 35+ minutes, Volusia had about 24% in comparison to 25.9% of Floridians (Exhibit 24). Exhibit 200 and Exhibit 201 in Appendix F show travel time to work for workers over 16 by census tract for Flagler and Volusia counties.

EXHIBIT 24: TRAVEL TIME TO WORK, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2018–2022
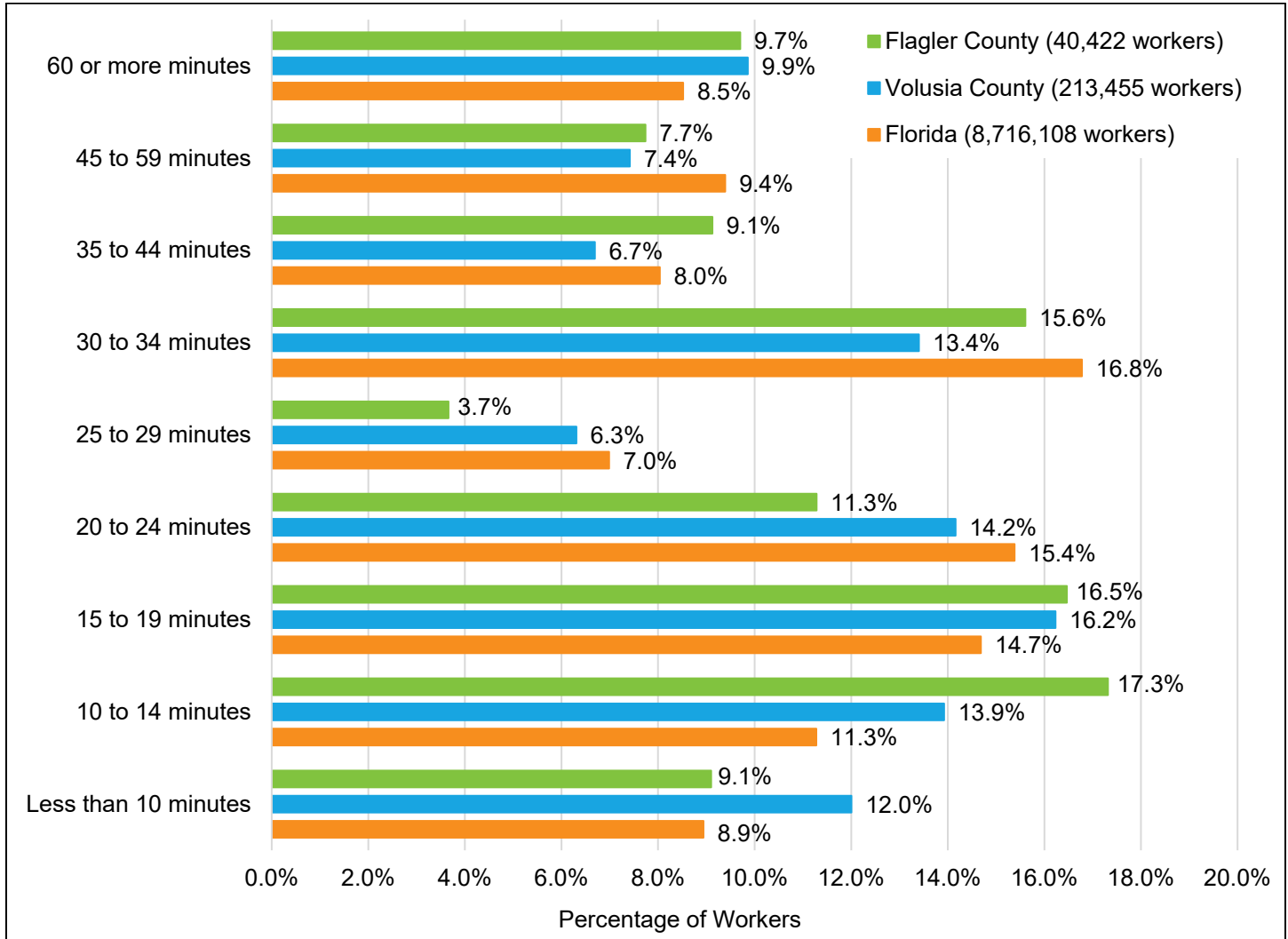
Source: 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B08134, Means of Transportation to Work by Travel Time to Work. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Data is for workers 16 years and older who did not work at home.

Proximity to Hazards and Resources

Studies show that disadvantaged populations experience higher exposure to traffic-related air pollution than those with greater means (Boehmer et al., 2013). In 2022, 2.98% of Flagler County residents and 6.79% of Volusia County residents lived within 500 feet of a busy road compared to 12.28% of Floridians. Flagler County has zero schools within 500 feet of a busy road while Volusia County has 16.32% and Florida has 20.31% (Exhibit 25).

EXHIBIT 25: RESIDENTS AND SCHOOLS WITHIN 500 FEET OF A BUSY ROAD, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2022

	Residents	Schools
Flagler County	2.98%	0.00%
Volusia County	6.79%	16.32%
Florida	12.28%	20.31%
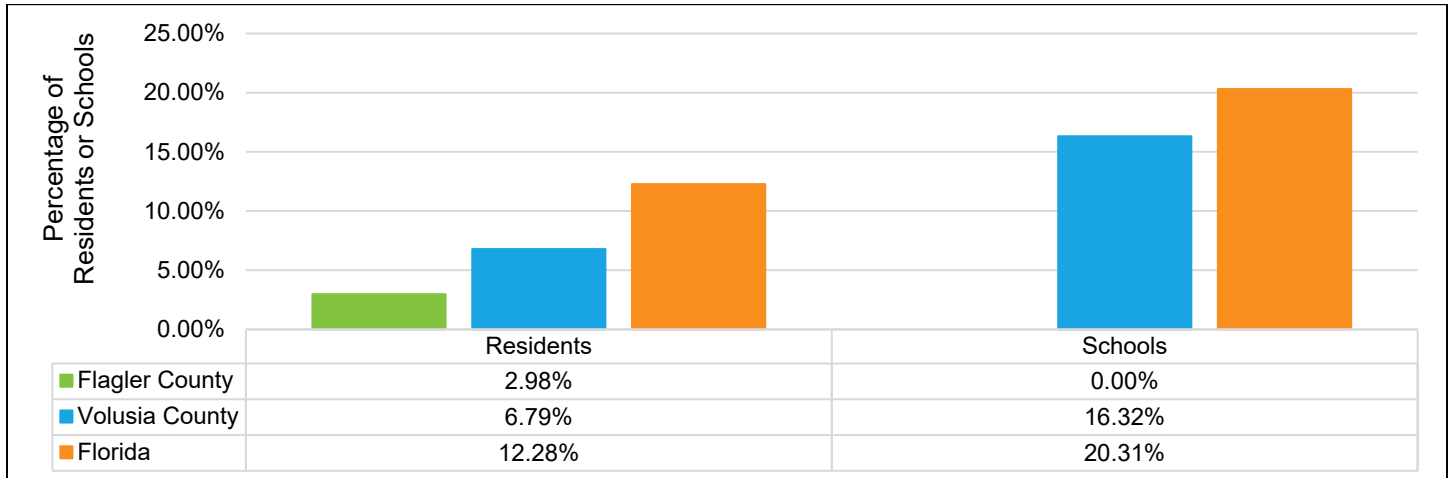
Source: FDOH Environmental Public Health Tracking. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

In 2022, 35.47% of Flagler County residents lived within a half mile of an off-street trail system, compared to 16.63% of Volusia County residents and 18.78% of Floridians. Almost 29% of Flagler residents lived within a half mile of a park, compared to 41.73% of Volusia residents and 42.97% of Florida residents (Exhibit 26).

EXHIBIT 26: RESIDENTS LIVING WITHIN A TEN-MINUTE WALK (1/2 MILE) OF AN OFF-STREET TRAIL OR PARK, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2022

	Park	Off-Street Trail
Flagler County	28.92%	35.47%
Volusia County	41.73%	16.63%
Florida	42.97%	18.78%
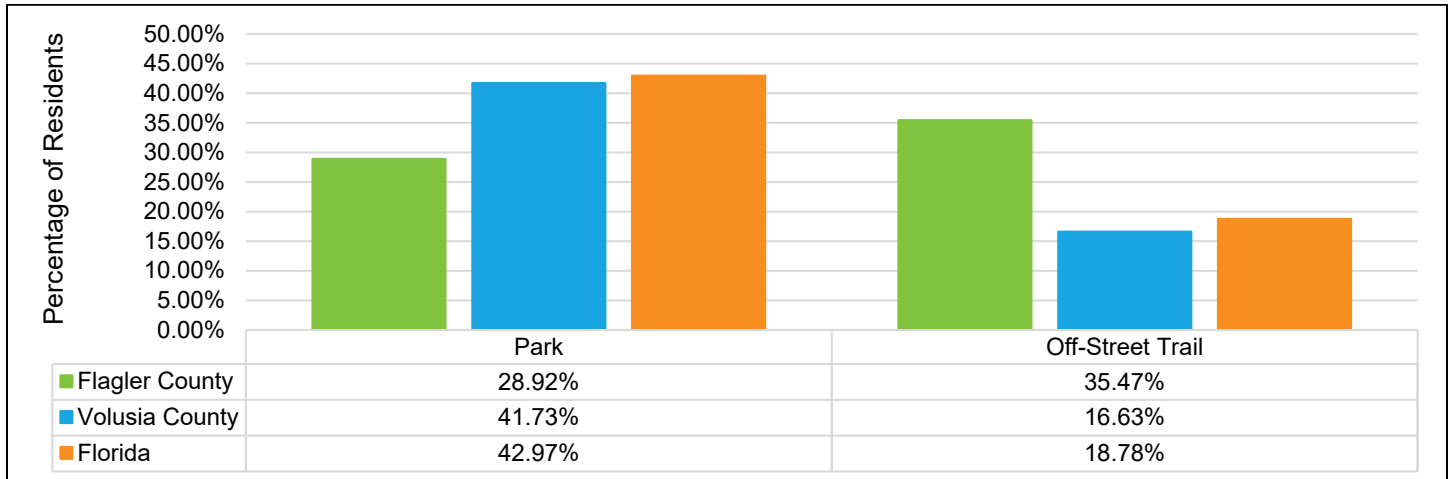
Source: FDOH Environmental Public Health Tracking. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

Exhibit 27 shows the percentage of residents living within a ten-minute walk of a healthy food source or a fast-food restaurant. In 2022, only 9.69% of Flagler County residents lived within a half-mile, or a ten-minute walk, of a healthy food source compared to 19.62% of Volusia County residents and 29.86% of Floridians. A healthy food source is defined as grocery stores, supermarkets, and registered produce stands where residents have access to a variety of foods including fresh fruits and vegetables. In 2022, 10.4% of Flagler residents lived within a half mile of a fast-food restaurant compared to 22.52% of Volusia residents and 33.56% in Florida. Fast food restaurants are defined as inexpensive and convenient food options with high caloric content.

EXHIBIT 27: RESIDENTS LIVING WITHIN A TEN-MINUTE WALK (1/2 MILE) OF A HEALTHY FOOD SOURCE OR FAST-FOOD RESTAURANT, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2022

	Healthy Food Source	Fast Food Restaurant
Flagler County	9.69%	10.40%
Volusia County	19.62%	22.52%
Florida	29.86%	33.56%
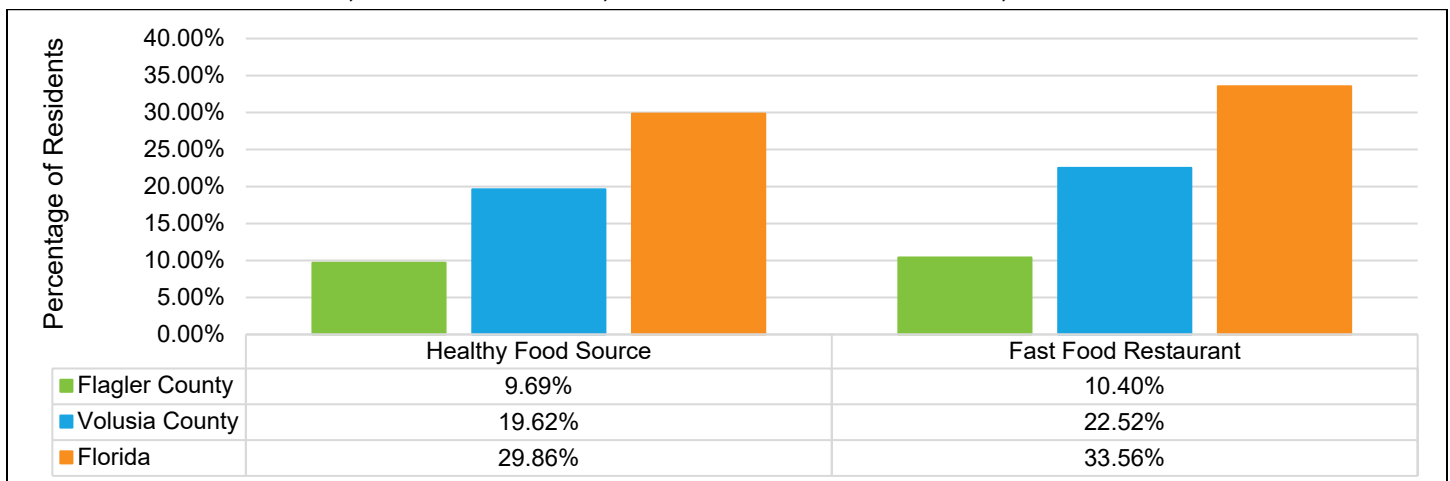
Source: FDOH Environmental Public Health Tracking. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

Housing Conditions

Housing is an important social determinant of health because people spend a great portion of time inside their homes. Homes built before 1978 are more likely to have issues such as lead, mold, and a lack of smoke and carbon monoxide detectors, all of which pose serious risks to health.

During 2018–2022, the estimated total housing units were 56,326 in Flagler County, 273,835 in Volusia County, and 9,915,957 in Florida. Of these units, 10.1% (Flagler), 36.7% (Volusia), and 35.9% (Florida) were built in 1979 or earlier (Exhibit 28).

EXHIBIT 28: HOUSING UNITS BUILT 1979 OR EARLIER, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2018–2022
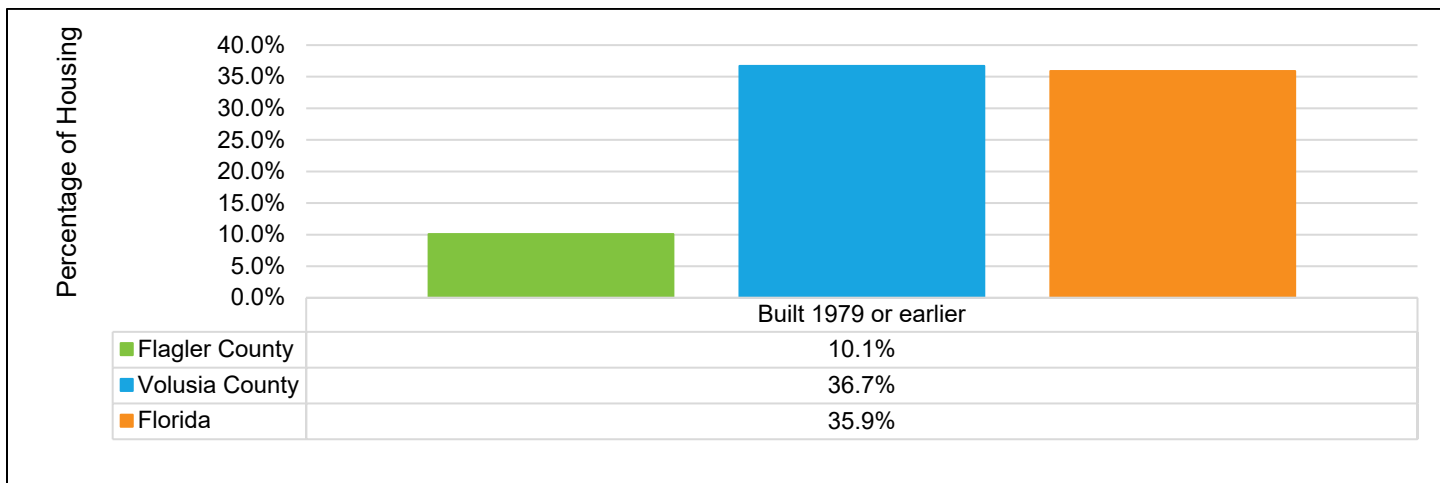
	Built 1979 or earlier
Flagler County	10.1%
Volusia County	36.7%
Florida	35.9%

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP04, Selected Housing Characteristics. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

Heating Fuel

Few occupied homes use heating fuel other than electricity or gas in Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida. In Flagler County, 0% used coal or coke (0 households); 0% (0 households) used fuel oil, kerosene, etc.; and 0.1% (54 households) used wood. In Volusia County, 0% (18 households) used coal or coke; 0.2% (566 households) used fuel oil, kerosene, etc.; and 0.1% (195 households) used wood. In Florida, by comparison, 0% of heating fuel was coal or coke; 0.1% fuel oil, kerosene, etc.; and 0.1% wood (Exhibit 29).

EXHIBIT 29: HOUSING HEATING FUEL, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2018–2022
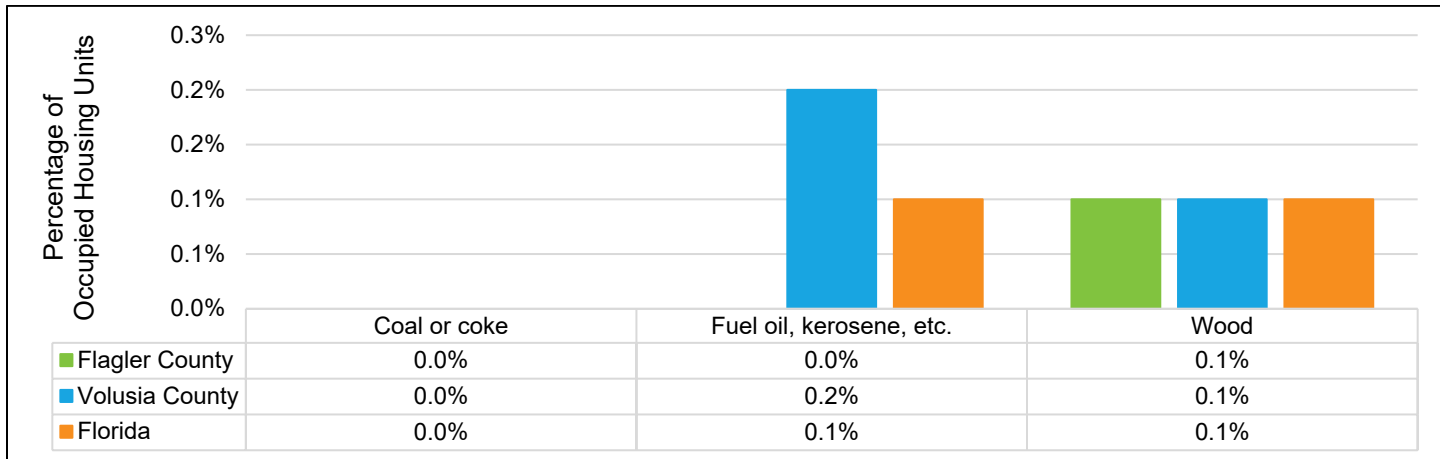
	Coal or coke	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	Wood
Flagler County	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Volusia County	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Florida	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP04, Selected Housing Characteristics. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

Health Outcomes

County Health Rankings

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, produced by the University of Wisconsin and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, are a collection of reports that illustrate the overall health of counties in every state across the country and provide a comparison of counties within the same state. Two major categories exist for County Health Rankings: health outcomes and health factors. Health outcomes are measures that describe the current health status of a county. These health outcomes are influenced by a set of health factors. Health factors and their subsequent outcomes may be affected by community-based programs and policies designed to alter their distribution in the community. Counties can improve health outcomes by addressing all health factors with effective, evidence-based programs and policies (County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, n.d.-a).

The report ranks Florida counties according to their summary measures of health outcomes and health factors, as well as the components used to create each summary measure. Outcomes rankings are based on an equal weighting of mortality and morbidity measures. The summary health factors rankings are based on weighted scores of four types of factors: behavioral, clinical, social and economic, and environmental (County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, n.d.-b).

Health snapshots are available for states and their respective counties. These snapshots illustrate geographic variation in measures of health to help better understand the health of counties. The snapshots and tools are helpful to understand counties "current health, changes over time, and identify areas of strength or opportunities for health improvement" (County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, n.d.-b).

The following four graphics display summaries of Flagler and Volusia counties' Health Outcomes and Health Factors. Flagler and Volusia counties are represented by a dot, placed on a continuum from least healthy to healthiest in the country. The colors of each dot represent Health Groups, "data-informed groupings of counties nationwide with similar Health Outcomes or Health Factors on the continuum" (County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, n.d.-b). These graphics help us understand how a county fares relative to other counties in the state and the nation.

County rankings for health outcomes and health factors were determined by analyzing the national z-scores provided on the County Health Rankings & Roadmaps website. A lower z-score correlated with a higher ranking, while a higher z-score correlated with a lower ranking.

Flagler County is faring worse than the average county in Florida for Health Outcomes, yet better than the average county in the nation. Flagler County ranks #23 out of the 67 counties in Florida for Health Outcomes in 2024.

EXHIBIT 30: FLAGLER COUNTY HEALTH OUTCOMES SNAPSHOT, 2024
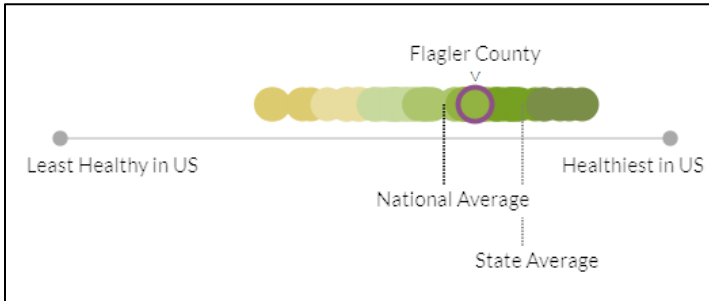
Source: County Health Rankings, 2024, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Date Sourced: June 5, 2024.

Flagler County is faring worse than the average county in Florida for Health Factors, and about the same as the average county in the nation. Flagler County ranks #23 out of the 67 counties in Florida for Health Factors in 2024. There are some areas of strength in Health Factors for Flagler County. These include a low rate of sexually transmitted infections, a higher primary care physician rate than the state, and a lower number of preventable hospital stays than Florida. Some opportunities for improvement include a higher unemployment rate than the state, a higher percentage of alcohol-impaired driving deaths, and a higher percentage of children in poverty.

EXHIBIT 31: FLAGLER COUNTY HEALTH FACTORS SNAPSHOT, 2024
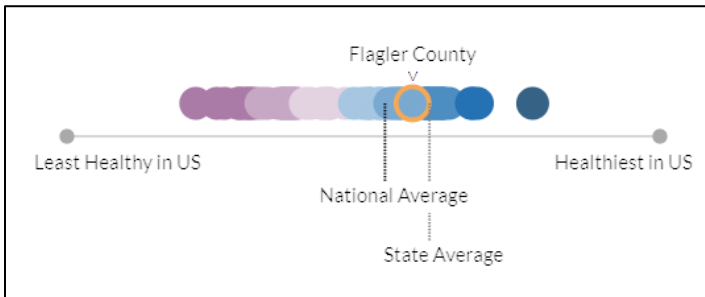
Source: County Health Rankings, 2024, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Date Sourced: June 5, 2024.

Volusia County is faring worse than the average county in Florida for Health Outcomes, and about the same as the average county in the nation. Volusia County ranks #34 out of the 67 counties in Florida for Health Outcomes in 2024.

EXHIBIT 32: VOLUSIA COUNTY HEALTH OUTCOMES SNAPSHOT, 2024
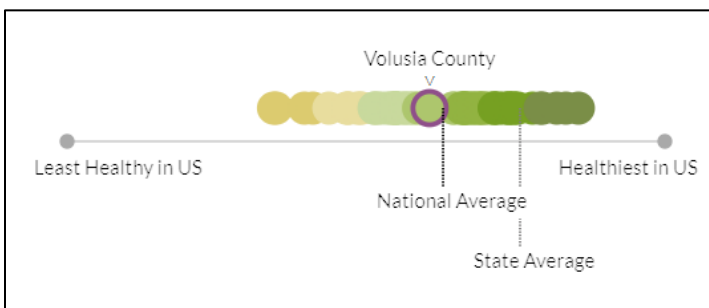
Source: County Health Rankings, 2024, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Date Sourced: June 5, 2024.

Volusia County is faring worse than the average county in Florida for Health Factors, and worse than the average county in the nation. Volusia County ranks #30 out of the 67 counties in Florida for Health Factors in 2024. There are some areas of strength in Health Factors for Volusia County. These include a low rate of sexually transmitted infections, a higher primary care physician rate than the state, and a lower number of preventable hospital stays than Florida. Some opportunities for improvement include the higher unemployment rate compared to the state average, the higher percentage of children in poverty, and a higher uninsured rate than that of Florida.

EXHIBIT 33: VOLUSIA COUNTY HEALTH FACTORS SNAPSHOT, 2024
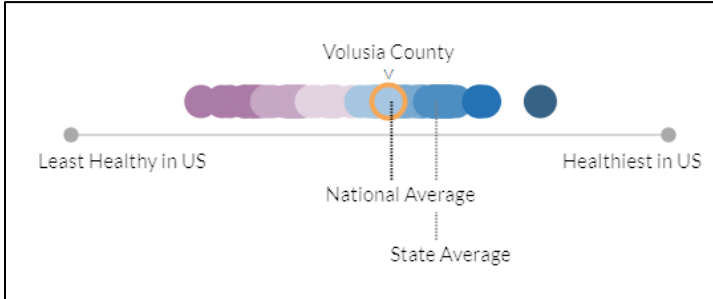
Source: County Health Rankings, 2024, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Date Sourced: June 5, 2024.

Leading Causes of Death

The top 11 leading causes of death in Flagler and Volusia are shown in Exhibit 34 with a comparison to Florida. The top 11 instead of 10 are shown since Flagler and Volusia had a different cause of death that ranked #10. The top five causes of death in Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida in 2022 were heart disease, cancer, stroke, unintentional injury, and chronic lower respiratory disease. Heart disease was the top leading cause of death in both counties and Florida. Both Flagler and Volusia counties had higher mortality rates than Florida for heart disease; cancer; unintentional injury; chronic lower respiratory disease; Alzheimer's disease; nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis; hypertension; and septicemia.

EXHIBIT 34: LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2022
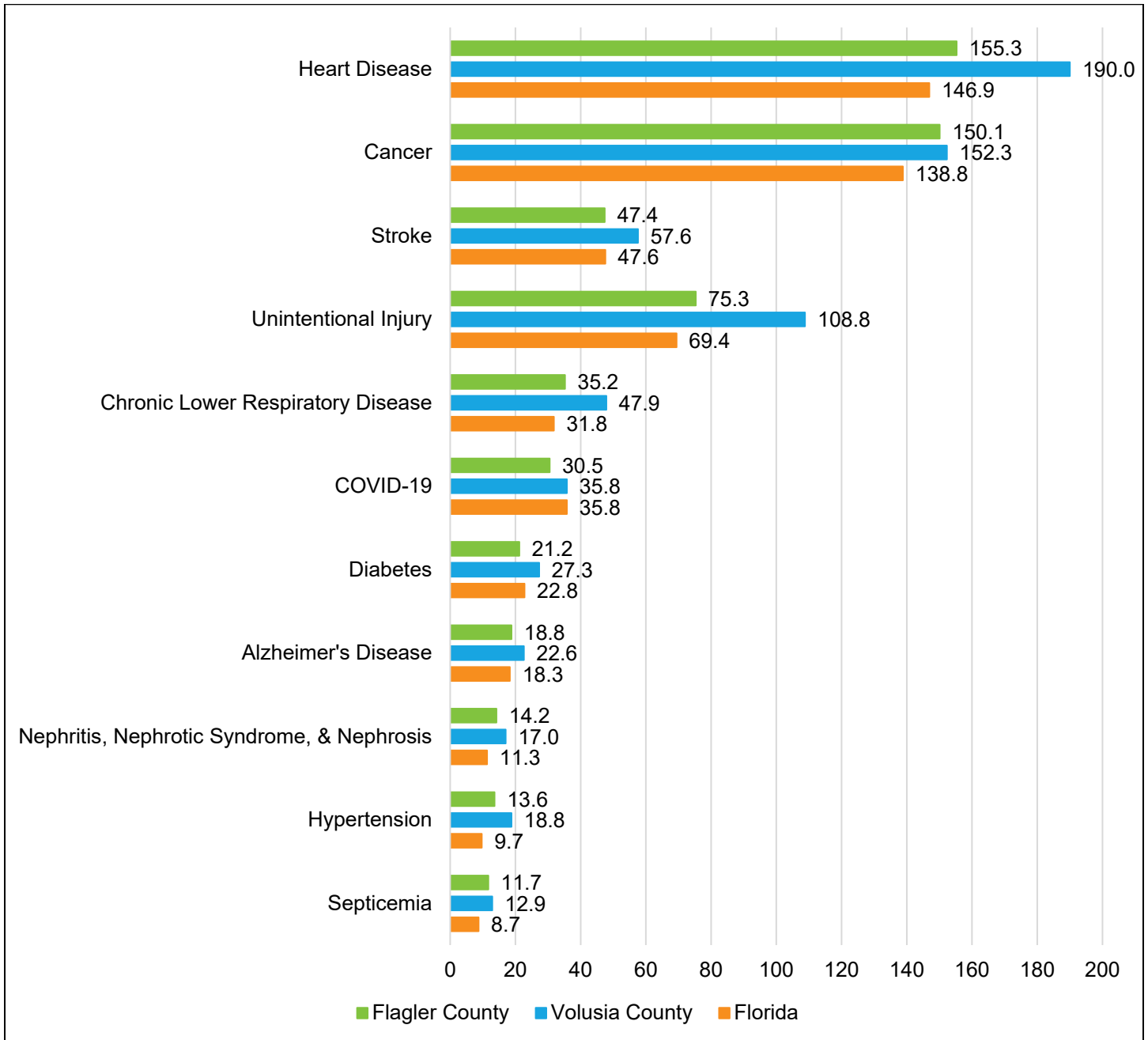
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Data Sourced: June 5, 2024.

Communicable Diseases

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are infections by bacteria, viruses, or parasites transmitted through sexual contact. They have a devastating impact on women and infants, especially due to their inter-relationship with HIV/AIDS. Besides increasing the risk of getting and transmitting HIV, STDs can also produce long-term health problems. These include pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility, tubal or ectopic pregnancy, cervical cancer, and perinatal or congenital infection in infants born to infected mothers (NAID, 2015).

Chlamydia

Chlamydia is a common STD that is caused by transmission of the *Chlamydia trachomatis* bacterium through sexual contact with the penis, vagina, mouth, or anus of an infected partner without the need for ejaculation. Chlamydia can also spread from an untreated mother to her baby during childbirth, causing health problems for exposed infants. Any sexually active person can be infected with chlamydia, but at increased risk are men who have sex with men and young people due to a combination of behavioral, biological, and cultural reasons. Reinfection can also occur in those who received treatment for an earlier infection (CDC, 2022a).

Chlamydia is known as a "silent" infection because many infected people do not show symptoms. The bacteria may cause discharge, bleeding, inflammation of the urethra, painful or difficult urination, and urinary frequency. In women, the infection can spread from the cervix to the upper reproductive tract causing pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). PID can permanently damage the fallopian tubes and uterus, causing chronic pain, infertility, and potentially life-threatening complications during pregnancy (CDC, 2022a).

The chlamydia incidence rates increased for Volusia County and Florida, while it decreased for Flagler County from 2013 to 2022. Volusia County's rate was 1.2 times higher in 2022 than 2013 and Florida's rate was 1.1 times higher in 2022 than 2013 (Exhibit 35).

EXHIBIT 35: INCIDENCE OF CHLAMYDIA, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	241.7	284.0	303.5	319.5	323.4	330.9	286.5	273.6	274.4	212.3
Volusia County	294.7	281.0	330.9	353.3	405.2	392.5	379.4	326.6	341.1	359.1
Florida	418.3	424.6	455.6	468.3	486.6	500.0	523.6	458.5	475.2	478.6
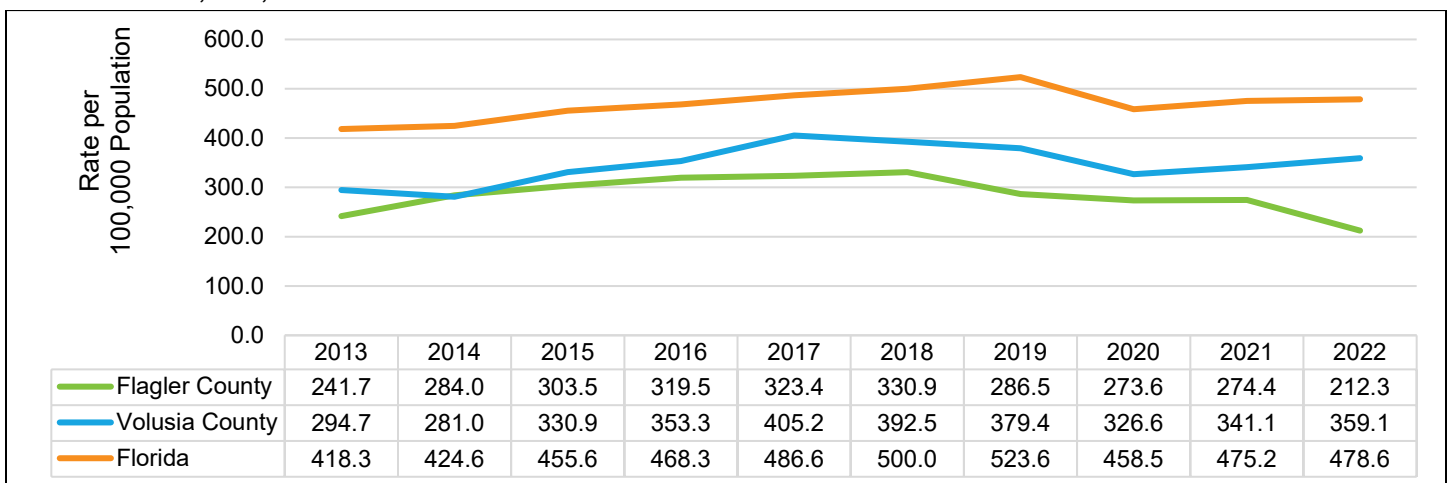
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Cases of Chlamydia. Date Sourced: June 12, 2024.

Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is a common STD, caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* bacteria, transmitted through sexual contact with the penis, vagina, mouth, or anus of an infected person without the need for ejaculation. An infected pregnant woman can also spread the bacteria to her baby during delivery, potentially causing blindness, joint infection, or a life-threatening blood infection in the baby. While anyone who is sexually active can be infected, the highest gonorrhea rates are among teens, young adults, and African Americans. Reinfection can also occur in those who received treatment for an earlier infection (CDC, 2023e).

Most infected people do not experience symptoms. Symptoms in women include painful or difficult urination, increased vaginal discharge, or vaginal bleeding between periods. Serious complications occur when gonorrhea spreads into the uterus or fallopian tubes and causes PID, as seen in chlamydia. Men with urethral infection present with painful or difficult urination or a white, yellow, or green discharge (CDC, 2023e).

From 2013 to 2022, the incidence rate of gonorrhea increased for Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida. Florida had the highest rate of increase at 1.8, followed by Flagler County at 1.7 and Volusia County at 1.5 (Exhibit 36).

EXHIBIT 36: INCIDENCE OF GONORRHEA, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	53.0	54.2	60.9	78.2	68.8	83.9	88.6	91.2	80.5	89.3
Volusia County	104.6	77.8	114.6	132.0	168.3	140.7	132.5	152.2	161.8	153.9
Florida	108.7	105.2	121.5	139.2	154.1	155.8	174.0	187.1	203.6	198.5
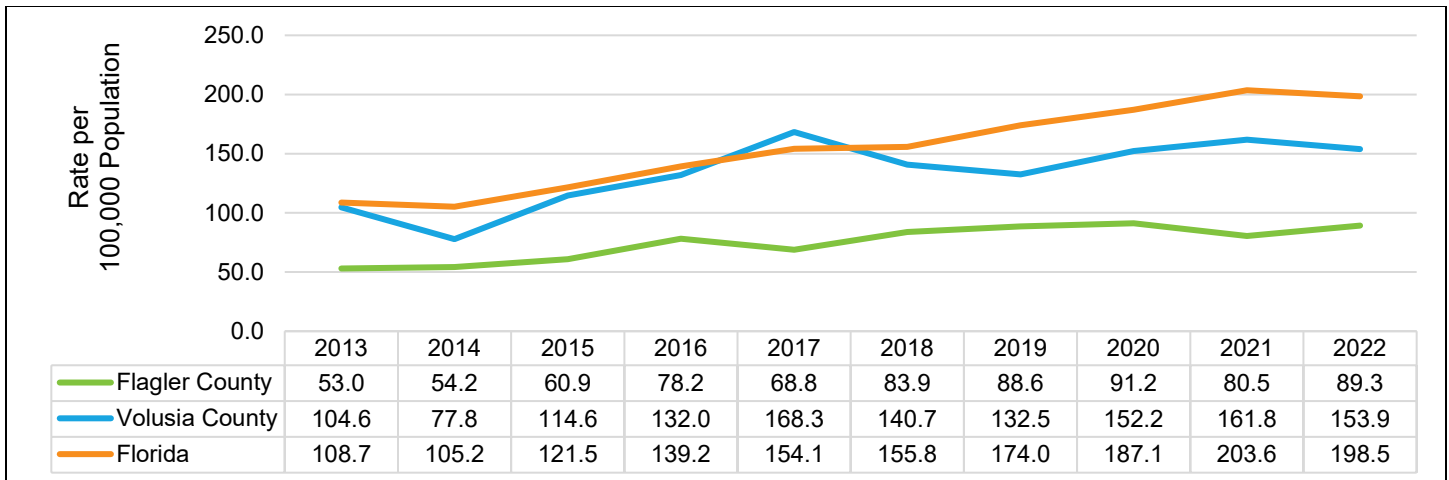
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Cases of Gonorrhea. Date Sourced: June 17, 2024.

Infectious Syphilis

Syphilis, caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*, can cause serious chronic health problems if not properly treated. Transmission can occur during vaginal, anal, or oral sex by direct contact with a syphilitic sore, known as a chancre. Chancres can occur on or around the external genitals, in the vagina, around the anus, in the rectum, or in or around the mouth. Infected pregnant women can spread syphilis to their unborn children. Symptoms can look like many other diseases and may last for weeks, months, or even years if untreated (CDC, 2023f).

Infectious syphilis rates drastically increased from 2013 to 2022 in Volusia County and Florida. Flagler County's incidence rate fluctuated over the years but decreased in 2022 (Exhibit 37).

EXHIBIT 37: INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	9.2	1.0	1.0	3.9	7.5	6.5	3.6	6.1	9.3	8.8
Volusia County	4.0	3.6	3.7	5.8	5.1	7.3	12.8	13.9	21.4	19.0
Florida	7.9	8.8	10.5	11.9	11.6	13.8	15.1	16.2	20.4	20.7
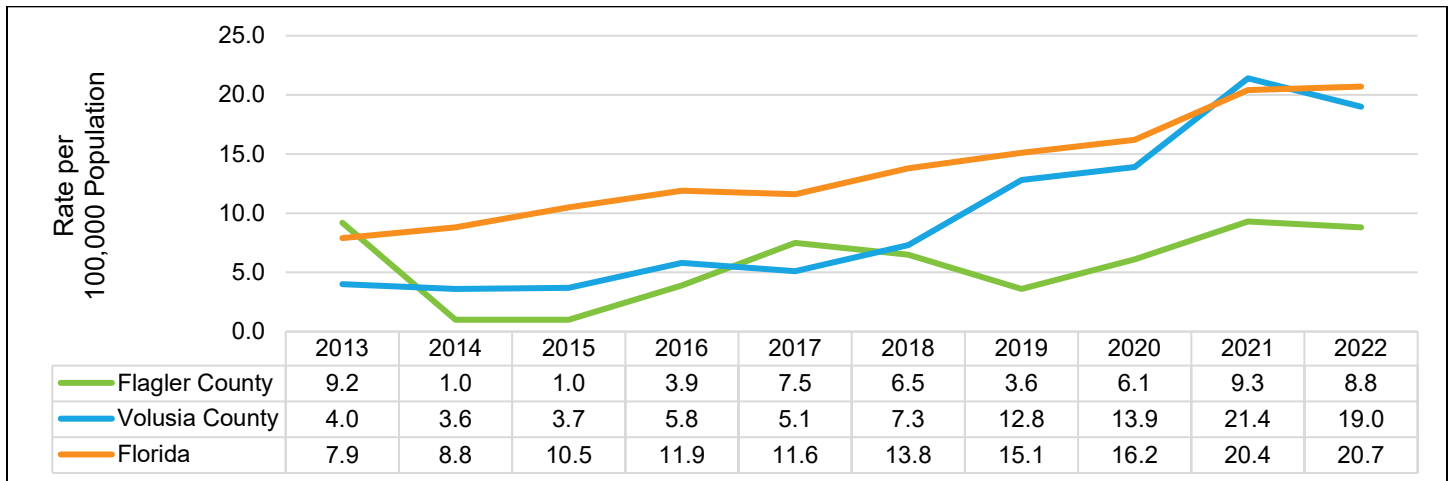
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Cases of Infectious Syphilis. Date Sourced: June 17, 2024.

HIV/AIDS

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a virus that, if untreated, can lead to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). HIV attacks immune system cells, called CD4 or T cells, which help the body fight off infections. Over time, HIV can destroy enough immune cells that the body cannot defend against other infections and diseases. Opportunistic infections and cancers take advantage of this state, signaling that the infected person has AIDS (CDC, 2022b).

There are three stages of HIV infection. Stage 1, acute infection, occurs within two to four weeks of infection. People with acute HIV infection are very contagious. Stage 2 is a period of HIV inactivity. People are still contagious in this stage, but taking medication and maintaining low viral levels decreases the chance of transmitting HIV to others. Medication may allow people to remain in this stage for several decades. AIDS, Stage 3, is the most severe and final stage. The damaged immune system of those in Stage 3 cannot defend against opportunistic infections, such as severe fungal and bacterial infections. AIDS life expectancy is around three years if untreated (CDC, 2022b).

HIV transmission occurs when certain body fluids (blood, semen, pre-seminal fluid, rectal fluids, vaginal fluids, and breast milk) of an infected person come into contact with a mucous membrane or damaged tissue or are directly injected into the bloodstream through specific activities, such as sex and needle or syringe use. Transmission cannot occur by air or water; saliva, sweat, tears, or closed-mouth kissing; insects or pets; or sharing toilets, food, or drinks (CDC, 2020c).

Flagler County's incidence rate of HIV was six times higher in 2022 compared to 2013. Volusia County maintained a steady rate from 2013 to 2022, whereas Florida's rate saw a decrease in 2020 followed by an increase in 2022 (Exhibit 38). The incidence of AIDS in Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida decreased from 2013 to 2022 despite fluctuations (Exhibit 39).

EXHIBIT 38: INCIDENCE OF HIV, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	2.0	10.0	9.8	9.7	13.2	8.3	19.9	7.9	5.9	12.1
Volusia County	12.4	16.6	13.1	15.0	15.4	15.6	14.3	10.1	13.1	13.2
Florida	22.2	22.8	23.0	22.7	22.1	21.2	19.9	14.7	18.1	20.6
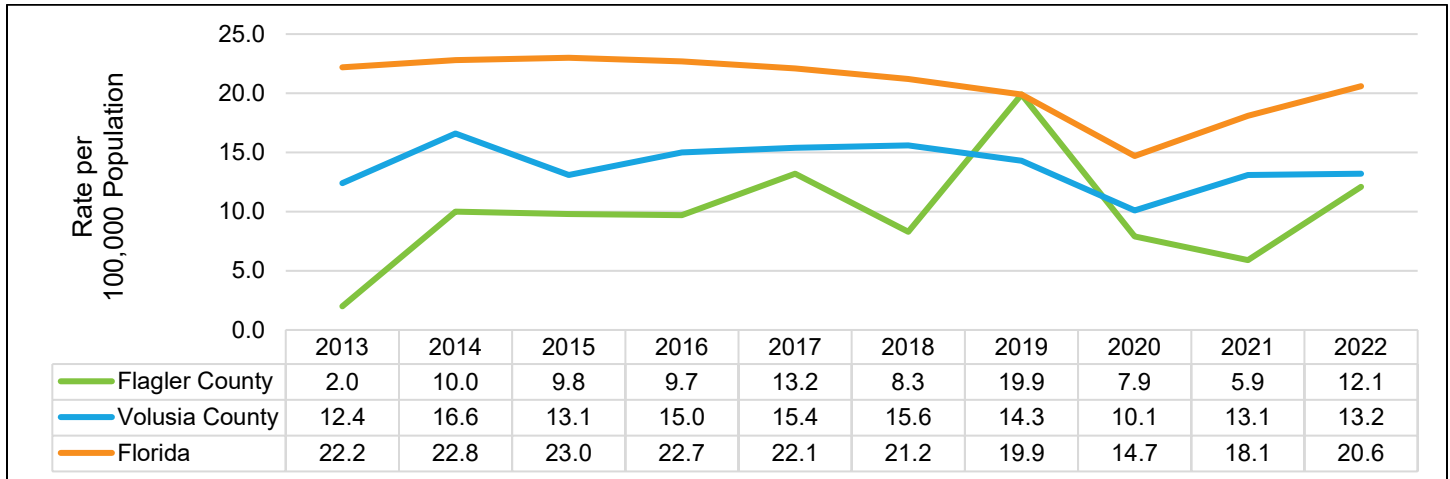
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Cases of HIV. Date Sourced: June 17, 2024.

EXHIBIT 39: INCIDENCE OF AIDS, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	6.1	4.0	2.9	3.9	5.7	4.6	9.0	2.6	5.9	5.6
Volusia County	9.0	9.1	7.0	8.7	7.8	8.1	7.0	4.9	7.8	7.1
Florida	14.8	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.2	8.9	7.3	8.4	8.9
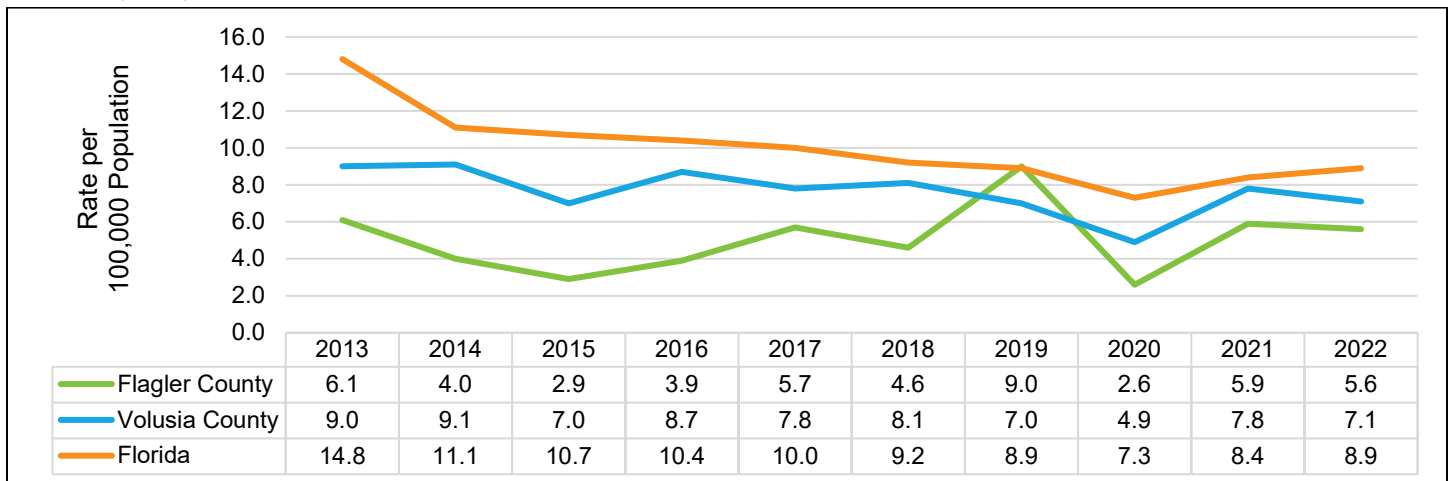
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Cases of AIDS. Date Sourced: June 17, 2024.

The HIV/AIDS mortality rate decreased in Volusia County and Florida from 2013 to 2022. The Flagler County rate fluctuated over the years but has declined since 2017 (Exhibit 40).

EXHIBIT 40: HIV/AIDS MORTALITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	1.1	3.7	3.2	1.6	3.5	2.6	2.5	1.8	0.0	1.3
Volusia County	4.1	5.0	3.9	4.2	3.3	3.0	3.8	1.5	1.5	1.8
Florida	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5
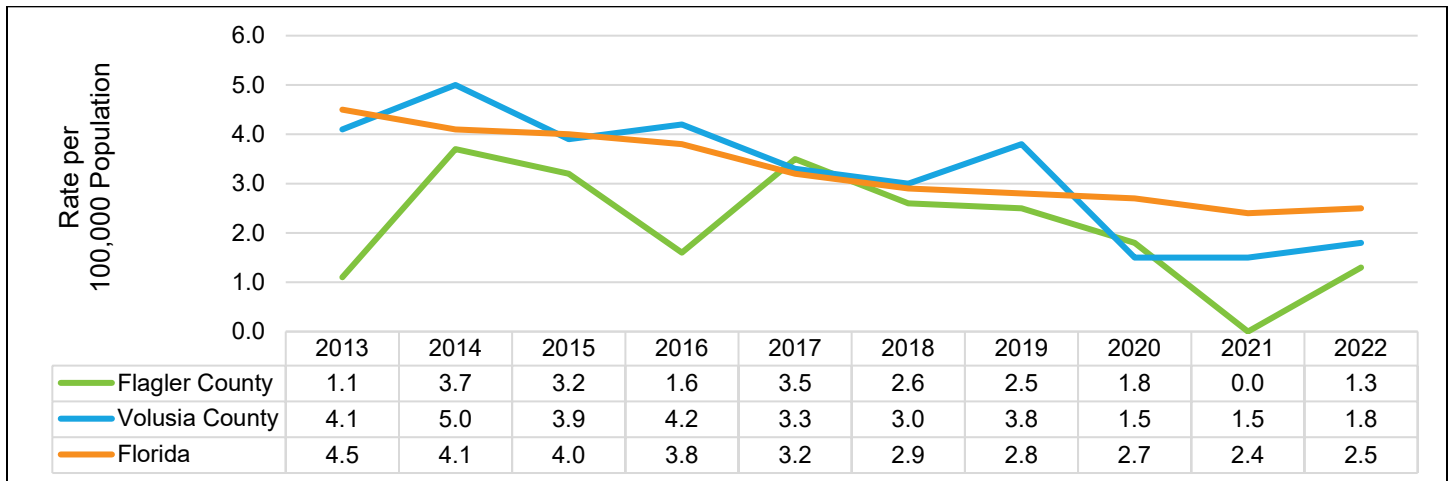
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Deaths from HIV/AIDS. Date Sourced: June 17, 2024.

Influenza and Pneumonia

Influenza, or the flu, is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza virus. It can cause mild to severe symptoms and sometimes death. The young, elderly, pregnant women, and people with certain medical conditions, such as asthma, heart disease, and weakened immune system, have a higher risk for serious flu-related complications (CDC, 2022j).

Pneumonia is a lung infection caused by bacteria, viruses, or fungi. In the U.S. the leading causes are *Streptococcus pneumoniae* for bacterial infections and influenza and respiratory syncytial viruses for viral infections. While vaccinations can prevent several causes of pneumonia, such as whooping cough, chickenpox, and influenza, worldwide it is the leading infectious cause of death for children under 5 years of age (CDC, 2022g).

The mortality rate for influenza and pneumonia was 1.3 times higher for Flagler and Volusia counties from 2013 to 2022. Florida's rate fell in that same period (Exhibit 41).

EXHIBIT 41: INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA MORTALITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	7.2	14.2	8.9	11.0	8.7	10.0	7.1	8.5	6.0	9.4
Volusia County	10.1	13.4	11.3	13.2	14.1	12.0	10.4	12.6	12.3	13.0
Florida	9.7	9.6	9.1	9.6	9.8	9.8	8.4	9.7	8.4	8.6
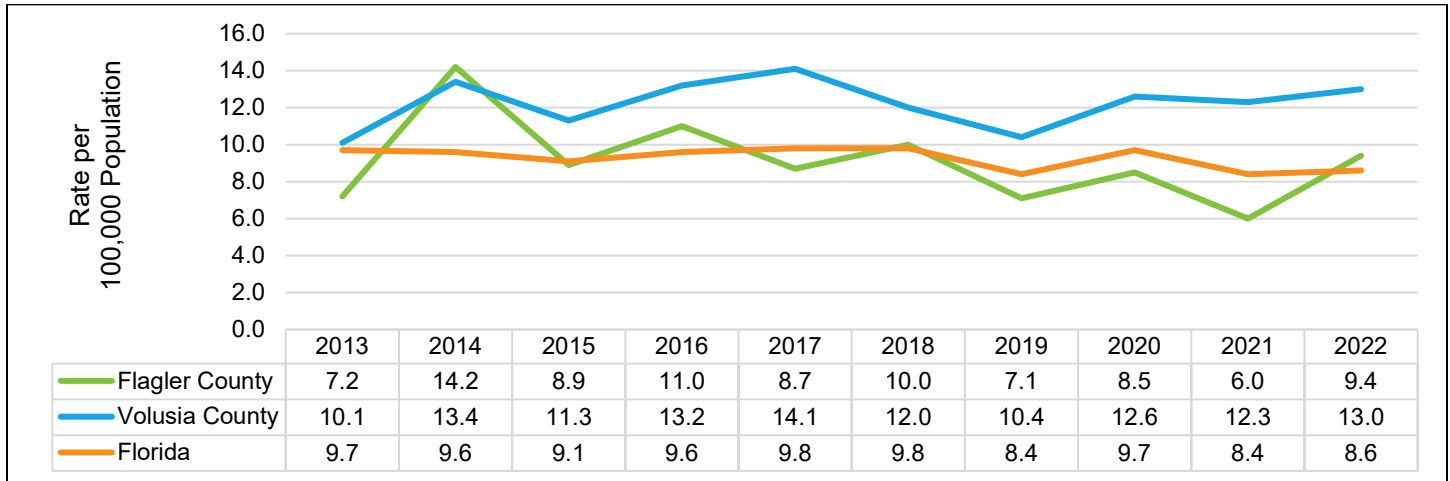
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Deaths from Influenza and Pneumonia. Date Sourced: June 17, 2024.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is an airborne disease spread by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* that primarily attacks the lungs but can affect other parts of the body such as the kidneys, skin, and brain. Because not everyone infected with TB becomes sick, TB results in two conditions: latent TB infection (LTBI) and TB disease, which, if untreated, can be fatal (CDC, 2016b). Those who are at elevated risk of developing TB disease include people with HIV infection, people infected with TB bacteria in the last two years, babies and young children, people who inject illegal drugs, people who have other diseases that weaken their immune system, elderly people, and people who were not treated correctly for TB in the past (CDC, 2016a).

The incidence of tuberculosis decreased in Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida from 2013 to 2022. The incidence of tuberculosis decreased by 41.7% in Flagler County, 56.3% in Volusia County, and 6.7% in Florida (Exhibit 42).

EXHIBIT 42: INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2014–2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Flagler County	2.4	1.6	2.3	2.3	0.8	1.5	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.4
Volusia County	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.7
Florida	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.8
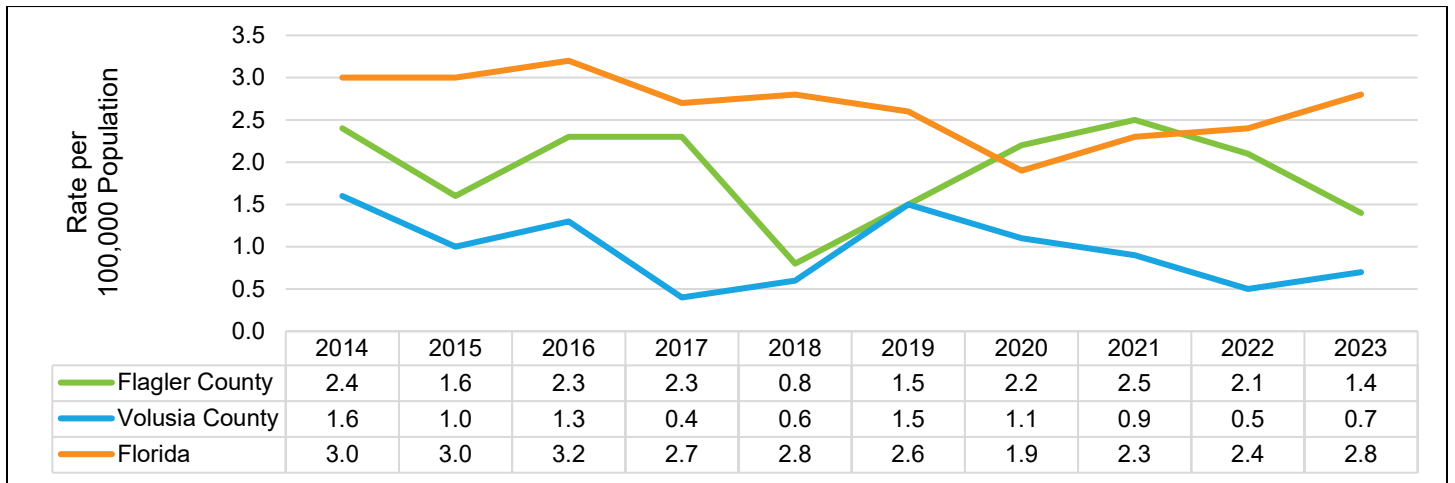
Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control and Health Protection, Cases of Tuberculosis. Date Sourced: June 17, 2024.

COVID-19

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. It is very contagious and spreads quickly. Over one million people have died from COVID-19 in the U.S. since the pandemic began in 2020 (CDC, 2020a). COVID-19 typically induces respiratory symptoms that can resemble those of a common cold, influenza, or pneumonia. However, it is important to note that COVID-19 can impact not only the lungs and respiratory system but also various other parts of the body. While many individuals experience mild symptoms, there is a subset of people who may develop severe illness as a result of the disease (CDC, 2020a).

Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida experienced more deaths from COVID-19 in 2021 compared to 2020 and 2022 (Exhibit 43).

EXHIBIT 43: COVID-19 MORTALITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2020–2022

	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	22.9	105.4	30.5
Volusia County	42.3	125.2	35.8
Florida	57.3	108.8	35.8
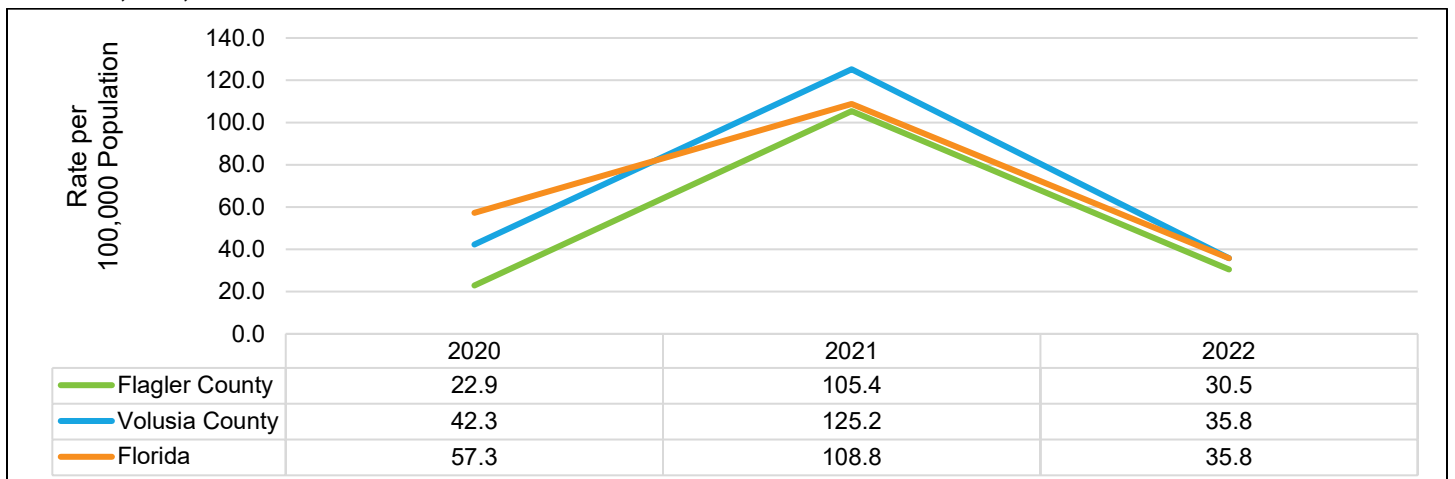
Source: Florida Health Charts, Deaths from COVID-19. Date Sourced: June 17, 2024.

Chronic Diseases

Heart Disease

Heart disease remains the nation's leading cause of death, accounting for one in every four deaths in the U.S. The most common type is coronary heart disease, which can lead to heart attack. Key risk factors are high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and smoking, but other medical conditions and lifestyle choices such as diabetes, obesity, poor diet, physical inactivity, and excessive alcohol use can be a risk (CDC, 2022h).

From 2013 to 2022, the mortality rate from heart disease in both Flagler and Volusia counties has slightly fluctuated throughout the years, with an overall rise of 10.4% and 10.7%, respectively. Florida's mortality rate has steadily decreased by 3.7% from 2013 to 2022 (Exhibit 44).

EXHIBIT 44: HEART DISEASE MORTALITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	140.7	151.8	148.6	157.4	141.0	152.8	146.7	153.4	137.1	155.3
Volusia County	171.6	178.1	176.9	179.2	184.4	185.7	182.6	174.1	187.2	190.0
Florida	152.6	153.0	153.3	150.7	148.5	147.7	143.5	145.7	144.1	146.9
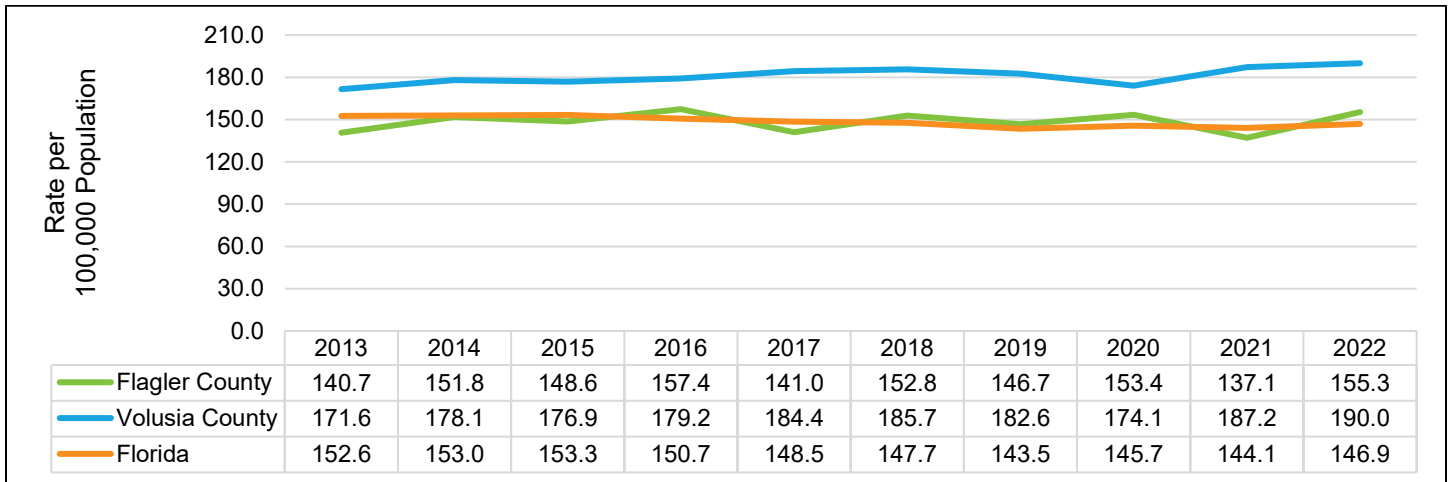
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Heart Disease. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

In 2022, Black residents in both Flagler and Volusia counties had a higher mortality rate from heart disease than their White counterparts. The mortality rate for White and Black residents in both counties has been on the rise over the past decade, while the rates have been decreasing for both races in Florida (Exhibit 45).

EXHIBIT 45: HEART DISEASE MORTALITY BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	143.4	150.1	156.2	150.3	148.1	155.5	146.1	154.5	141.8	156.9
Flagler Black	127.9	150.6	98.2	213.9	112.1	151.9	179.8	177.0	110.6	174.0
Volusia White	173.7	177.0	174.4	180.2	185.1	185.5	180.7	172.9	183.0	190.8
Volusia Black	163.3	204.7	228.7	175.5	202.7	229.6	208.2	205.2	246.4	191.2
Florida White	150.5	150.6	151.5	148.4	146.2	144.9	141.2	141.5	140.1	144.3
Florida Black	171.5	173.2	167.2	172.1	167.6	169.5	165.7	182.4	175.1	166.2
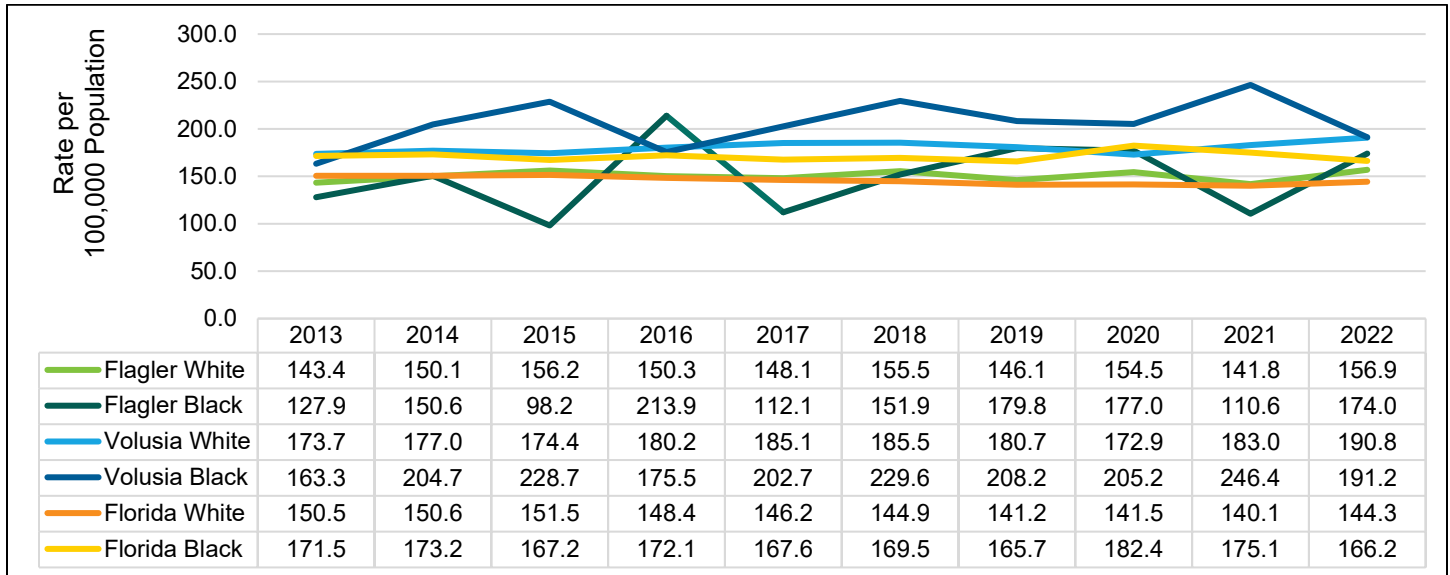
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Heart Disease. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

Chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) is a disease of the airways and other structures of the lungs and includes asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), occupational lung diseases, and pulmonary hypertension. Risk factors include first and secondhand tobacco smoke, exposure to indoor and outdoor air pollutants, genetic factors, and respiratory infections (WHO, n.d.). In 2022, CLRD was the fifth leading cause of death in Flagler and Volusia counties and the sixth leading cause of death in Florida (Exhibit 34).

Volusia County had a higher CLRD mortality rate than Florida's over the last decade, while Flagler County's rates were similar to the state's. The CLRD mortality rate in both Flagler and Volusia counties had an overall decrease of 6.9% and 13.2%, respectively, while Florida's mortality rate experienced a steady decrease of 22.4% from 2013 to 2022 (Exhibit 46).

EXHIBIT 46: CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE MORTALITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	37.8	32.8	34.4	36.9	48.5	41.3	38.4	38.3	25.6	35.2
Volusia County	55.2	56.9	61.9	60.4	58.0	58.3	53.3	54.7	48.1	47.9
Florida	41.0	38.9	39.6	39.3	40.0	38.4	36.1	34.2	30.7	31.8

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

The CLRD mortality rate among Flagler and Volusia counties' Black residents was lower than among White residents from 2013 to 2022. This trend was also seen in Florida during the same period. The larger fluctuations in the rates for Black residents in Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida may be due to single-digit counts (Exhibit 47).

EXHIBIT 47: CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE MORTALITY BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	42.7	36.5	34.2	39.6	53.0	43.4	40.7	29.5	26.8	38.5
Flagler Black	5.2	4.8	27.6	17.5	22.5	31.3	30.3	24.3	20.0	8.1
Volusia White	57.2	58.7	64.0	62.3	60.3	60.5	55.7	57.9	49.7	50.5
Volusia Black	33.1	35.5	35.1	42.2	25.7	32.2	29.1	17.7	29.8	22.7
Florida White	42.8	40.6	41.5	41.2	42.0	40.4	38.1	35.9	32.2	33.8
Florida Black	25.4	26.5	23.9	26.6	26.1	24.4	22.9	22.9	21.6	19.1
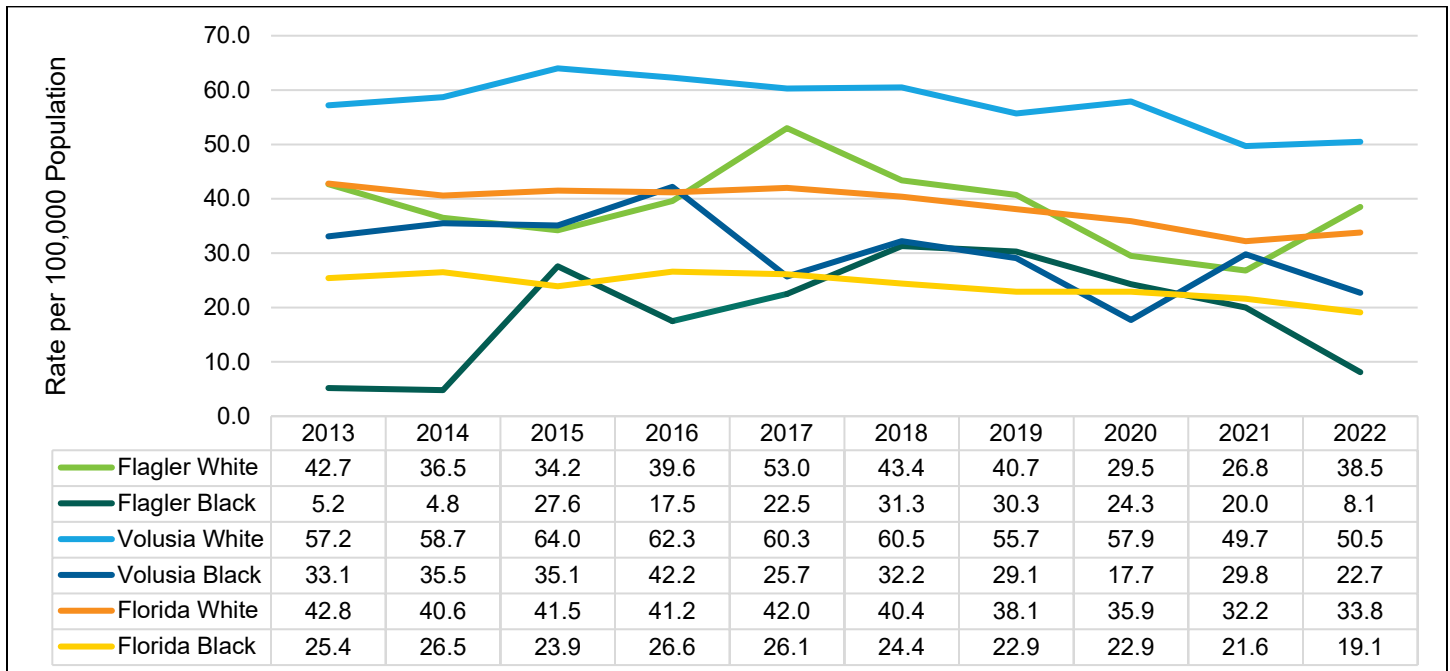
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

Stroke

A stroke occurs when the blood supply to the brain is interrupted or when sudden bleeding in the brain occurs. This results in either damage or death to brain tissue in the affected area. There are multiple risk factors, including high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart disease, diabetes, sickle cell disease, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, alcohol, age, and family history. Stroke is the fifth leading cause of death in the U.S. and a notable cause of adult disability (CDC, 2022l).

The stroke mortality rate increased in Flagler and Volusia counties by 53.4% and 73.0%, respectively, from 2013 to 2022. Florida's stroke mortality rate also increased from 2013 to 2022 by 53.5% (Exhibit 48).

EXHIBIT 48: STROKE MORTALITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	30.9	27.1	43.8	44.3	47.2	50.0	55.4	49.3	49.5	47.4
Volusia County	33.3	39.7	48.2	45.6	46.8	46.4	54.8	49.8	51.6	57.6
Florida	31.1	33.4	38.1	38.5	39.6	41.0	41.4	44.4	43.7	47.6

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Stroke. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

The stroke mortality rates for White residents in Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida have increased from 2013 to 2022 (Exhibit 49). Stroke mortality rates for Black residents in Flagler and Volusia counties have fluctuated over the past decade but have also experienced an overall increase. These bigger fluctuations may be due to single-digit counts.

EXHIBIT 49: STROKE MORTALITY BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	30.5	25.7	43.7	43.6	46.7	52.0	56.0	50.7	47.3	48.8
Flagler Black	30.9	36.8	56.2	64.6	53.1	46.6	58.3	33.8	54.5	55.1
Volusia White	31.8	37.4	45.9	45.4	46.1	44.7	52.9	48.5	50.9	55.7
Volusia Black	62.1	78.3	76.6	54.2	53.4	66.9	88.5	69.5	69.6	82.6
Florida White	29.1	31.3	35.8	36.5	37.2	38.8	39.2	42.2	41.2	45.4
Florida Black	47.7	50.6	56.0	54.1	57.8	59.0	60.9	63.3	62.3	65.1
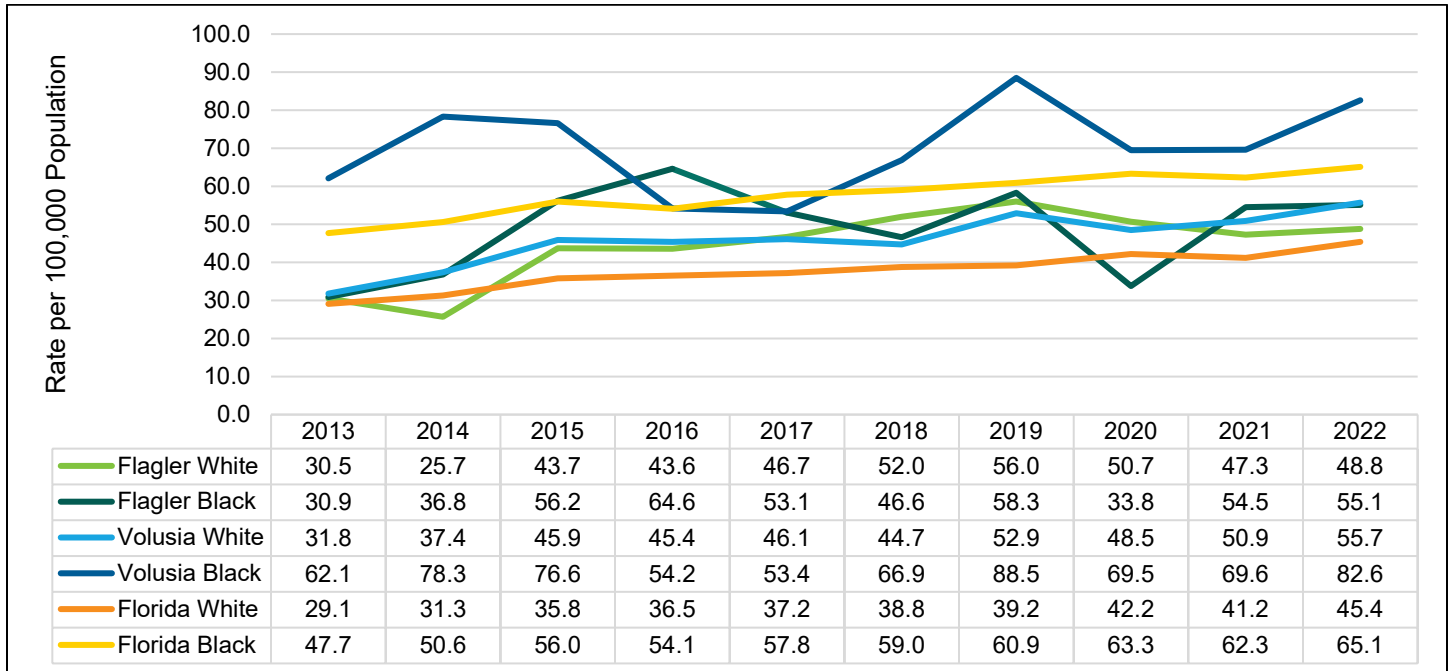
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Stroke. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

Alzheimer's Disease

Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of dementia. While the cause of Alzheimer's is not clear, common signs include memory loss that interferes with daily life; poor judgement; misplacing items; and changes in mood, personality, or behavior. It is the sixth leading cause of death in the U.S. and the fifth leading cause of death among persons 65 and older. Dementia as a cause of death has been shown to be underreported. Thus, the mortality rate for Alzheimer's disease could be higher (CDC, 2020d). There is no known cure, though medical management can help improve quality of life (CDC, 2020d).

The mortality rate of Alzheimer's disease in Volusia County has fallen by 33.3% since 2014. In comparison, the mortality rates of Alzheimer's disease in both Flagler County and Florida have risen from 2013 to 2022 (Exhibit 50).

EXHIBIT 50: ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE MORTALITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	10.9	19.4	13.0	17.9	19.7	20.3	15.2	22.9	17.6	18.8
Volusia County	24.5	33.9	33.2	31.3	30.1	28.3	29.9	30.4	26.1	22.6
Florida	17.3	19.2	22.4	22.2	21.0	20.0	18.8	20.3	18.1	18.3

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Alzheimer's Disease. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

From 2013 to 2022, the mortality rate for White Volusia County residents decreased by 8.8%. The mortality rates for White Flagler County residents and White Florida residents have experienced an overall increase by 83.2% and 5.7%, respectively, during the same period (Exhibit 51). The fluctuations in rates among the Black populations in both counties could be due to single-digit counts.

EXHIBIT 51: ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE MORTALITY BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

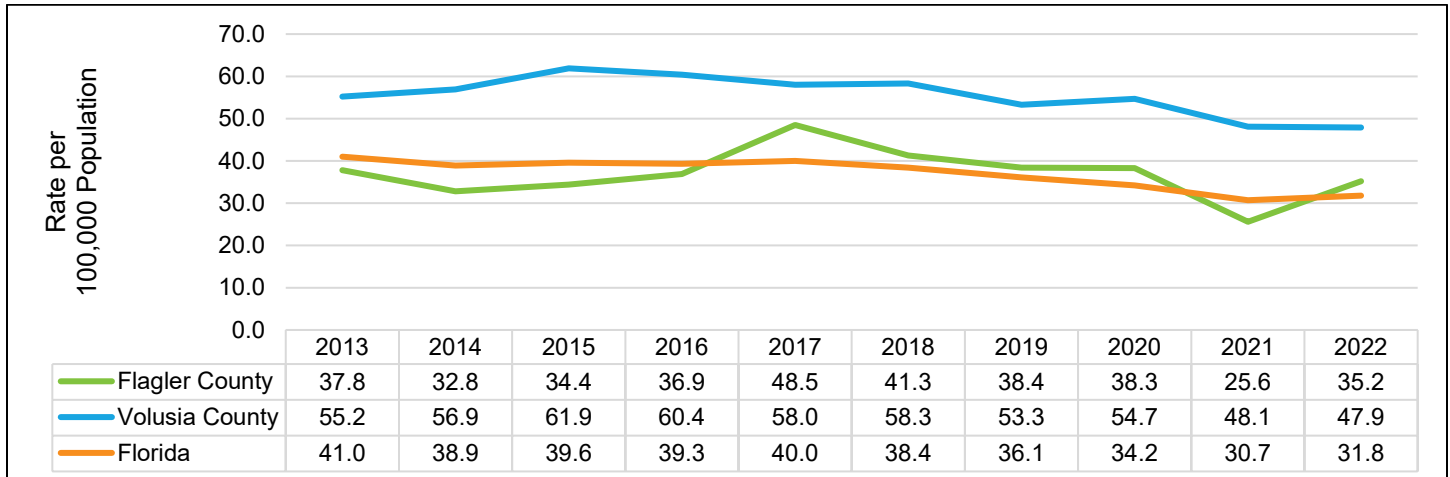|	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	11.3	21.8	11.6	15.7	19.6	21.4	15.7	22.1	18.4	20.7
Flagler Black	10.6	4.8	18.4	21.2	17.5	15.6	12.3	23.3	7.8	4.0
Volusia White	25.1	34.1	33.0	31.7	30.9	28.5	30.6	30.3	26.2	22.9
Volusia Black	13.2	31.6	45.9	33.8	14.8	27.8	18.3	29.0	28.3	19.3
Florida White	17.6	19.6	22.7	22.7	21.7	20.4	19.3	20.5	18.5	18.6
Florida Black	14.8	15.5	19.5	17.5	16.0	17.3	15.8	18.5	15.5	15.9
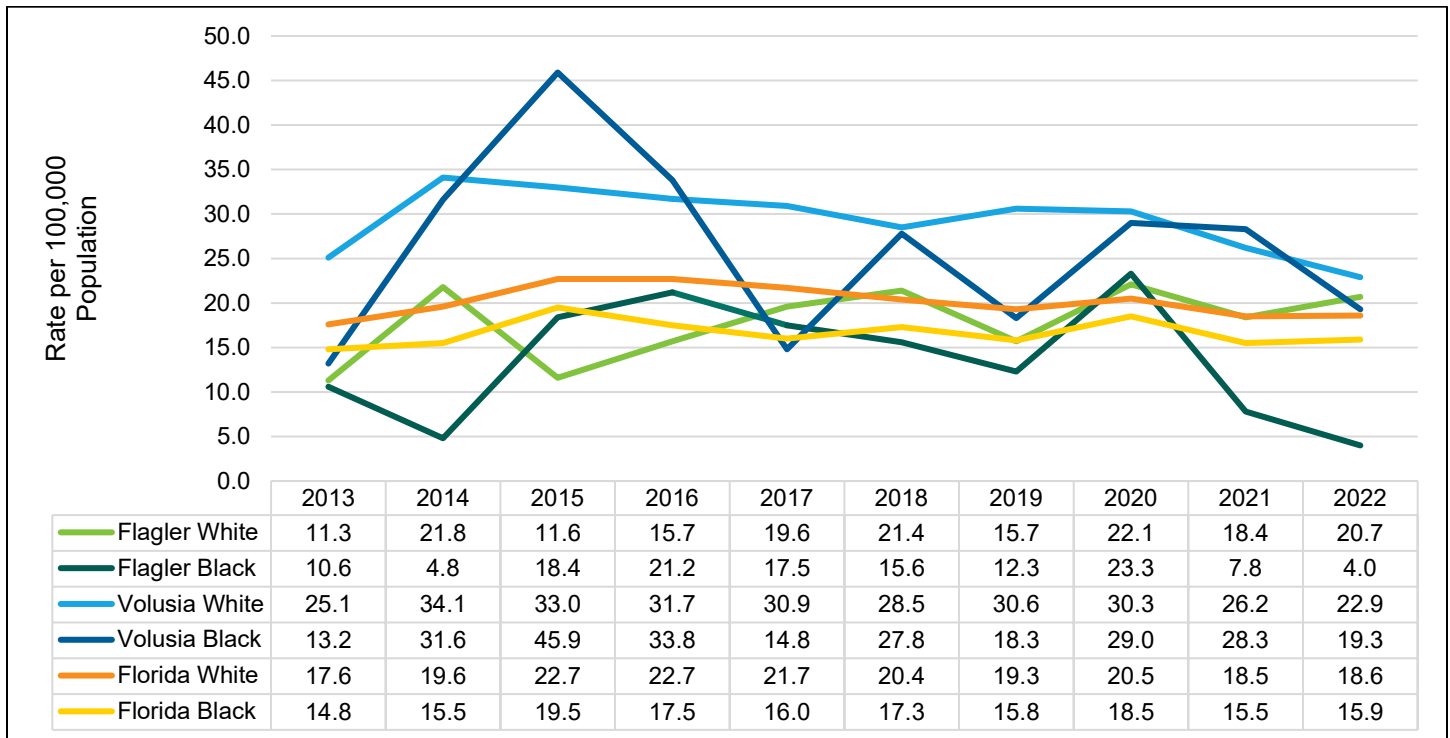
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Alzheimer's Disease. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

Diabetes

Diabetes, a disease that causes abnormally high blood glucose levels, is the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S. and can lead to major health problems, such as heart disease, vision loss, and kidney failure. Type 1 diabetes, which accounts for about 5% of all diagnosed cases, results from an autoimmune reaction that prevents the body from producing insulin. Type 2 diabetes, which accounts for about 90% of all cases, is due to the body ineffectively using insulin and developing insulin resistance over time. Type 2 often develops in people over age 45 but has become more common among children, teens, and young adults. Pregnant women can develop gestational diabetes due to insulin resistance and are at risk of developing Type 2 diabetes in the future (CDC, 2023g).

The diabetes mortality rate in both Flagler and Volusia counties fluctuated from 2013 to 2022 but experienced slight decreases overall. Florida's rate, in comparison, increased by 16.3% in the same time period (Exhibit 52).

EXHIBIT 52: DIABETES MORTALITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022
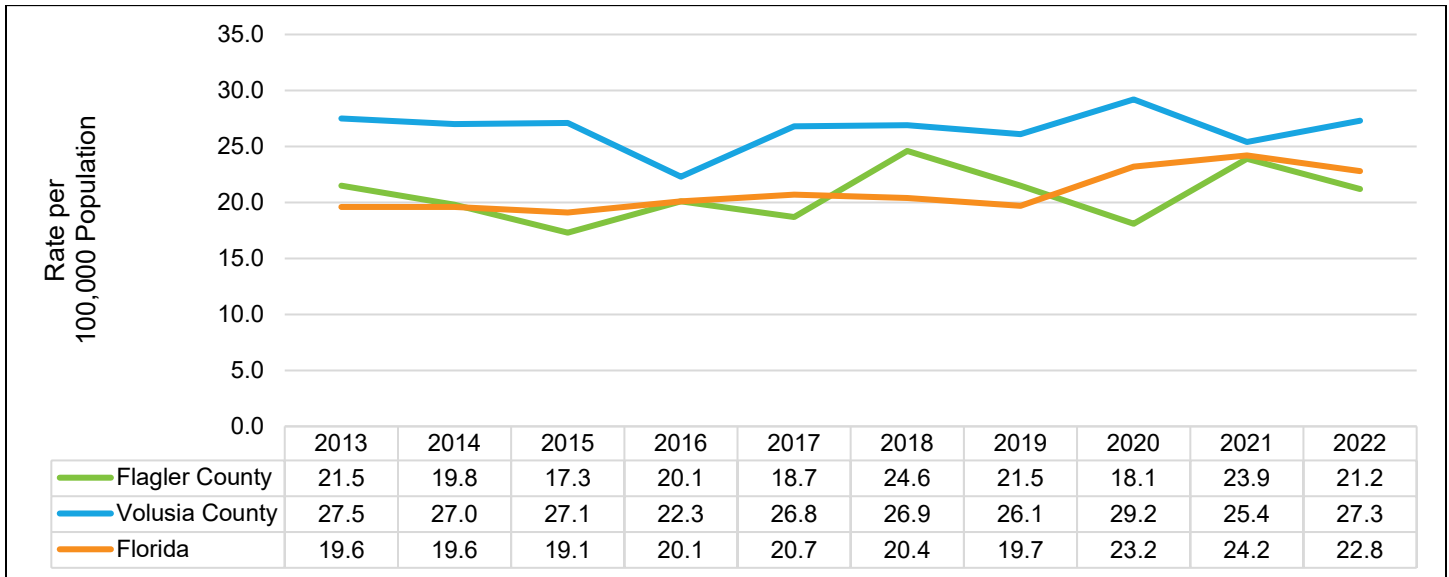
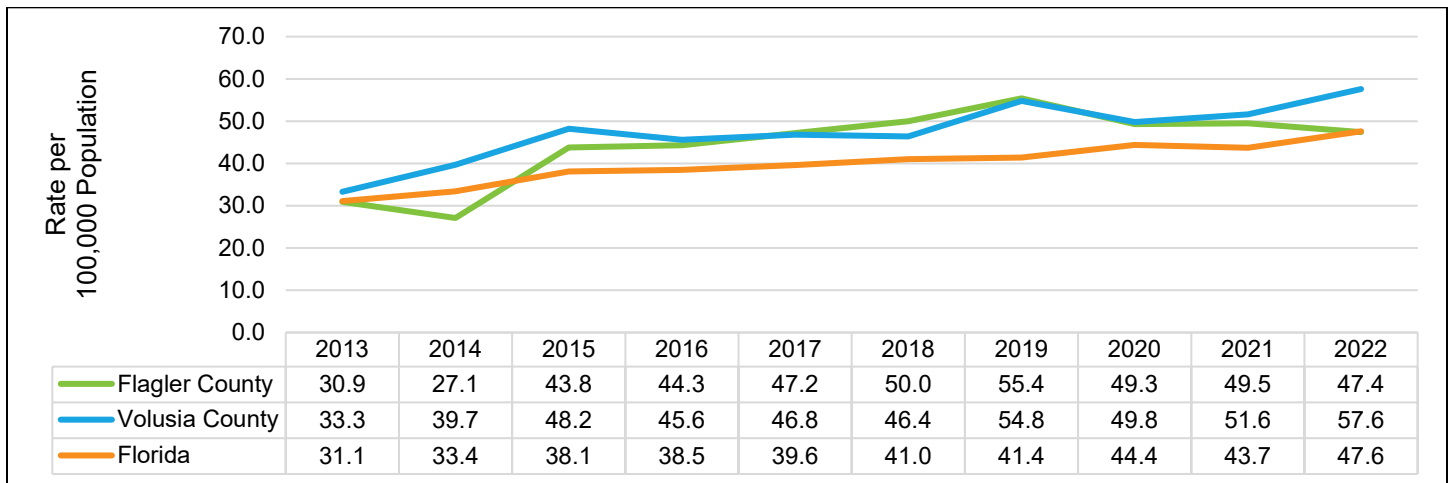|	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	21.5	19.8	17.3	20.1	18.7	24.6	21.5	18.1	23.9	21.2
Volusia County	27.5	27.0	27.1	22.3	26.8	26.9	26.1	29.2	25.4	27.3
Florida	19.6	19.6	19.1	20.1	20.7	20.4	19.7	23.2	24.2	22.8

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Diabetes. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

Diabetes mortality rates for Black populations in Flagler and Volusia counties have experienced fluctuations from 2013 to 2022. This may be due to single-digit counts. For most years from 2013 to 2022, the diabetes mortality rates for White populations in Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida were lower than the rates for Black populations.

EXHIBIT 53: DIABETES MORTALITY BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

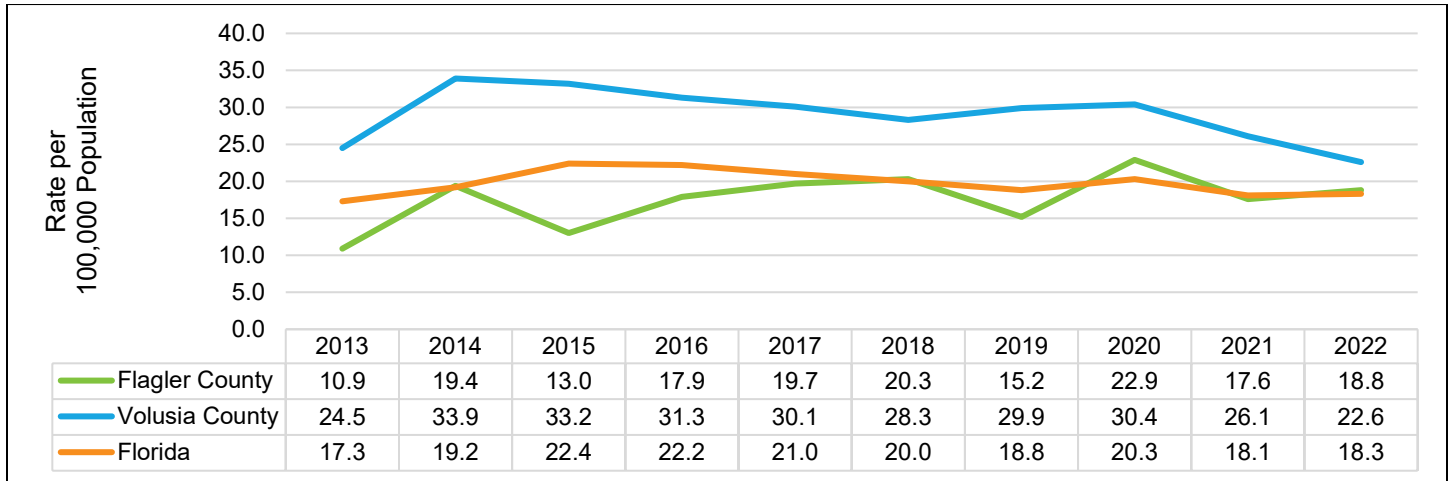|	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	20.8	20.6	18.6	16.6	17.2	25.1	21.3	15.8	22.1	23.1
Flagler Black	33.3	9.9	9.4	61.3	26.4	27.0	28.0	37.4	46.4	8.4
Volusia White	25.3	24.9	24.6	21.3	25.2	25.7	24.8	27.3	22.6	25.4
Volusia Black	63.4	65.9	63.1	38.1	54.1	49.8	45.7	54.8	63.5	52.2
Florida White	17.1	17.4	16.9	17.9	18.3	18.3	17.5	20.0	20.9	20.2
Florida Black	42.0	40.0	38.2	37.6	40.8	38.1	37.6	47.2	49.9	42.9
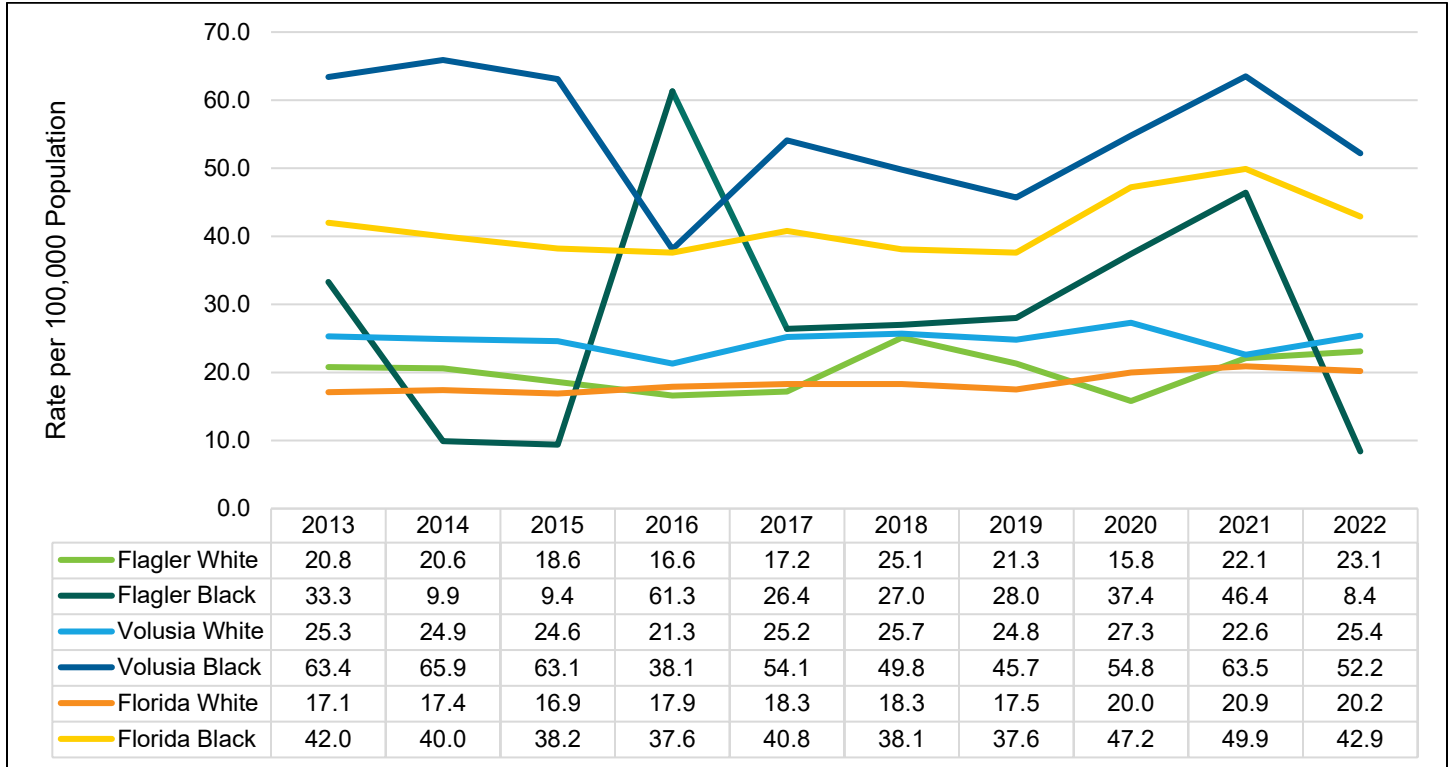
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Diabetes. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis

The liver is an essential organ that aids in digestion and removes toxic substances. Liver disease can result from inherited conditions or damage due to factors such as viruses, alcohol use, or cancer. Over time, this damage causes scarring, or cirrhosis, which can lead to liver failure (Mayo Clinic, n.d.).

The mortality rate from liver disease and cirrhosis in Flagler County fluctuated from 2013 to 2022 but fell overall by 14.3%. The mortality rate increased in both Volusia County and Florida during the same period by 13.9% and 19.4%, respectively (Exhibit 54).

EXHIBIT 54: CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS MORTALITY RATE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	10.5	16.4	11.6	12.5	14.6	9.6	16.7	13.0	16.4	9.0
Volusia County	16.5	16.8	15.2	15.4	18.1	18.7	19.3	16.7	22.6	18.8
Florida	10.8	11.9	11.9	12.2	11.4	12.0	11.3	13.0	13.5	12.9

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

The White population's mortality rate in Flagler County decreased from 2013 to 2019, while the White population's mortality rate in Volusia County increased during the same period. Death counts were in the single digits, which explains the erratic variation in rates for Black populations in both counties over the past decade. Generally, mortality rates for White populations in both counties and Florida have been higher than mortality rates for Black populations (Exhibit 55).

EXHIBIT 55: CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS MORTALITY RATE BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022
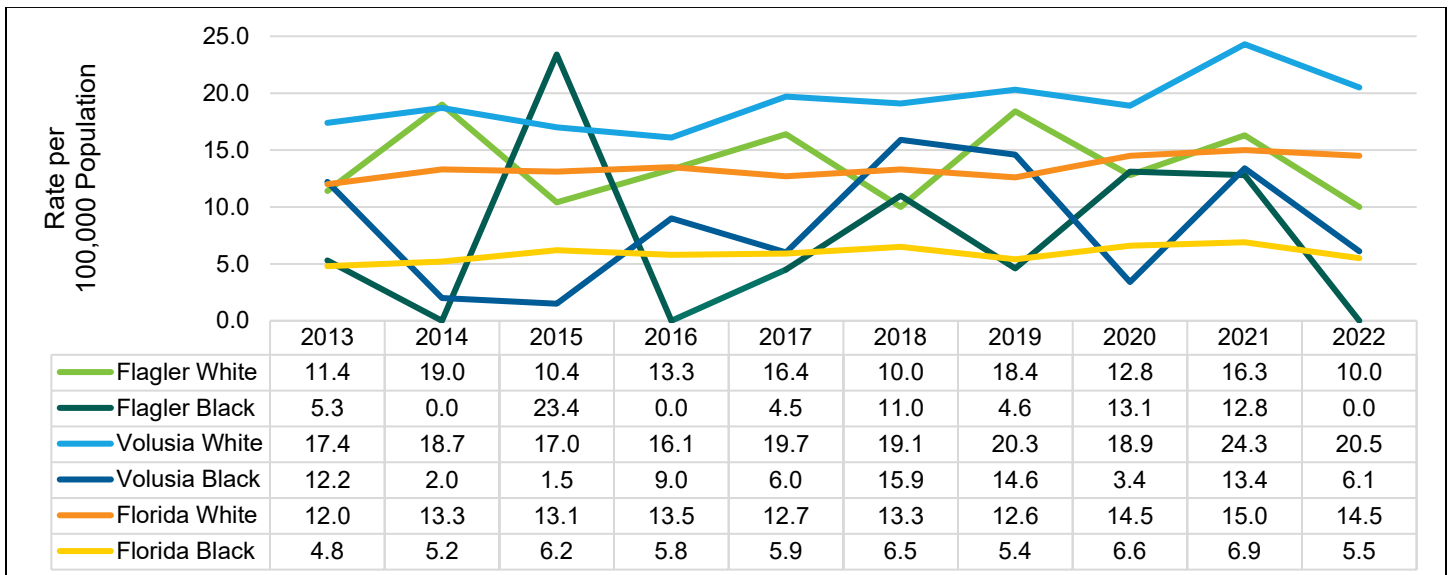
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	11.4	19.0	10.4	13.3	16.4	10.0	18.4	12.8	16.3	10.0
Flagler Black	5.3	0.0	23.4	0.0	4.5	11.0	4.6	13.1	12.8	0.0
Volusia White	17.4	18.7	17.0	16.1	19.7	19.1	20.3	18.9	24.3	20.5
Volusia Black	12.2	2.0	1.5	9.0	6.0	15.9	14.6	3.4	13.4	6.1
Florida White	12.0	13.3	13.1	13.5	12.7	13.3	12.6	14.5	15.0	14.5
Florida Black	4.8	5.2	6.2	5.8	5.9	6.5	5.4	6.6	6.9	5.5

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

Cancer

Cancer is a large group of diseases characterized by the invasive and uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells. These cells can form growths called tumors that are either benign or malignant. Unlike malignant tumors, benign tumors do not invade into nearby tissues (NCI, 2021). Cancer was the second leading cause of death in Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida in 2022 (Exhibit 34).

The cancer mortality rate has been on the decline for Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida from 2013 to 2022. During this time, Flagler County's rate decreased by 19.0% compared to a decrease of 16.8% and 12.5% in Volusia County and Florida, respectively (Exhibit 56).

EXHIBIT 56: CANCER MORTALITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	185.3	165.9	154.9	170.2	156.3	146.0	168.5	145.8	156.8	150.1
Volusia County	183.1	169.3	176.3	170.4	173.0	163.2	172.0	168.3	163.0	152.3
Florida	158.7	154.2	154.8	151.5	149.4	146.2	142.8	138.7	137.7	138.8
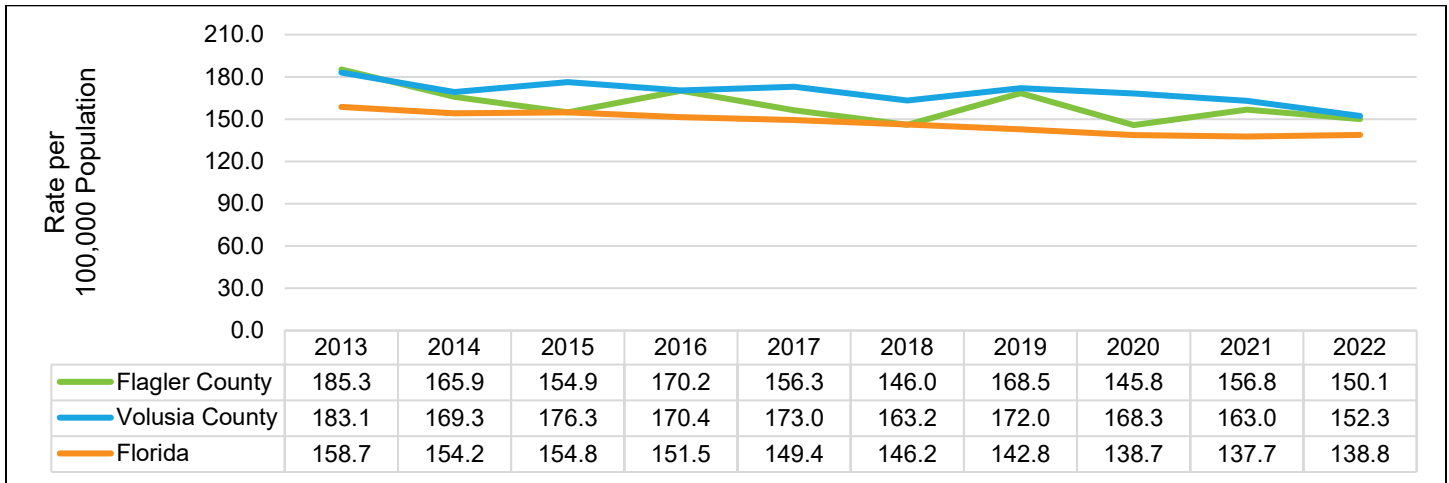
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Cancer. Date Sourced: June 24, 2024.

Over the last decade, mortality rates for White populations in both counties have often been higher than mortality rates for Black residents. In contrast, cancer mortality rates for the White population statewide have remained lower than those for Black Floridians. Cancer mortality rates have seen an overall decrease for both racial groups in Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida from 2013 to 2022 (Exhibit 57).

EXHIBIT 57: CANCER MORTALITY BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

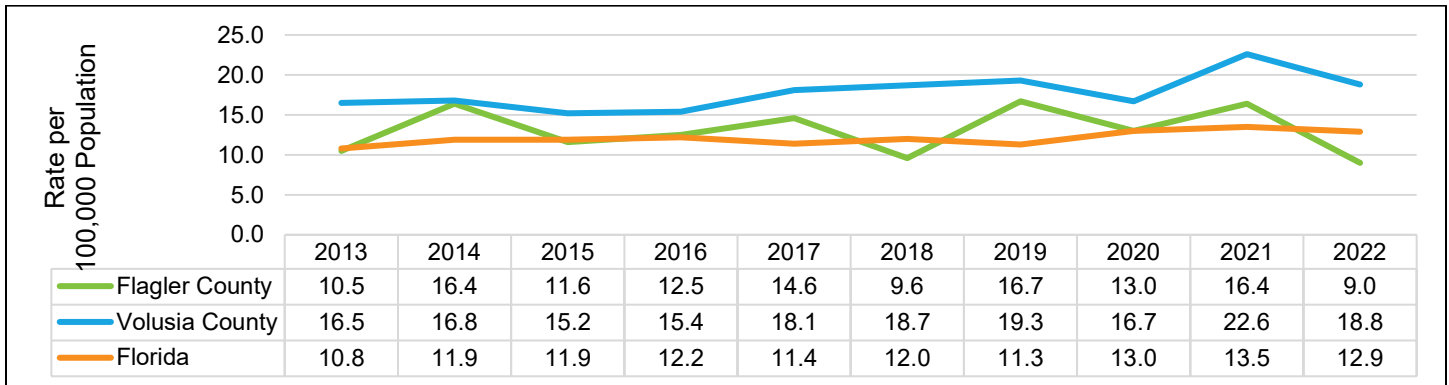|	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	191.1	172.3	154.9	170.0	162.3	149.8	167.6	149.5	160.8	153.1
Flagler Black	155.6	115.6	135.3	156.1	81.7	127.3	209.1	128.9	146.1	146.7
Volusia White	188.1	171.4	179.6	172.3	175.2	164.2	172.2	170.4	163.7	154.6
Volusia Black	149.5	154.0	166.3	158.2	163.5	154.7	175.5	158.6	159.6	131.9
Florida White	159.3	155.0	155.3	151.9	149.6	146.8	142.5	138.8	138.1	138.9
Florida Black	163.8	156.5	159.4	155.8	154.6	151.7	152.1	143.6	139.4	141.7
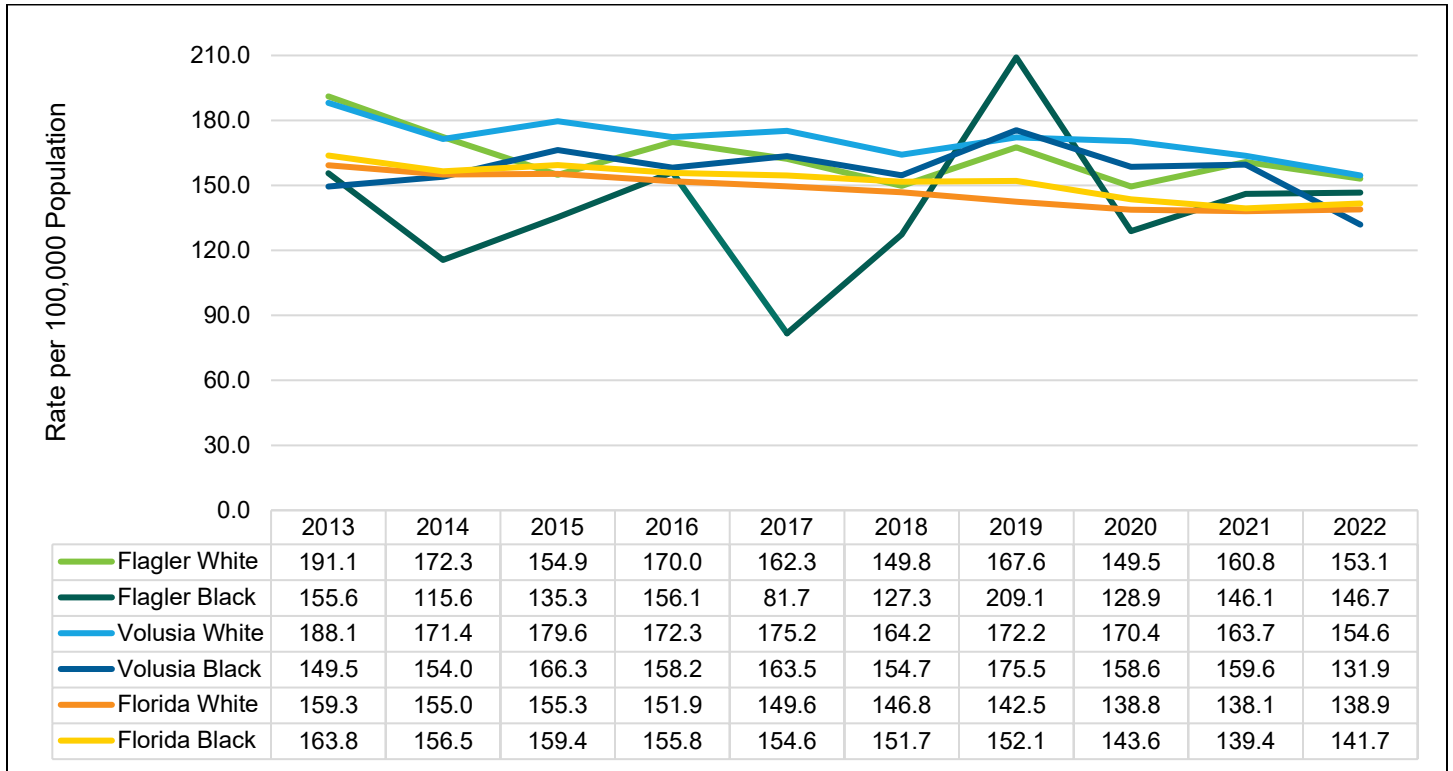
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Cancer. Date Sourced: June 24, 2024.

Lung Cancer

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths in the U.S., but rates have been steadily declining for decades. The number one cause of lung cancer is cigarette smoking while other causes include secondhand smoke, environmental exposures to asbestos and radon, and family history (CDC, 2022k).

The mortality rate has decreased for Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida from 2013 to 2022. Flagler County's rate decreased by 26.3% compared to 34.2% and 32.0% in Volusia County and Florida, respectively. The lung cancer mortality rates in Flagler and Volusia counties were higher than Florida in 2022 (Exhibit 58).

EXHIBIT 58: LUNG CANCER MORTALITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	46.8	39.6	47.8	47.4	37.1	34.3	39.1	37.7	36.7	34.5
Volusia County	52.0	48.0	48.6	45.4	46.6	43.1	44.9	44.2	39.2	34.2
Florida	43.7	41.3	41.3	37.6	37.0	35.7	33.4	31.9	30.7	29.7
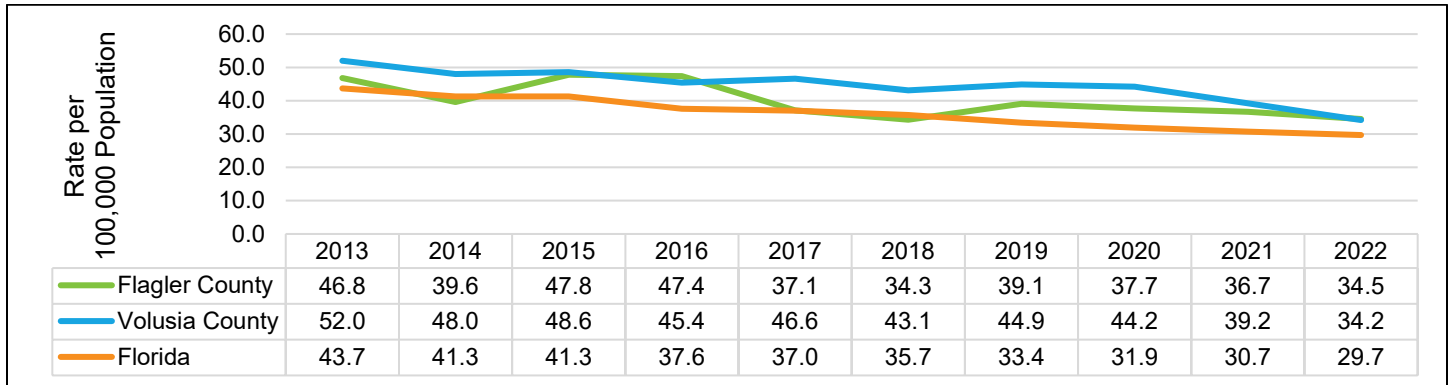
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Lung Cancer. Date Sourced: June 24, 2024.

On average, White Floridians and Flagler and Volusia counties residents have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than Black populations. Despite decreasing by 32.2% and 35.8% from 2013 to 2022, the mortality rates for Flagler and Volusia counties' White populations were higher than the state average for most of the past decade. The Black populations in both Flagler and Volusia counties experienced an overall increase in their lung cancer mortality rates from 2013 to 2022 (Exhibit 59). Rates for Black populations in both counties might show more significant variations due to single-digit counts.

EXHIBIT 59: LUNG CANCER MORTALITY BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	52.2	43.7	48.8	49.6	38.9	36.7	39.5	50.6	38.5	35.4
Flagler Black	10.5	4.8	27.9	22.9	4.5	26.6	44.0	22.0	30.4	24.9
Volusia White	55.3	49.1	50.4	46.6	48.1	43.7	45.9	46.3	39.8	35.5
Volusia Black	16.0	35.8	26.0	35.6	34.1	34.3	36.0	26.8	30.2	20.2
Florida White	45.1	42.9	42.8	39.1	38.5	37.0	34.8	33.3	31.8	30.6
Florida Black	35.7	31.8	33.4	28.3	28.9	29.0	24.9	24.2	24.3	24.2
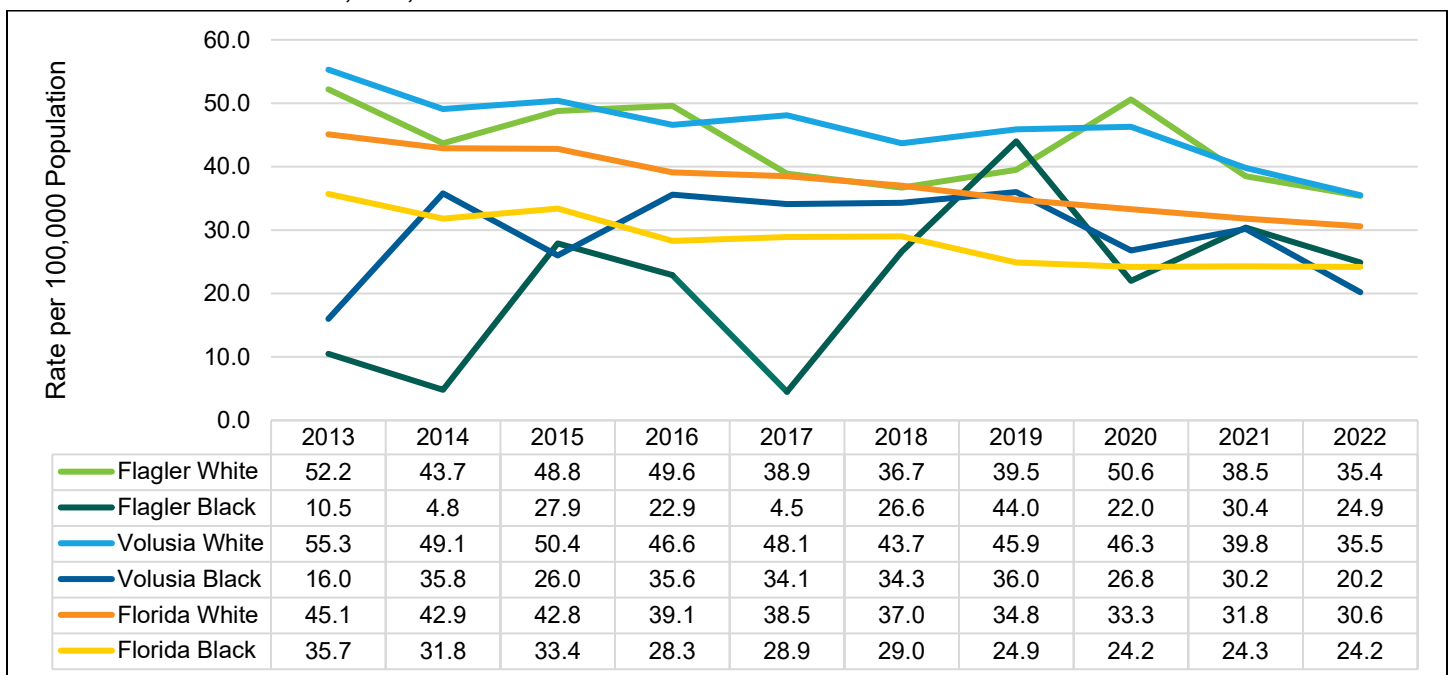
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Lung Cancer. Date Sourced: June 24, 2024.

Female Breast Cancer

Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among women, but deaths have declined over time. Black women have a higher rate of death from breast cancer than White women. Breast cancer is due to a combination of risk factors, with the main factors of being a woman and getting older. Receiving regular breast cancer screenings and mammograms can help find breast cancer at an earlier stage, which can lead to a better outcome from treatment (CDC, 2022f).

Female breast cancer mortality rates in Volusia County and Florida have decreased gradually from 2013 to 2022. In contrast, Flagler County mortality rates have slightly increased by 26.0% during the same time period (Exhibit 60).

EXHIBIT 60: FEMALE BREAST CANCER MORTALITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	20.8	20.2	19.1	20.7	21.4	11.2	21.6	14.7	24.0	26.2
Volusia County	23.0	23.0	18.9	20.6	20.7	19.4	22.1	22.6	20.4	19.6
Florida	19.8	19.9	19.5	19.3	19.0	18.5	19.5	18.1	18.3	19.0

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Female Breast Cancer. Date Sourced: June 25, 2024.

The breast cancer mortality rates have fluctuated for both Flagler and Volusia counties White and Black populations over the past decade. Reported death counts for breast cancer are relatively small, explaining some of the variation. Data for Black populations might show more significant variations due to single-digit and zero counts. Mortality among Florida's White and Black populations slowly decreased from 2013 to 2022 (Exhibit 61).

EXHIBIT 61: FEMALE BREAST CANCER MORTALITY BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	20.7	20.9	18.2	15.4	24.9	9.0	15.0	16.4	24.9	26.5
Flagler Black	28.2	19.6	40.9	54.7	0.0	14.8	59.9	7.7	17.5	21.8
Volusia White	23.8	22.3	18.8	19.7	21.2	19.8	21.6	21.1	18.9	17.6
Volusia Black	20.7	26.4	20.9	17.8	21.0	20.6	26.8	35.9	32.6	31.6
Florida White	19.0	19.0	18.7	18.4	18.3	18.0	18.3	17.0	17.4	18.2
Florida Black	25.0	25.3	25.2	24.9	24.6	22.1	26.0	24.5	23.0	22.7
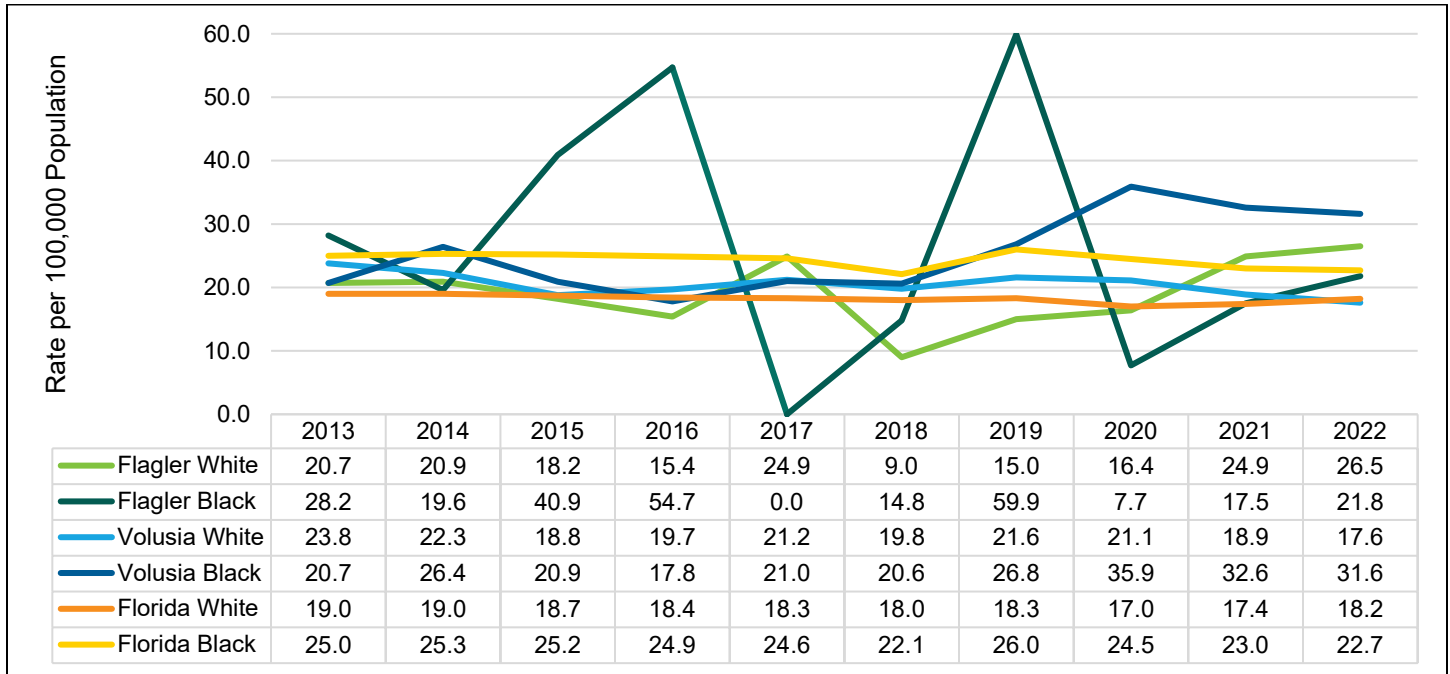
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Female Breast Cancer. Date Sourced: June 25, 2024.

Prostate Cancer

Prostate cancer is the most common cancer among men. The prostate is a part of the male reproductive system, and all men are at risk for the disease. The most common risk factor is age, but other risk factors include family history and being African American (CDC, 2022c).

From 2013 to 2022, prostate cancer mortality rates in both Flagler and Volusia counties have varied but had an overall decrease of 62.0% and 2.9%, respectively. Florida had a 2.2% decrease during the same time period (Exhibit 62).

EXHIBIT 62: PROSTATE CANCER MORTALITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	31.3	21.2	12.3	17.2	17.5	13.6	16.0	13.8	25.6	11.9
Volusia County	17.3	18.4	21.0	16.1	17.4	18.2	16.7	17.6	16.7	16.8
Florida	17.8	17.1	16.9	16.7	17.3	17.2	16.5	15.9	16.4	17.4

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Prostate Cancer. Date Sourced: June 25, 2024.

In Flagler County, the prostate cancer mortality rate of the White population fell by 61.6% from 2013 to 2022; however, in Volusia County, the same population's rate increased by 1.2% (Exhibit 63). Rates for the Black populations in Flagler and Volusia counties might show more significant variations due to single-digit counts.

EXHIBIT 63: PROSTATE CANCER MORTALITY BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022
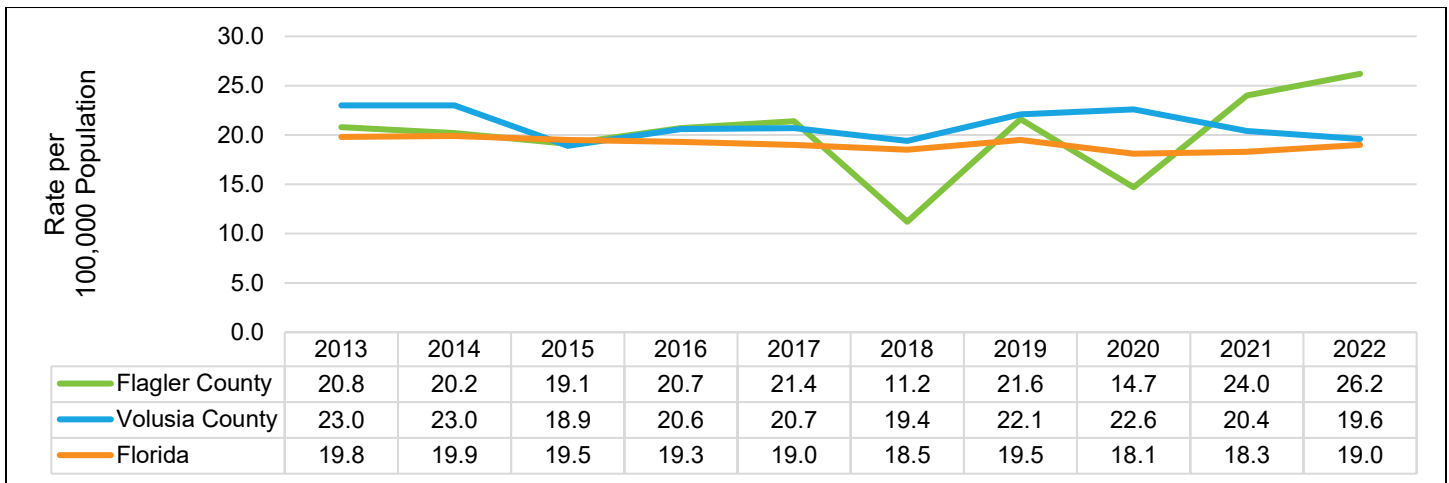
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	32.8	17.5	12.6	16.1	17.9	13.3	15.8	11.8	26.4	12.6
Flagler Black	22.4	54.5	11.7	37.4	20.4	19.3	32.6	28.2	26.8	9.8
Volusia White	16.5	16.7	20.1	15.7	16.9	16.9	15.2	16.7	15.8	16.7
Volusia Black	27.7	49.2	44.7	24.2	24.0	30.2	44.0	23.4	30.0	25.4
Florida White	16.2	15.5	15.3	15.4	15.9	15.6	15.2	14.5	15.1	15.8
Florida Black	37.8	36.7	35.4	33.4	34.0	35.4	32.8	31.4	30.4	35.0
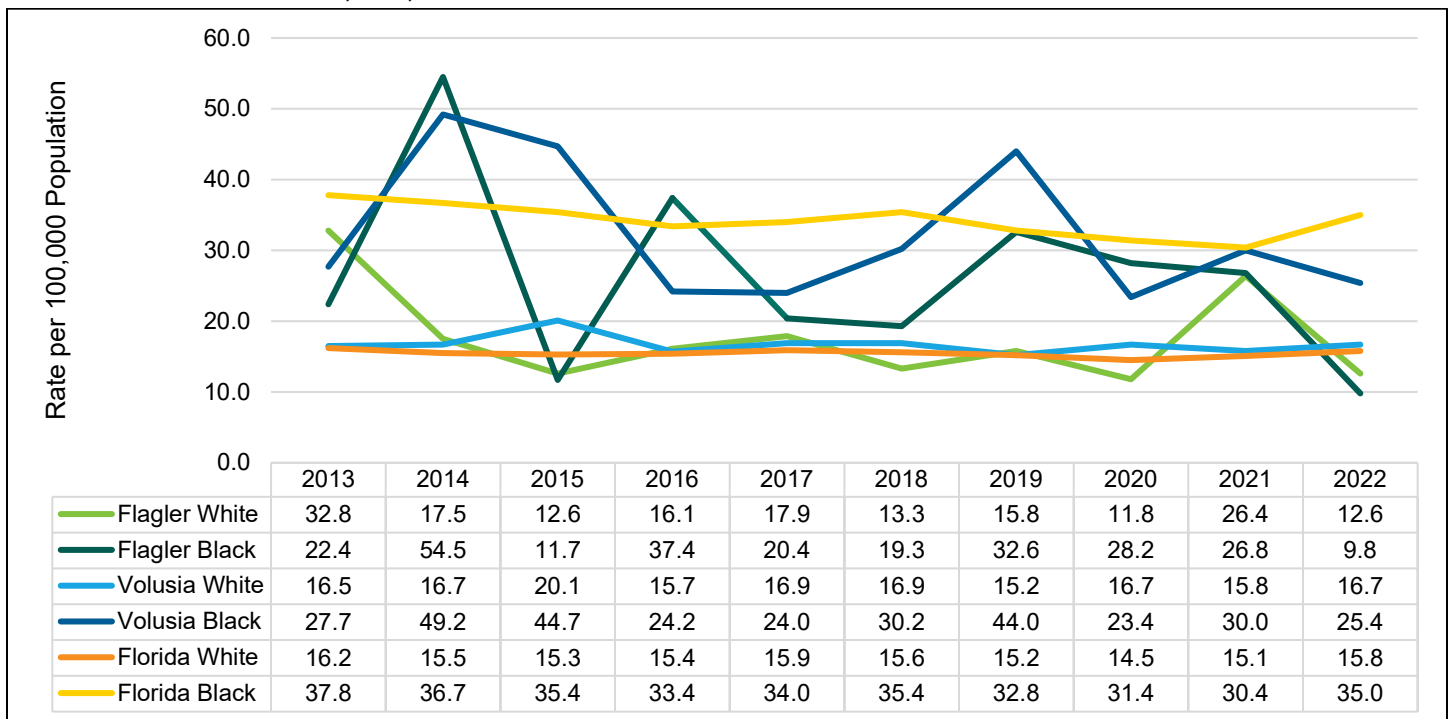
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Prostate Cancer. Date Sourced: June 25, 2024.

Colorectal Cancer

Colorectal cancer is cancer of the colon or rectum and is a leading cause of cancer death in the U.S. Risk increases as you get older, but other risk factors include inflammatory bowel disease, family history, genetic syndromes, and lifestyle factors such as a lack of physical activity, a low fiber and high fat diet, and low fruit and vegetable consumption. Regular screenings are recommended starting at age 45 to reduce the risk of colorectal cancer (CDC, 2023b).

The colorectal cancer mortality rates in both Flagler and Volusia counties fluctuated from 2013 to 2022 but showed similar decreases of 23.3% and 23.2%, respectively. During the same period, Florida's rate decreased by 10.8% (Exhibit 64).

EXHIBIT 64: COLORECTAL CANCER MORTALITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022
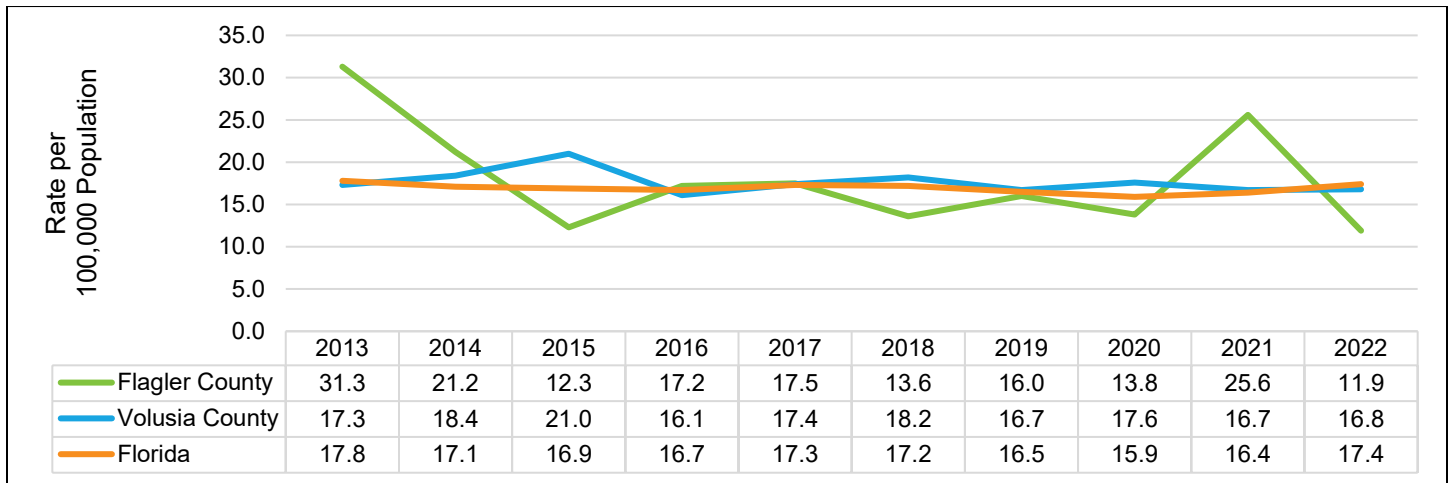

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	14.6	17.7	15.4	15.9	16.0	11.8	13.2	13.5	13.1	11.2
Volusia County	16.8	12.2	12.5	16.0	13.9	14.1	13.0	13.6	12.9	12.9
Florida	13.9	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.3	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.4

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Colorectal Cancer. Date Sourced: June 25, 2024.

The mortality rate for the White populations in both Flagler and Volusia counties decreased by 20.3% and 20.1% from 2013 to 2022, respectively (Exhibit 65). Data for Black residents in both counties may show more significant variations due to single-digit counts.

EXHIBIT 65: COLORECTAL CANCER MORTALITY BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022
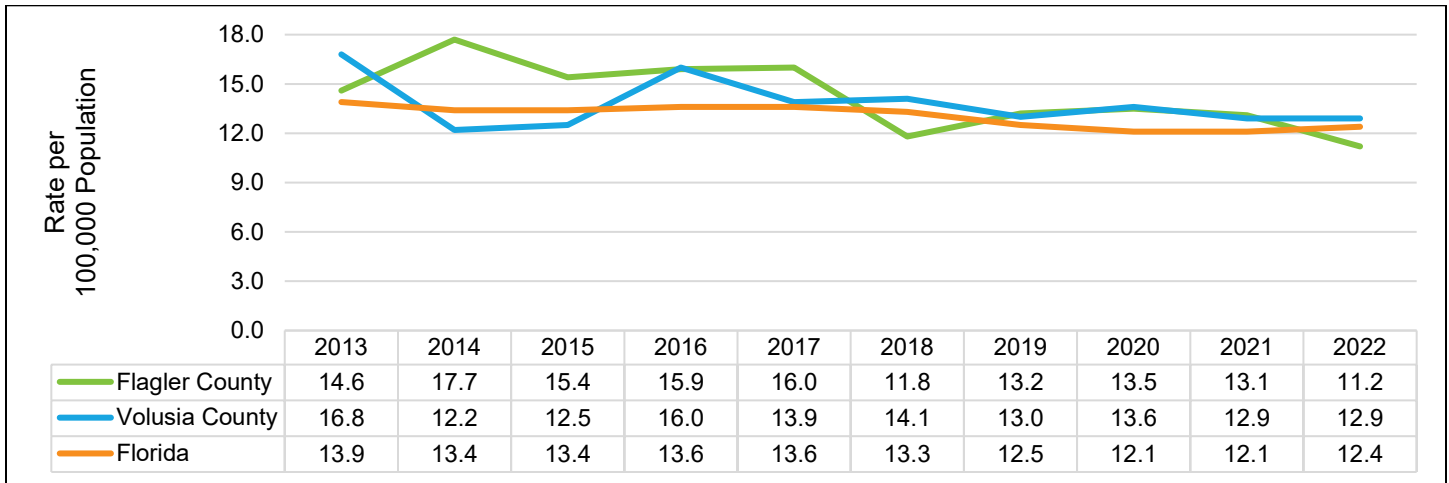

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	12.3	16.6	14.4	16.1	16.1	11.5	11.6	14.2	13.4	9.8
Flagler Black	33.6	27.5	13.8	4.6	20.3	17.5	26.6	14.6	8.4	24.6
Volusia White	17.4	12.4	11.9	16.0	13.5	14.3	12.8	13.5	12.5	13.9
Volusia Black	13.0	11.1	19.5	21.1	20.0	7.2	15.9	18.2	10.4	5.2
Florida White	13.6	13.2	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.2	12.1	11.8	11.6	12.1
Florida Black	17.3	15.5	16.7	17.9	16.0	16.1	15.7	14.7	15.7	14.9
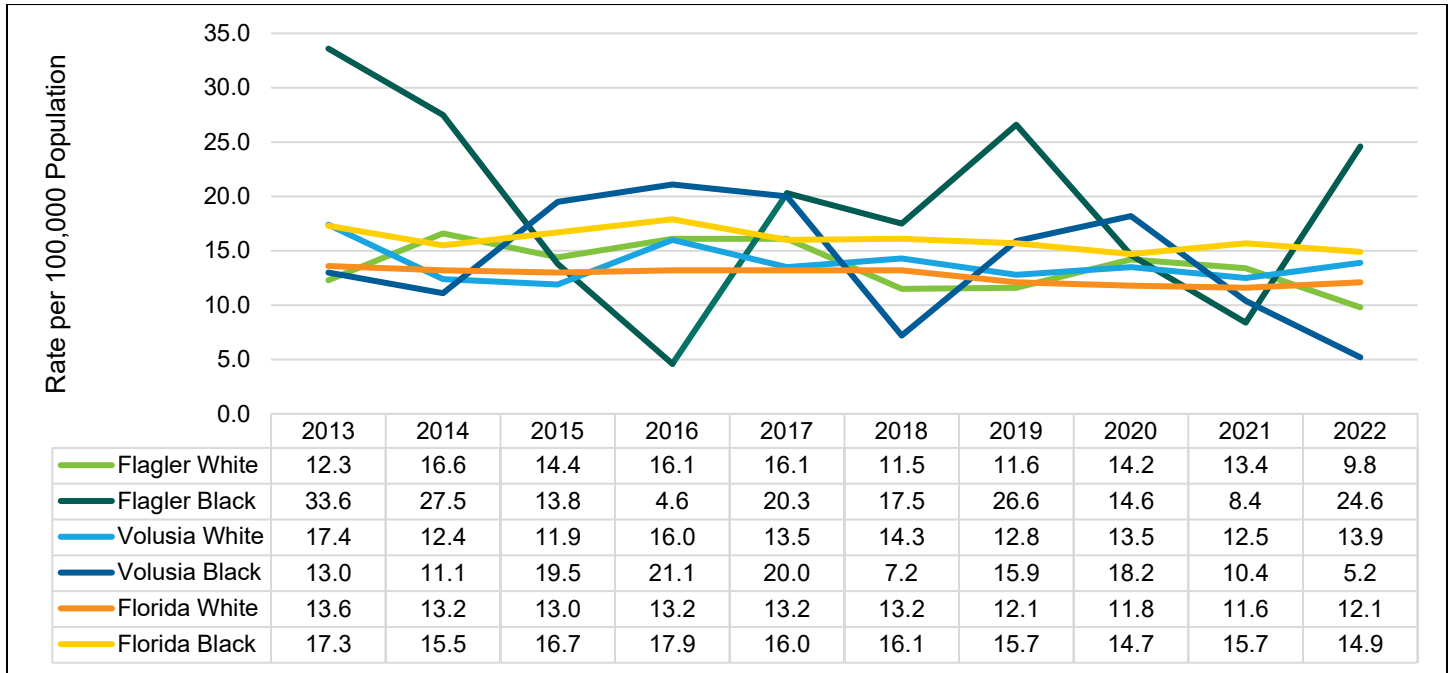
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Colorectal Cancer. Date Sourced: June 25, 2024.

Cervical Cancer

Almost all cervical cancers are caused by human papillomavirus (HPV) which is passed from person to person during sex, but other risk factors include HIV and tobacco smoking. Screening tests and the HPV vaccine can help prevent cervical cancer in anyone with a cervix (CDC, 2022m).

Cervical cancer mortality rates in both counties fluctuated from 2013 to 2022, with Flagler County experiencing a slight increase and Volusia County showing a greater decrease. During the same period, Florida's rate slightly decreased by 10.3% (Exhibit 66).

EXHIBIT 66: CERVICAL CANCER MORTALITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	2.8	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.6	0.7	2.9
Volusia County	4.1	2.8	4.0	1.8	3.0	3.8	4.9	2.9	2.4	2.8
Florida	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Cervical Cancer. Date Sourced: June 25, 2024.

In Flagler County, the cervical cancer mortality rates in the Black population were at zero for most of the past decade except in 2022, when the rate (7.4 per 100,000) rose higher than that of Volusia County (3.5 per 100,000) and the state (3.3 per 100,000). On the other hand, mortality rates in the Black population in Volusia County have experienced more fluctuations since 2013. White and Black populations in both counties may show significant variations due to single-digit counts (Exhibit 67).

EXHIBIT 67: CERVICAL CANCER MORTALITY BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022
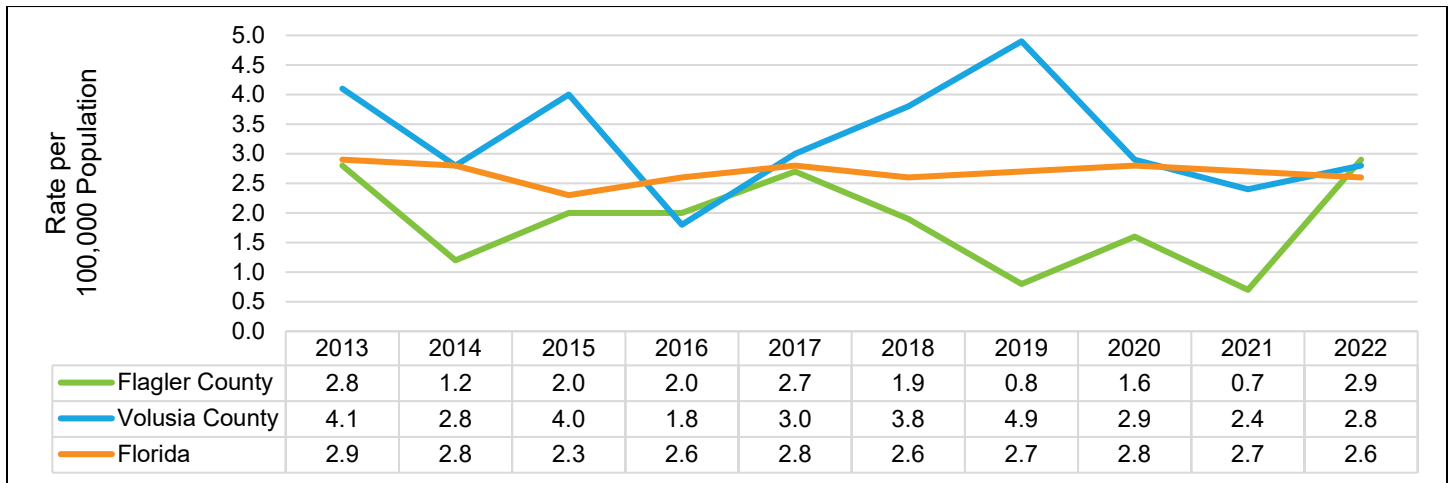

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	3.3	1.2	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.3	1.0	1.9	0.8	2.7
Flagler Black	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4
Volusia White	4.8	3.0	3.4	1.8	3.2	3.7	5.6	2.9	1.7	2.7
Volusia Black	0.0	3.6	8.3	2.7	0.0	6.2	2.4	3.6	7.4	3.5
Florida White	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4
Florida Black	4.6	4.6	2.5	3.5	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.3
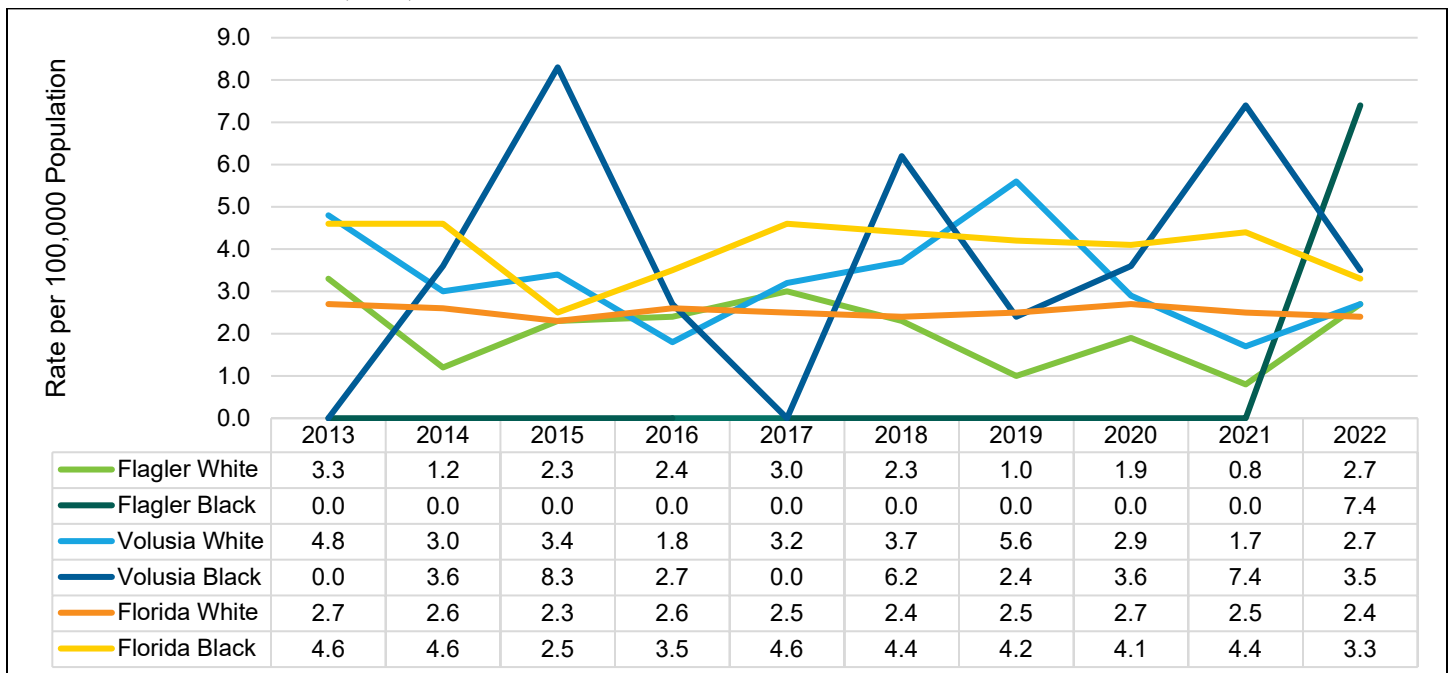
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Cervical Cancer. Date Sourced: June 25, 2024.

Unintentional Injury

Unintentional injuries are accidental or unplanned. They include injuries resulting from drowning, motor vehicle crashes, fire, falls, and poisoning (HHS, n.d.-a). In the U.S., unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death for children, adolescents, and adults younger than 45 (HHS, n.d.-a).

Unintentional injury mortality rates saw about a twofold increase from 2013 to 2022 in Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida (Exhibit 68). In 2022, Flagler County (75.3 per 100,000) and Volusia County (108.8 per 100,000) had higher unintentional injury mortality rates than the state of Florida (69.4 per 100,000). Volusia County's White population had the highest mortality rate due to unintentional injuries than those of other racial groups in both counties and the state, except in 2014 (Exhibit 69).
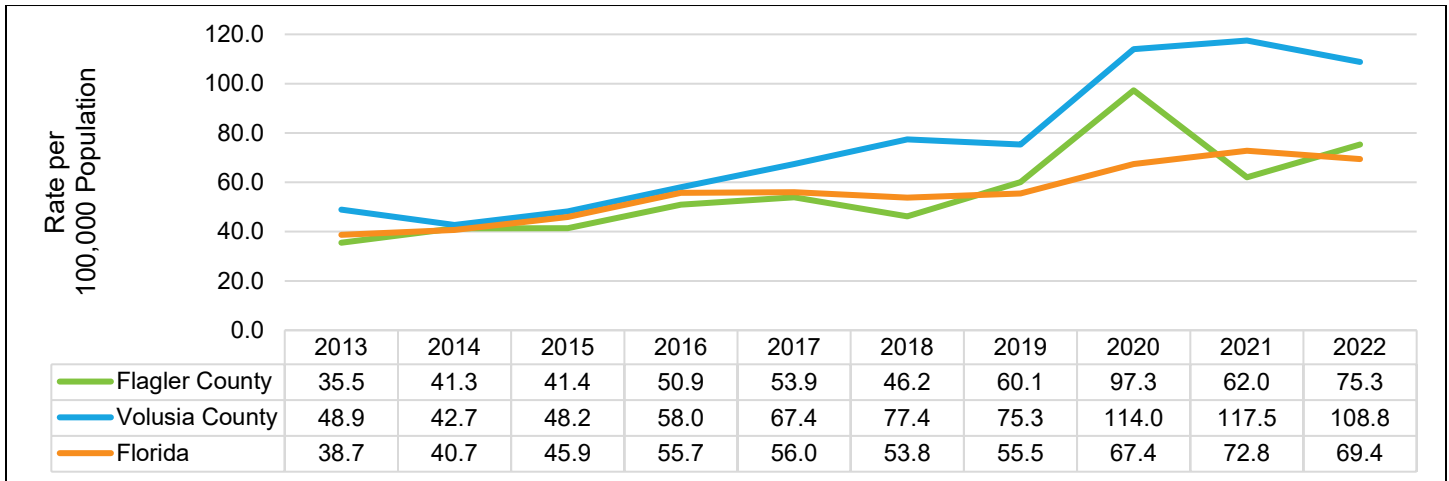
EXHIBIT 68: UNINTENTIONAL INJURY MORTALITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	35.5	41.3	41.4	50.9	53.9	46.2	60.1	97.3	62.0	75.3
Volusia County	48.9	42.7	48.2	58.0	67.4	77.4	75.3	114.0	117.5	108.8
Florida	38.7	40.7	45.9	55.7	56.0	53.8	55.5	67.4	72.8	69.4

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Unintentional Injuries. Date Sourced: June 19, 2024.

EXHIBIT 69: UNINTENTIONAL INJURY MORTALITY BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	36.2	40.0	48.0	53.7	58.3	46.4	63.9	95.5	63.7	73.5
Flagler Black	31.5	48.0	8.9	39.5	16.3	39.4	43.8	120.2	44.1	70.4
Volusia White	50.8	46.0	52.9	61.5	72.2	80.6	81.7	124.4	125.9	114.5
Volusia Black	31.0	23.1	24.8	41.2	39.9	53.1	51.6	78.8	80.5	79.0
Florida White	41.5	43.5	49.2	60.9	60.6	57.8	60.3	72.7	78.1	73.9
Florida Black	26.7	30.2	33.7	38.4	40.8	40.2	41.2	51.8	58.0	57.2
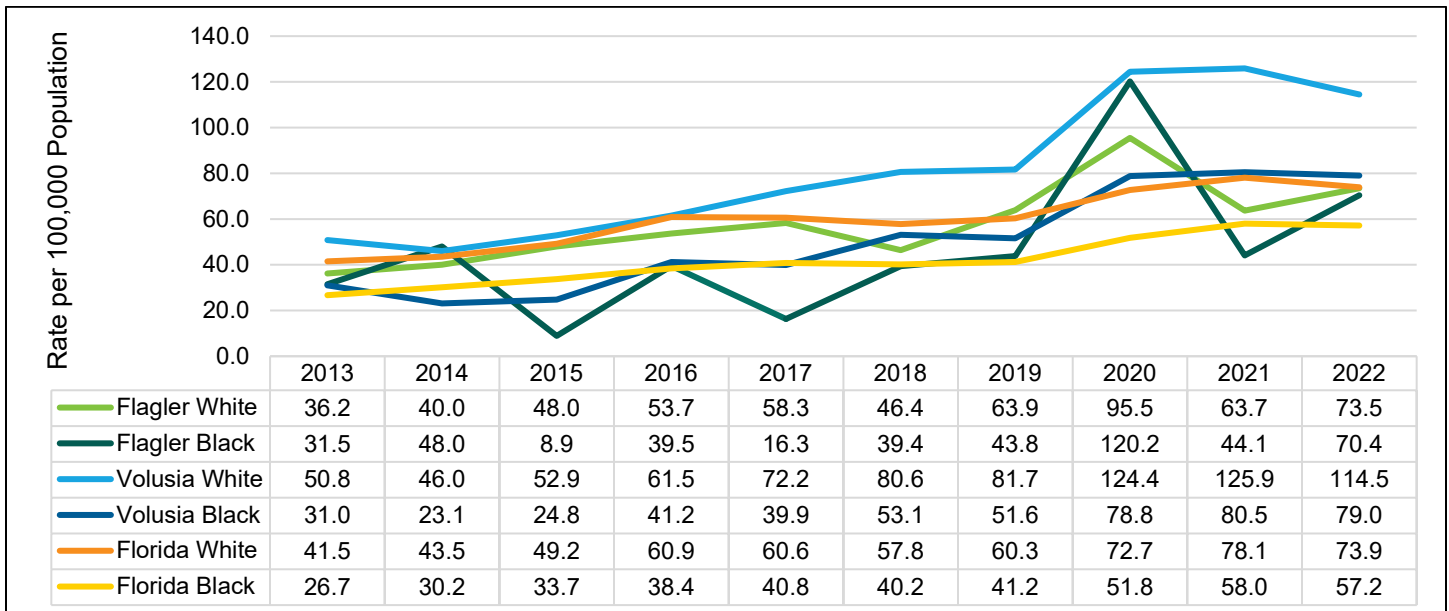
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Unintentional Injuries. Date Sourced: June 19, 2024.

Traffic Crashes

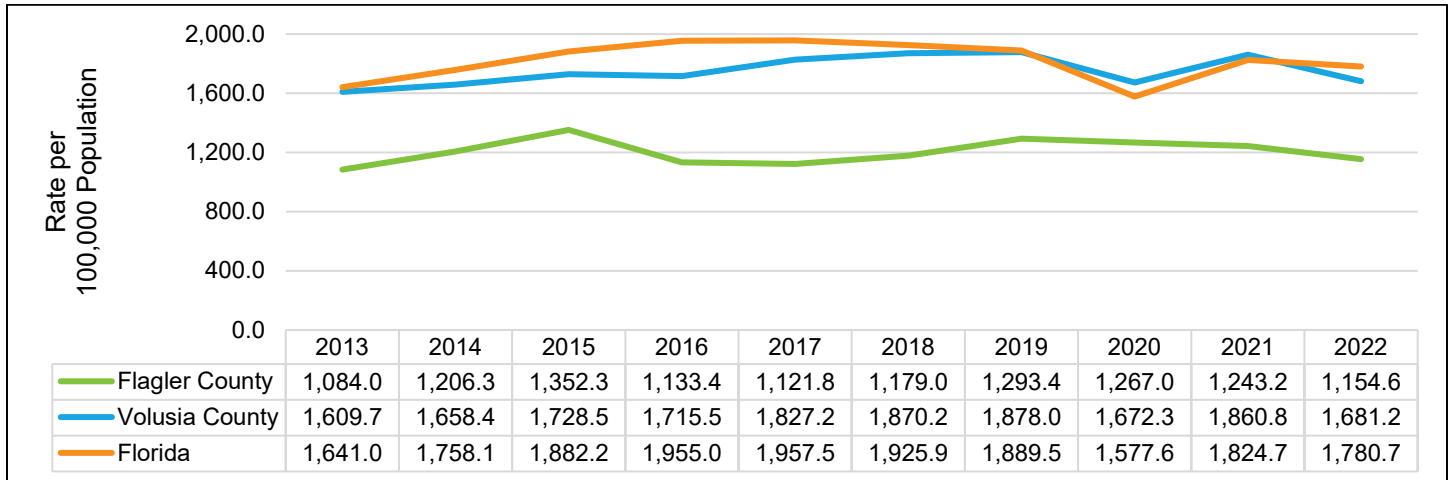Motor vehicle traffic crash rates have had an overall increase of 6.1% in Flagler County, 4.3% in Volusia County, and 7.9% in Florida from 2013 to 2022. As seen in Exhibit 70, Flagler County's crash rate remained below Volusia County's and Florida's over the past decade.

EXHIBIT 70: INCIDENCE OF MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC CRASHES, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	1,084.0	1,206.3	1,352.3	1,133.4	1,121.8	1,179.0	1,293.4	1,267.0	1,243.2	1,154.6
Volusia County	1,609.7	1,658.4	1,728.5	1,715.5	1,827.2	1,870.2	1,878.0	1,672.3	1,860.8	1,681.2
Florida	1,641.0	1,758.1	1,882.2	1,955.0	1,957.5	1,925.9	1,889.5	1,577.6	1,824.7	1,780.7

Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Date Sourced: June 19, 2024.

Motor traffic fatalities fluctuated from 2013 to 2022 in Flagler and Volusia counties but ultimately increased by 25.8% in Volusia and decreased by 14.8% in Flagler. The incidence of motor vehicle traffic deaths also increased in Florida by 24.1% (Exhibit 71).

EXHIBIT 71: INCIDENCE OF MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC DEATHS, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022
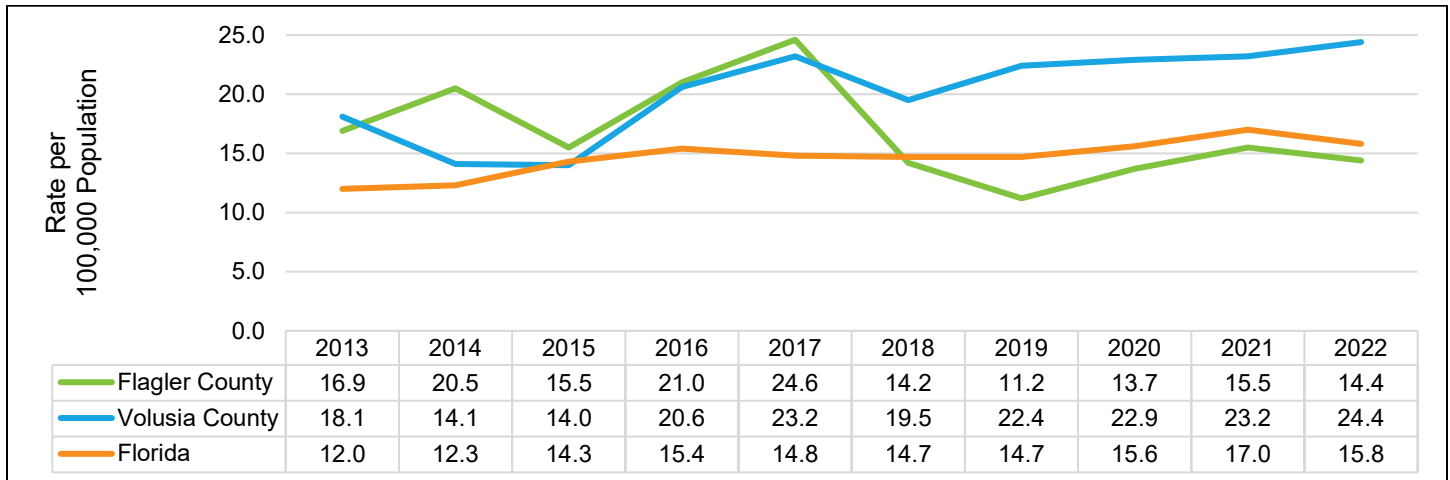
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	16.9	20.5	15.5	21.0	24.6	14.2	11.2	13.7	15.5	14.4
Volusia County	18.1	14.1	14.0	20.6	23.2	19.5	22.4	22.9	23.2	24.4
Florida	12.0	12.3	14.3	15.4	14.8	14.7	14.7	15.6	17.0	15.8

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Motor Vehicle Crashes. Date Sourced: June 19, 2024.

Motor vehicle mortality rates for racial groups in both counties also fluctuated from 2013 to 2022 with some differences: rates in White and Black populations in Flagler County had overall declines, whereas rates for both populations in Volusia County experienced overall increases. In 2022, the Volusia Black population had the highest rate of motor vehicle traffic deaths among all compared groups with a rate of 30.5 deaths per 100,000 population (Exhibit 72).
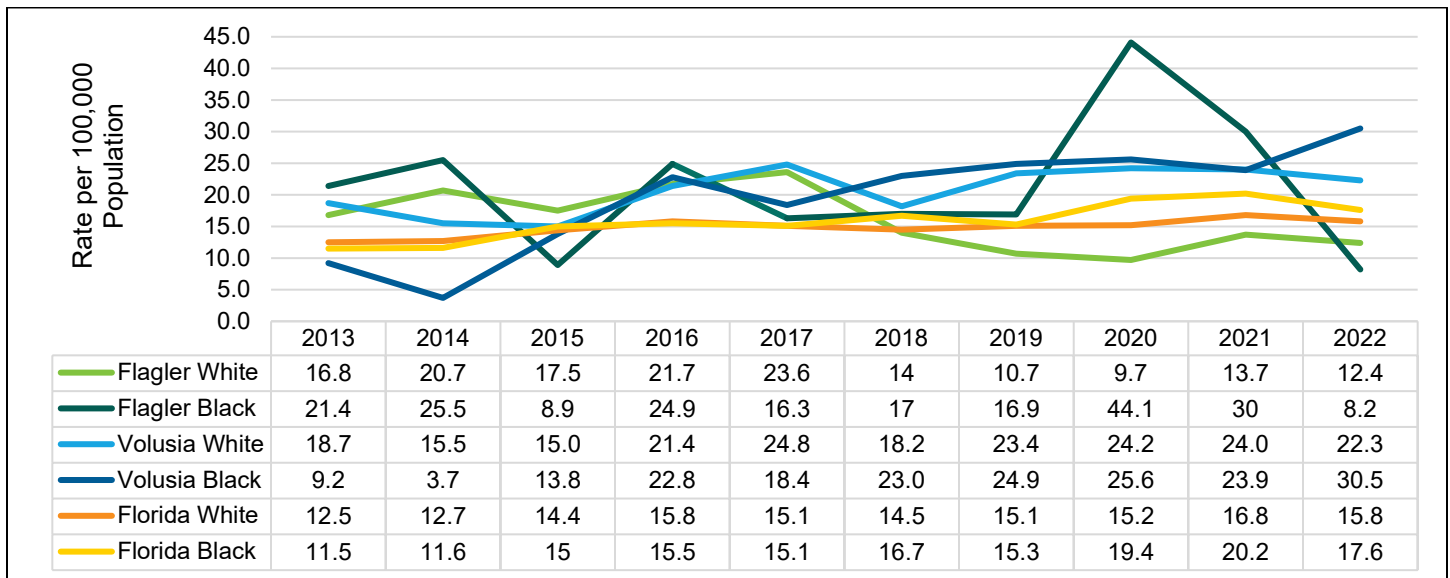
EXHIBIT 72: INCIDENCE OF MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC DEATHS BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022
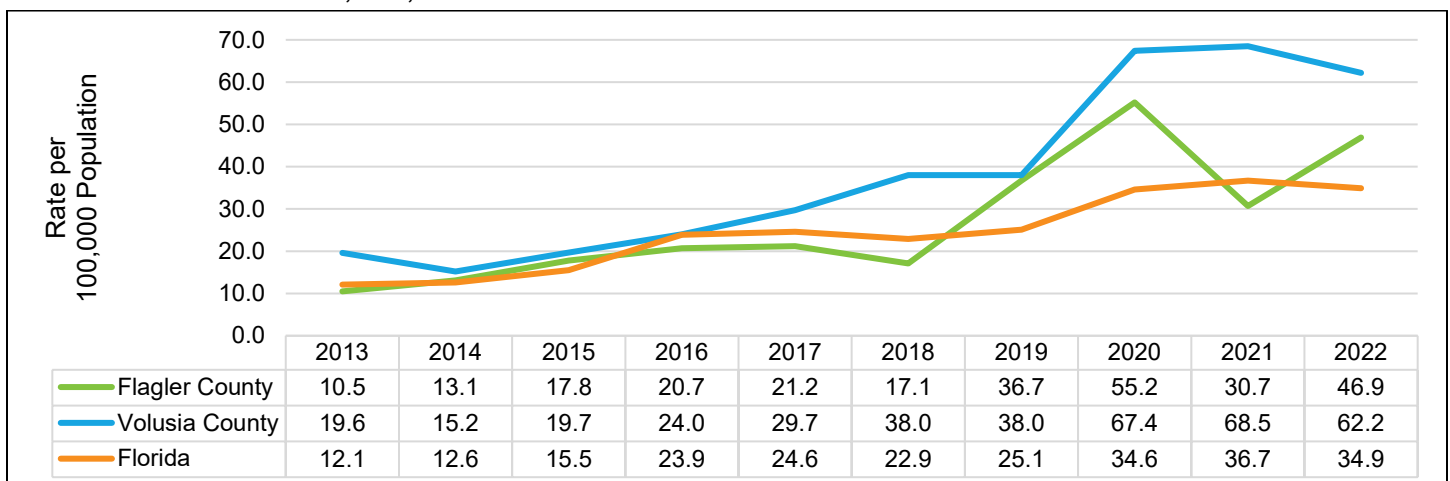
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	16.8	20.7	17.5	21.7	23.6	14	10.7	9.7	13.7	12.4
Flagler Black	21.4	25.5	8.9	24.9	16.3	17	16.9	44.1	30	8.2
Volusia White	18.7	15.5	15.0	21.4	24.8	18.2	23.4	24.2	24.0	22.3
Volusia Black	9.2	3.7	13.8	22.8	18.4	23.0	24.9	25.6	23.9	30.5
Florida White	12.5	12.7	14.4	15.8	15.1	14.5	15.1	15.2	16.8	15.8
Florida Black	11.5	11.6	15	15.5	15.1	16.7	15.3	19.4	20.2	17.6

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Motor Vehicle Crashes. Date Sourced: June 19, 2024.

Drug Poisoning Deaths

Drug poisoning deaths result from unintentional or intentional overdose of a drug, receiving the wrong drug, taking a drug in error, or taking a drug inadvertently (CDC, 2022i). The rate of drug poisoning deaths increased in Flagler County from 10.5 in 2013 to 46.9 in 2022 (about 4.5 times higher), whereas Volusia County's rate went from 19.6 in 2013 to 62.2 in 2022 (about 3.2 times higher). The drug poisoning rate in Florida almost tripled during the same period (Exhibit 73).

EXHIBIT 73: INCIDENCE OF DRUG POISONING DEATHS, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	10.5	13.1	17.8	20.7	21.2	17.1	36.7	55.2	30.7	46.9
Volusia County	19.6	15.2	19.7	24.0	29.7	38.0	38.0	67.4	68.5	62.2
Florida	12.1	12.6	15.5	23.9	24.6	22.9	25.1	34.6	36.7	34.9

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Drug Poisoning. Date Sourced: June 19, 2024.
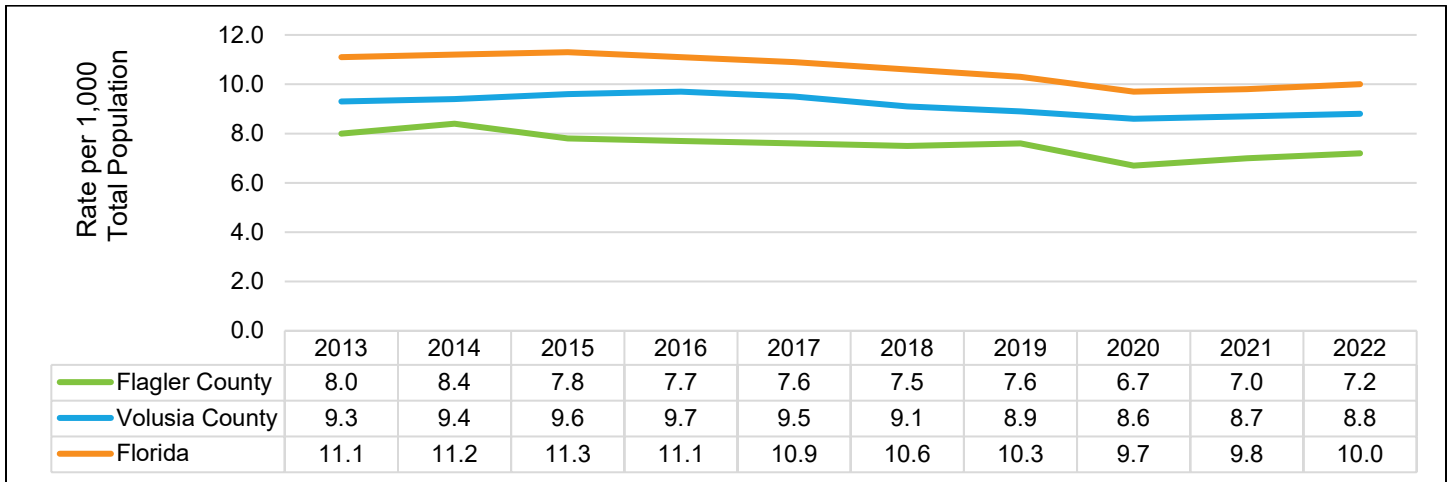
Maternal and Child Health

Total Births

Birth outcomes differ across regions due to many factors, including access to care, quality of care, environmental factors, and the mothers' health behaviors (CDC, 2020e).

The total resident live birth rate in Flagler and Volusia counties remained lower than the Florida rate from 2013 to 2022. In 2022, there were 7.1 births per 1,000 total population in Flagler County, 8.8 births per 1,000 total population in Volusia County, and 10 births per 1,000 total population in Florida for all races (Exhibit 74).

EXHIBIT 74: TOTAL RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 1,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	8.0	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	6.7	7.0	7.2
Volusia County	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.8
Florida	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.8	10.0

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Resident Live Births. Date Sourced: June 17, 2024.

Birth rates are higher for non-White races than the White population in Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida. In 2022, Flagler County's non-White population had a birth rate of 13.1 per 1,000, in comparison to 8.0 per 1,000 in the White population. The same year, Volusia County's non-White population had a birth rate of 8.4 per 1,000, compared to 6.9 per 1,000 in the White population. Overall, births decreased slightly from 2013 to 2022 across both the counties and state (Exhibit 75).
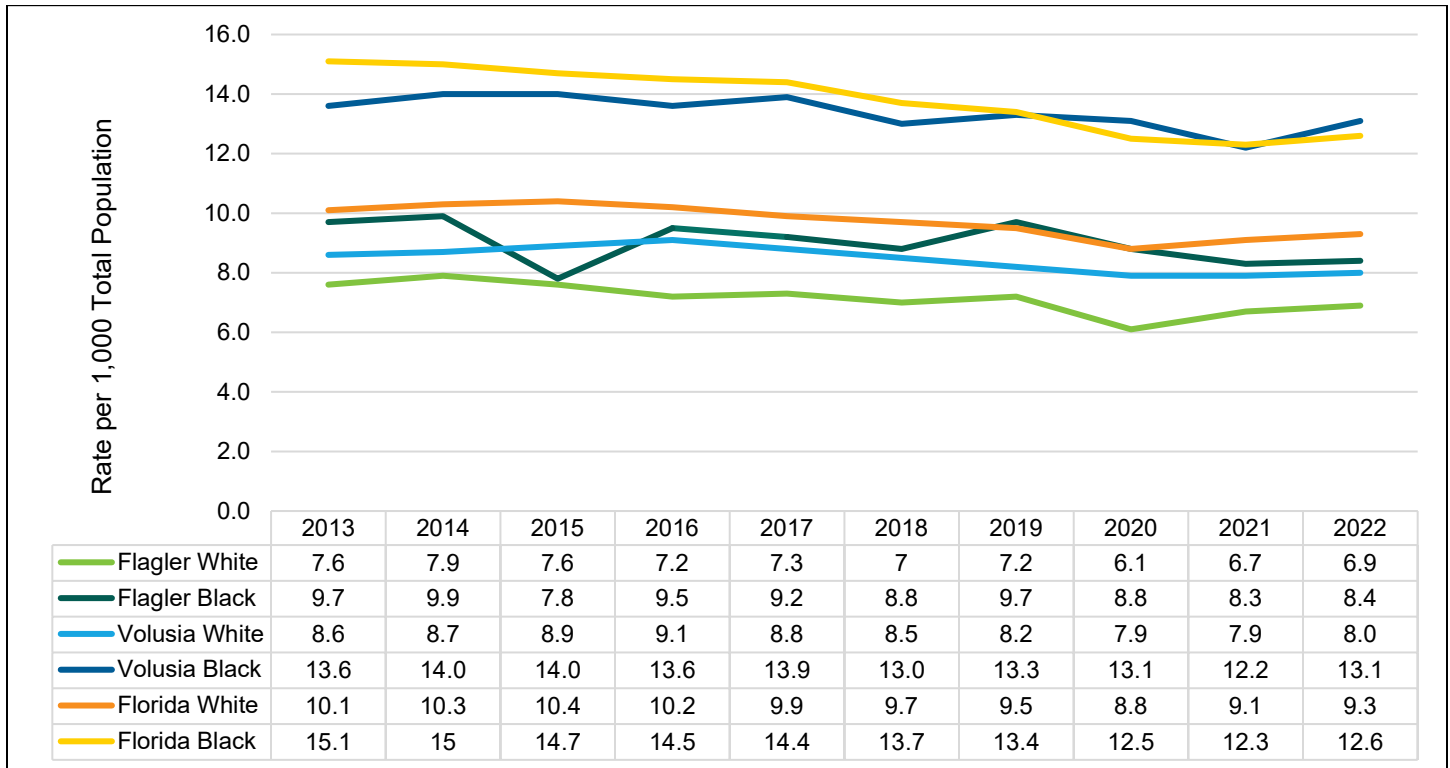
EXHIBIT 75: TOTAL RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 1,000, 2013–2022
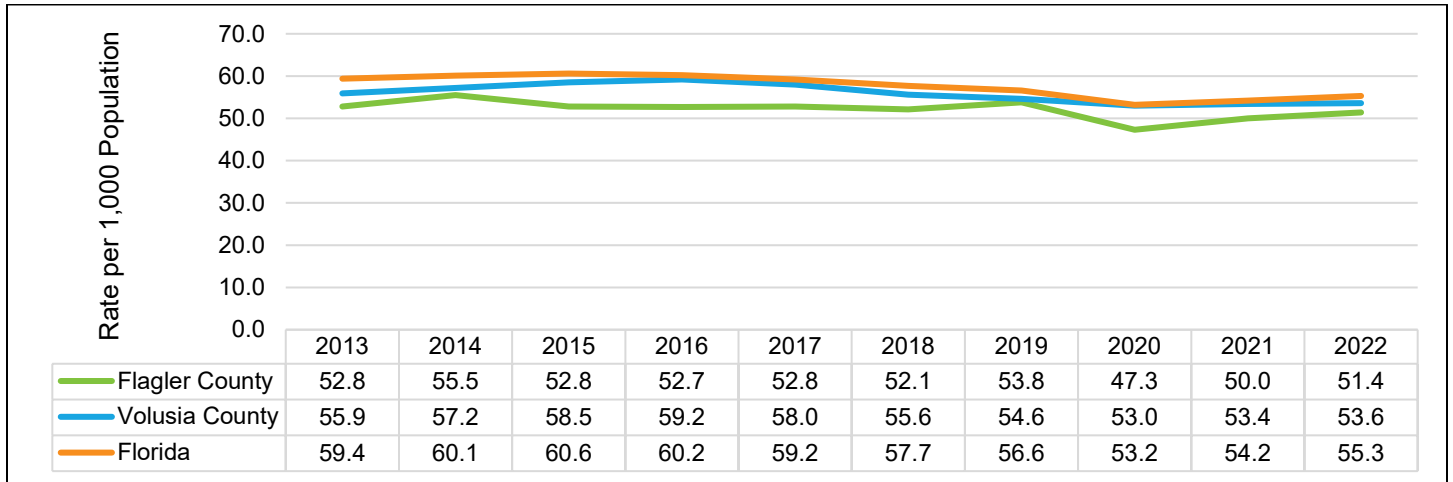
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.3	7	7.2	6.1	6.7	6.9
Flagler Black	9.7	9.9	7.8	9.5	9.2	8.8	9.7	8.8	8.3	8.4
Volusia White	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.9	8.0
Volusia Black	13.6	14.0	14.0	13.6	13.9	13.0	13.3	13.1	12.2	13.1
Florida White	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.5	8.8	9.1	9.3
Florida Black	15.1	15	14.7	14.5	14.4	13.7	13.4	12.5	12.3	12.6

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Resident Live Births. Date Sourced: June 17, 2024.

Births to Mothers Aged 15–44

Among U.S. women aged 15–44 in 2013–2015, 50% expected to have a child in the future. Women's expectations about having children in the future are related to sexual activity, contraceptive use, and fertility (Daughtery & Martinez, 2016).
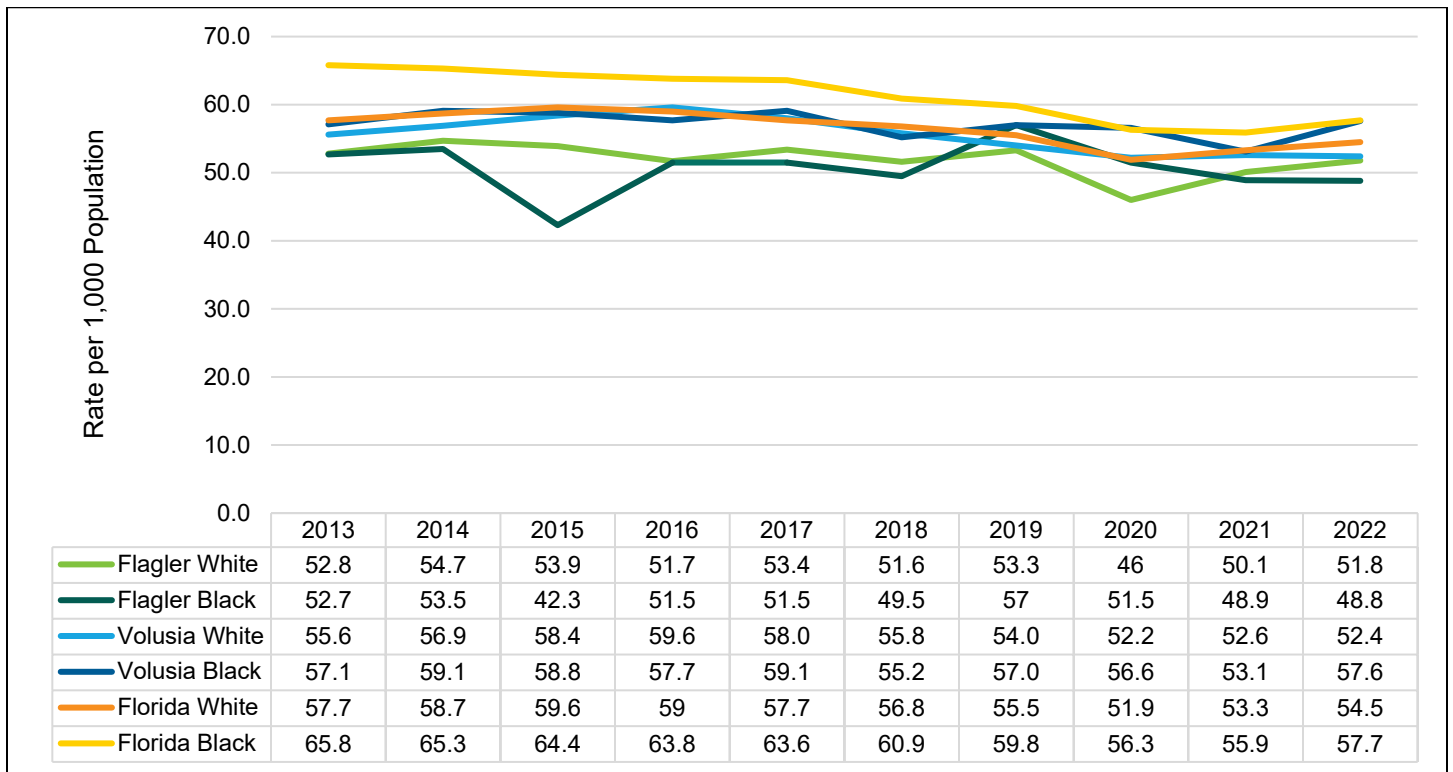
The birth rates to women aged 15–44 have experienced an overall decrease for Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida from 2013 to 2022 (Exhibit 76). In general, birth rates among all racial groups decreased in Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida during this period, with one exception: for non-White mothers in Volusia County, the birth rate rose from 57.1 in 2013 to 57.6 in 2022 (Exhibit 77).

EXHIBIT 76: BIRTHS BY MOTHERS AGED 15–44, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 1,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	52.8	55.5	52.8	52.7	52.8	52.1	53.8	47.3	50.0	51.4
Volusia County	55.9	57.2	58.5	59.2	58.0	55.6	54.6	53.0	53.4	53.6
Florida	59.4	60.1	60.6	60.2	59.2	57.7	56.6	53.2	54.2	55.3

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Births by Mothers' Age 15-44. Date Sourced: June 17, 2024.

EXHIBIT 77: BIRTHS BY MOTHERS AGED 15–44, BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 1,000, 2013–2022
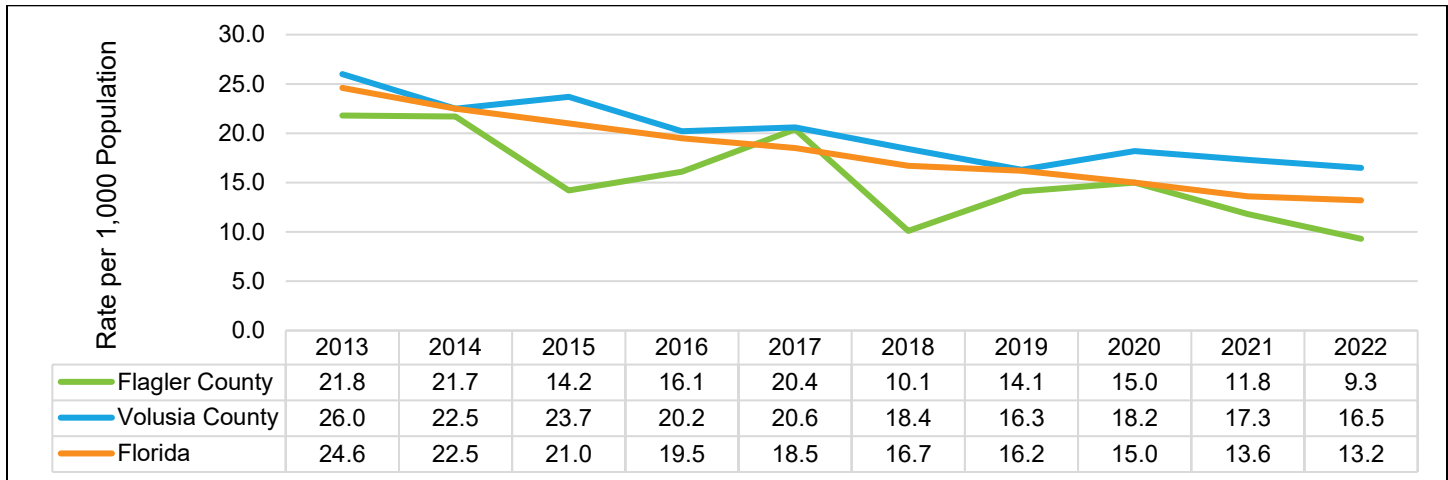

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	52.8	54.7	53.9	51.7	53.4	51.6	53.3	46	50.1	51.8
Flagler Black	52.7	53.5	42.3	51.5	51.5	49.5	57	51.5	48.9	48.8
Volusia White	55.6	56.9	58.4	59.6	58.0	55.8	54.0	52.2	52.6	52.4
Volusia Black	57.1	59.1	58.8	57.7	59.1	55.2	57.0	56.6	53.1	57.6
Florida White	57.7	58.7	59.6	59	57.7	56.8	55.5	51.9	53.3	54.5
Florida Black	65.8	65.3	64.4	63.8	63.6	60.9	59.8	56.3	55.9	57.7

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Births by Mothers' Age 15-44. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.
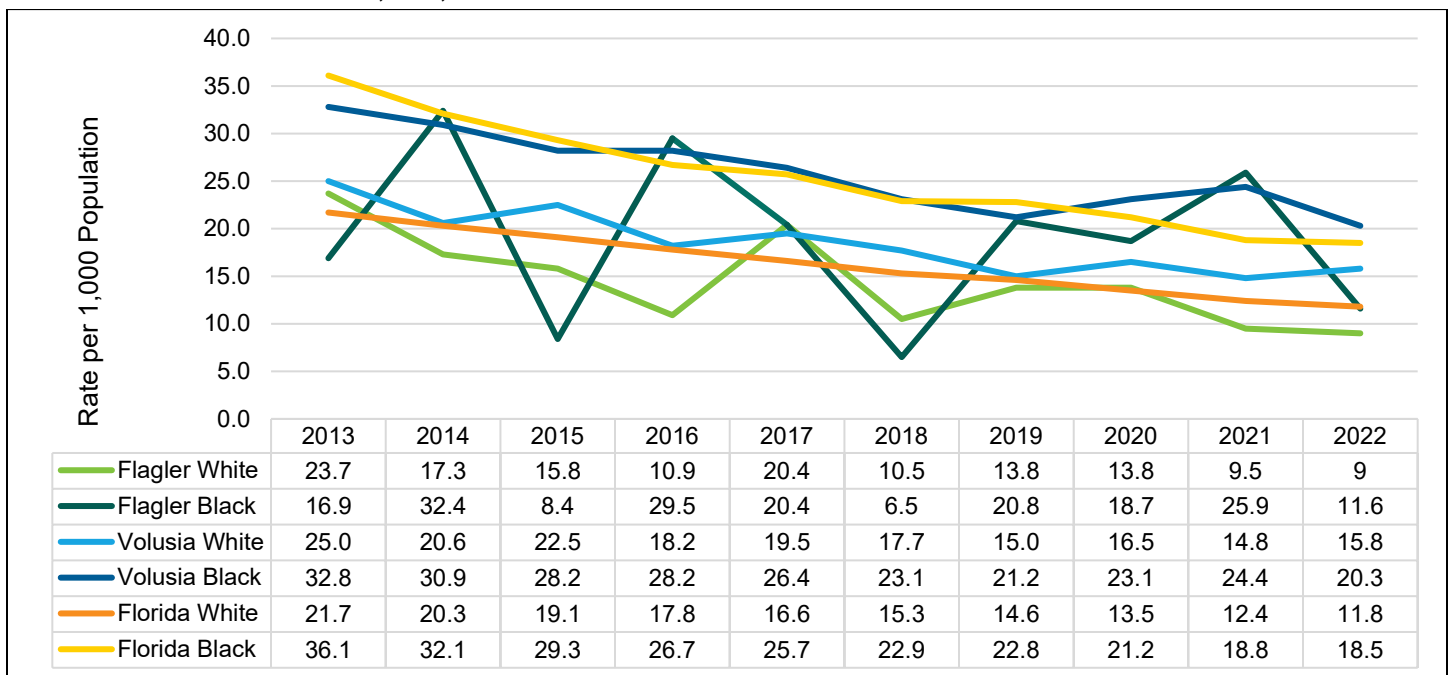
Teen Births

Teen birth rates had an overall decrease over the past decade for all races in Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida. Flagler County experienced a 57.3% decrease, Volusia County experienced a 36.5% decrease, and Florida experienced a 46.3% decrease in birth rates to females aged 15–19 from 2013 to 2022 (Exhibit 78). Birth rates to non-White and White mothers aged 15–19 have significantly decreased in Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida (Exhibit 79). Evidence suggests that the declines in teen pregnancy may be due to increased use of birth control and decreased sexual activity. However, U.S. teen pregnancy rates remain substantially higher than other industrialized countries with large disparities between races and ethnicities (CDC, 2021).

EXHIBIT 78: BIRTHS BY MOTHERS AGED 15–19, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 1,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	21.8	21.7	14.2	16.1	20.4	10.1	14.1	15.0	11.8	9.3
Volusia County	26.0	22.5	23.7	20.2	20.6	18.4	16.3	18.2	17.3	16.5
Florida	24.6	22.5	21.0	19.5	18.5	16.7	16.2	15.0	13.6	13.2

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Births by Mothers' Age 15-19. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

EXHIBIT 79: BIRTHS BY MOTHERS AGED 15–19, BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 1,000, 2013–2022
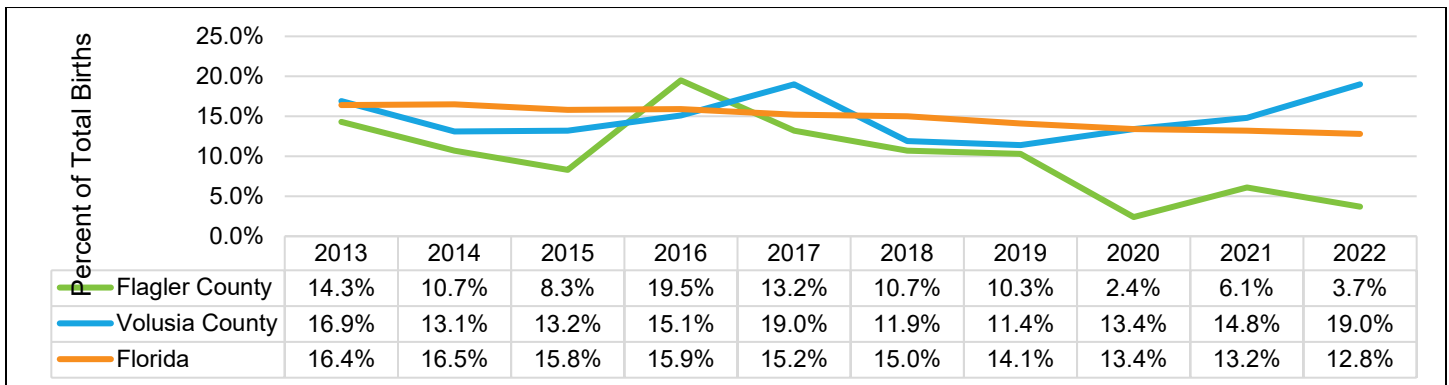

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	23.7	17.3	15.8	10.9	20.4	10.5	13.8	13.8	9.5	9
Flagler Black	16.9	32.4	8.4	29.5	20.4	6.5	20.8	18.7	25.9	11.6
Volusia White	25.0	20.6	22.5	18.2	19.5	17.7	15.0	16.5	14.8	15.8
Volusia Black	32.8	30.9	28.2	28.2	26.4	23.1	21.2	23.1	24.4	20.3
Florida White	21.7	20.3	19.1	17.8	16.6	15.3	14.6	13.5	12.4	11.8
Florida Black	36.1	32.1	29.3	26.7	25.7	22.9	22.8	21.2	18.8	18.5

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Births by Mothers' Age 15-19. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

Repeat Teen Births

According to the Office of Population Affairs at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, nearly 1 in 6 births to mothers aged 15 to 19 are repeat births. Repeat teen births can affect young mothers by limiting their ability to pursue education (HHS, n.d.-b).
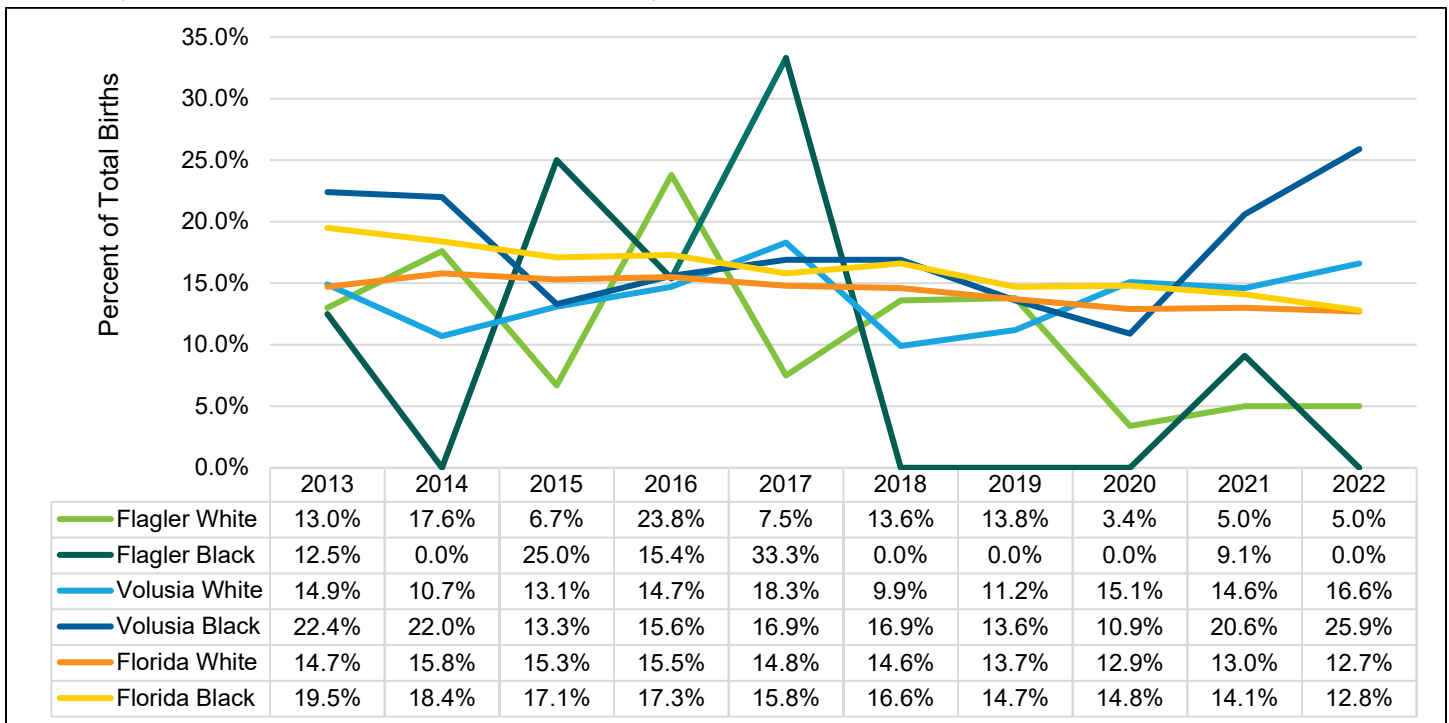
Repeat births to mothers aged 15–19 decreased in Flagler County and Florida, but increased in Volusia County from 2013 to 2022. During this period, Flagler County experienced a 74.1% reduction, Volusia County experienced a 12.4% increase, and Florida experienced a 22% reduction (Exhibit 80). Flagler County and Florida experienced decreases in repeat births to mothers aged 15–19 for all races/ethnicities, but Volusia County saw an increase for all races/ethnicities. Non-White repeat teen birth rates in Volusia County were higher than White repeat teen birth rates in 2022 (Exhibit 81).

EXHIBIT 80: REPEAT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS AGED 15–19, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS 15–19, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	14.3%	10.7%	8.3%	19.5%	13.2%	10.7%	10.3%	2.4%	6.1%	3.7%
Volusia County	16.9%	13.1%	13.2%	15.1%	19.0%	11.9%	11.4%	13.4%	14.8%	19.0%
Florida	16.4%	16.5%	15.8%	15.9%	15.2%	15.0%	14.1%	13.4%	13.2%	12.8%

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 15-19. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

EXHIBIT 81: REPEAT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS AGED 15–19 BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS 15–19, 2013–2022
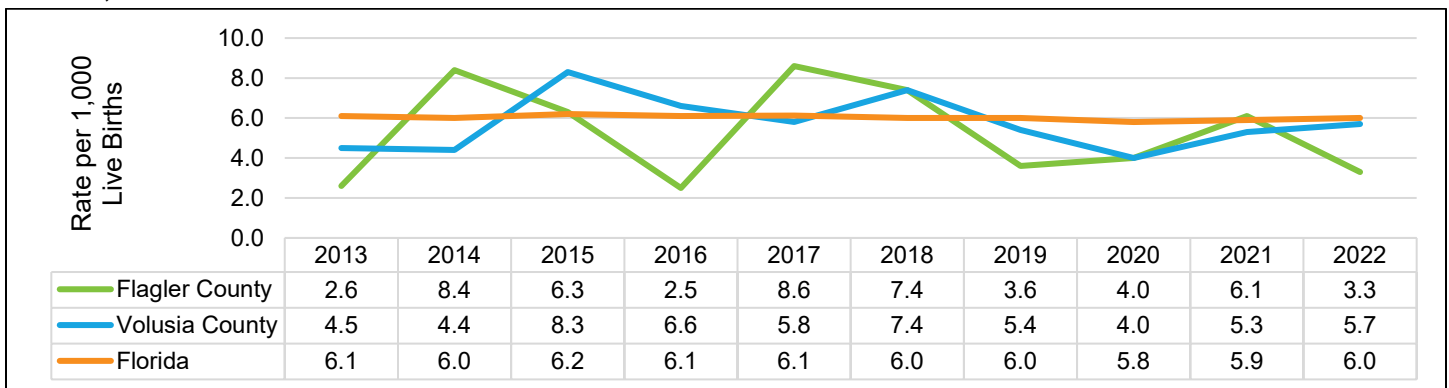

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	13.0%	17.6%	6.7%	23.8%	7.5%	13.6%	13.8%	3.4%	5.0%	5.0%
Flagler Black	12.5%	0.0%	25.0%	15.4%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%
Volusia White	14.9%	10.7%	13.1%	14.7%	18.3%	9.9%	11.2%	15.1%	14.6%	16.6%
Volusia Black	22.4%	22.0%	13.3%	15.6%	16.9%	16.9%	13.6%	10.9%	20.6%	25.9%
Florida White	14.7%	15.8%	15.3%	15.5%	14.8%	14.6%	13.7%	12.9%	13.0%	12.7%
Florida Black	19.5%	18.4%	17.1%	17.3%	15.8%	16.6%	14.7%	14.8%	14.1%	12.8%

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 15-19. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality is the death of a live-born baby within the first year of life. The infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths for every 1,000 live births. This rate is an important marker of the overall health of a society (CDC, 2022d).
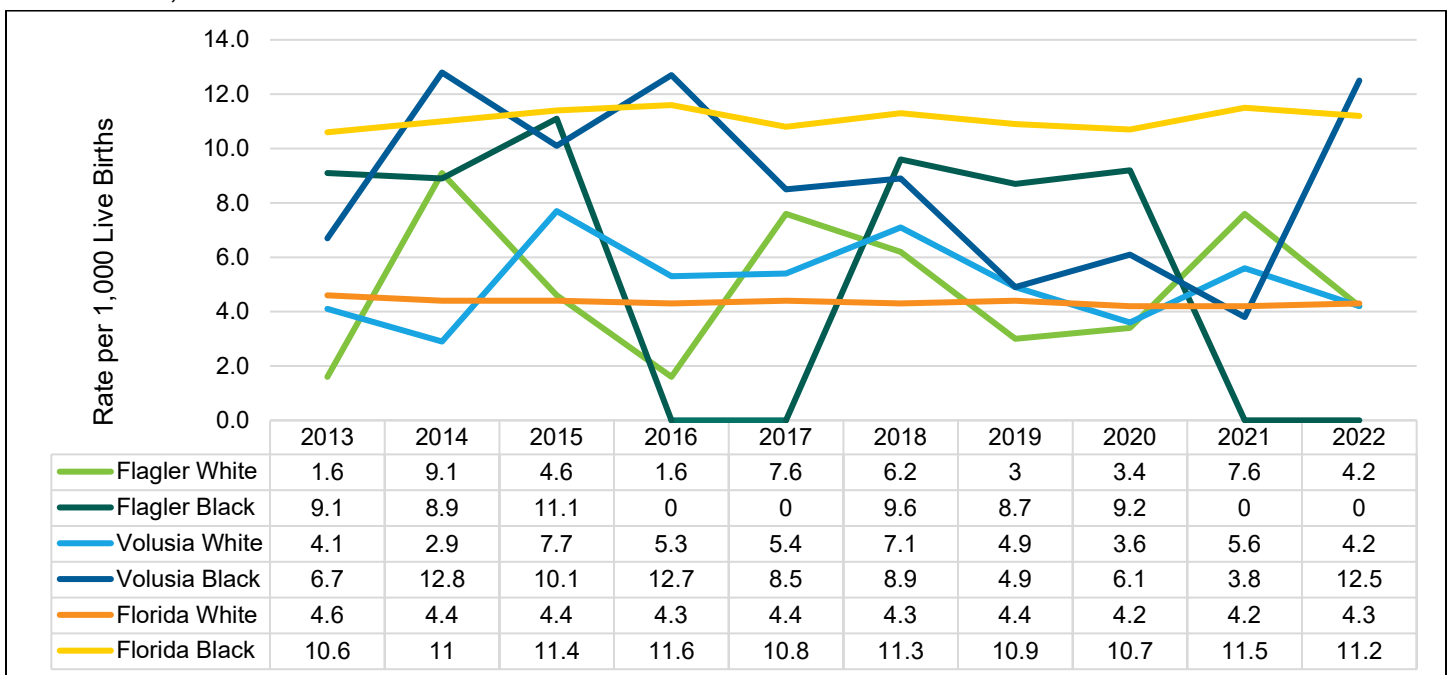
Flagler and Volusia counties infant mortality rate for all races fluctuated from 2013 to 2022, but their 2022 rates were lower than Florida's 2022 rate (Exhibit 82). Exhibit 83 breaks down Flagler County and Volusia County's infant mortality rates by race. Flagler and Volusia counties White infant mortality rates at 4.2 per 1,000 live births performed at a similar rate to Florida's rate at 4.3 per 1,000 live births in 2022. It is important to note that Flagler County had zero non-White infant mortalities in 2021 and 2022. Volusia County's non-White infant mortality rate nearly quadrupled from 2021 to 2022, from 3.8 per 1,000 live births in 2021 to 12.5 per 1,000 live births in 2022.

EXHIBIT 82: INFANT MORTALITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	2.6	8.4	6.3	2.5	8.6	7.4	3.6	4.0	6.1	3.3
Volusia County	4.5	4.4	8.3	6.6	5.8	7.4	5.4	4.0	5.3	5.7
Florida	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.0

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Infant Mortality. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

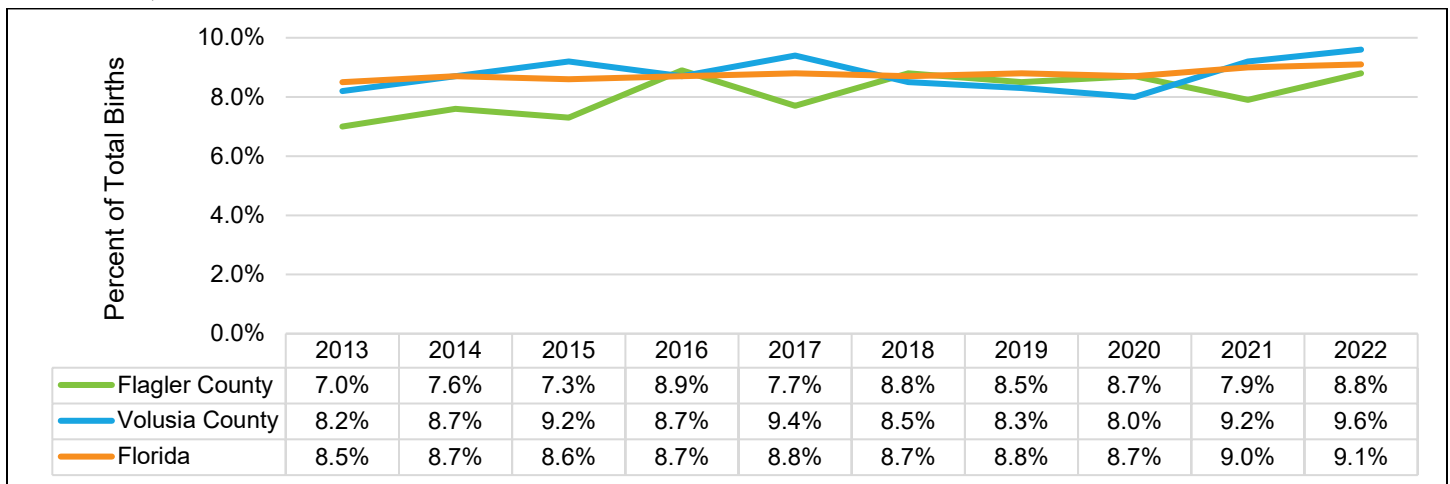EXHIBIT 83: INFANT MORTALITY BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	1.6	9.1	4.6	1.6	7.6	6.2	3	3.4	7.6	4.2
Flagler Black	9.1	8.9	11.1	0	0	9.6	8.7	9.2	0	0
Volusia White	4.1	2.9	7.7	5.3	5.4	7.1	4.9	3.6	5.6	4.2
Volusia Black	6.7	12.8	10.1	12.7	8.5	8.9	4.9	6.1	3.8	12.5
Florida White	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3
Florida Black	10.6	11	11.4	11.6	10.8	11.3	10.9	10.7	11.5	11.2

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Infant Mortality. Date Sourced: June 24, 2024.

Low Birth Weight

A birth weight less than 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams) is considered a low birth weight. Infants with low birth weight may be at a higher risk for many health problems in comparison to infants born at a normal weight (CDC, 2020e).
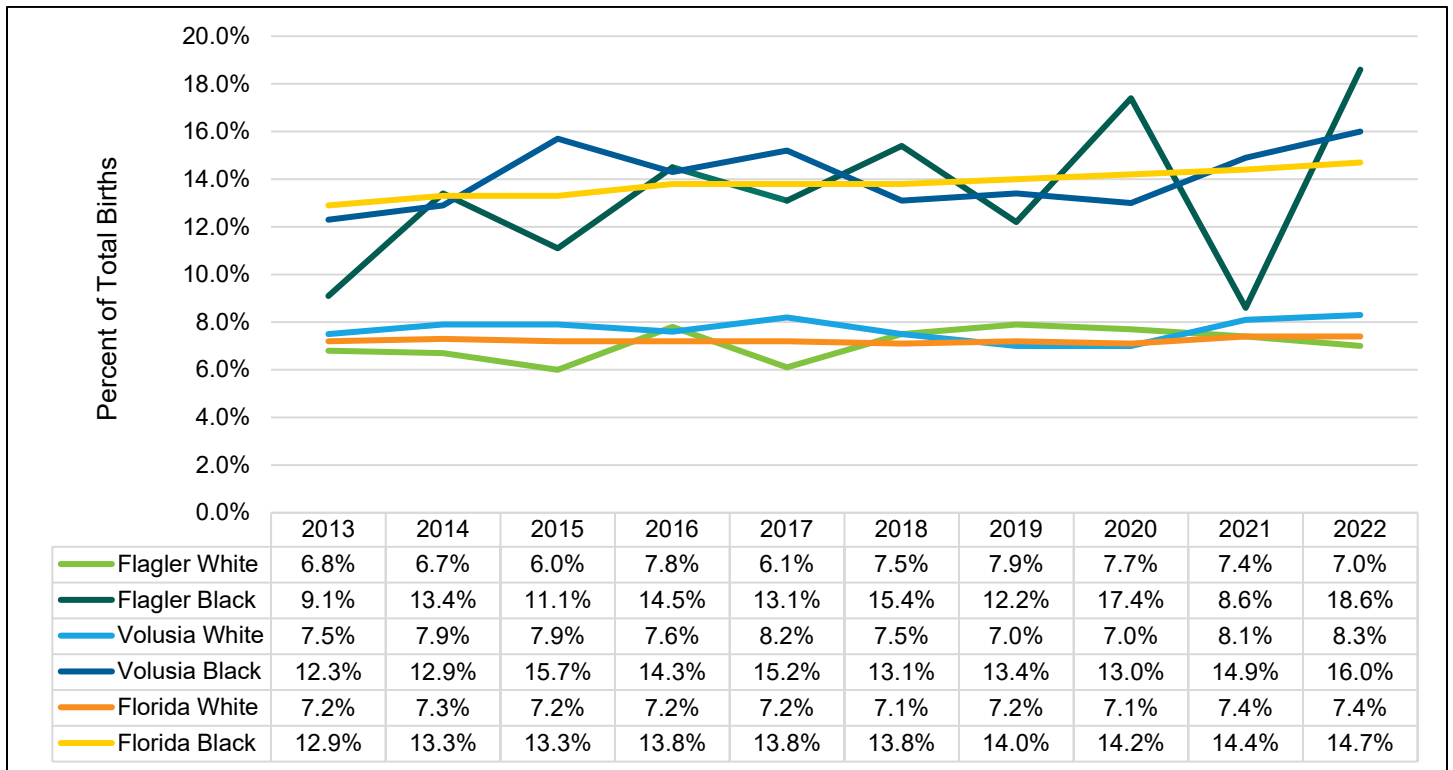
Over the past decade, the percentage of births with low birth weight increased in Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida. Volusia County's percentage at 9.6% was higher than Florida's percentage at 9.1% in 2022 (Exhibit 84). Exhibit 85 shows the percentage of total births with low birth weight by race. Flagler County's rate of White births with low birth weight peaked in 2019 at 7.9% but has been declining and was 7% in 2022. Volusia County's rate has increased from 8.1% in 2021 to 8.3% in 2022, which is higher than Florida's rate. Both Flagler and Volusia counties rates of non-White births with low birth weight are higher than Florida's rate of 14.7%, with Flagler County at 18.6% and Volusia County at 16% in 2022.

EXHIBIT 84: PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS WITH LOW BIRTH WEIGHT, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	7.0%	7.6%	7.3%	8.9%	7.7%	8.8%	8.5%	8.7%	7.9%	8.8%
Volusia County	8.2%	8.7%	9.2%	8.7%	9.4%	8.5%	8.3%	8.0%	9.2%	9.6%
Florida	8.5%	8.7%	8.6%	8.7%	8.8%	8.7%	8.8%	8.7%	9.0%	9.1%

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Births with Low Birth Weight. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

EXHIBIT 85: PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS WITH LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2013–2022
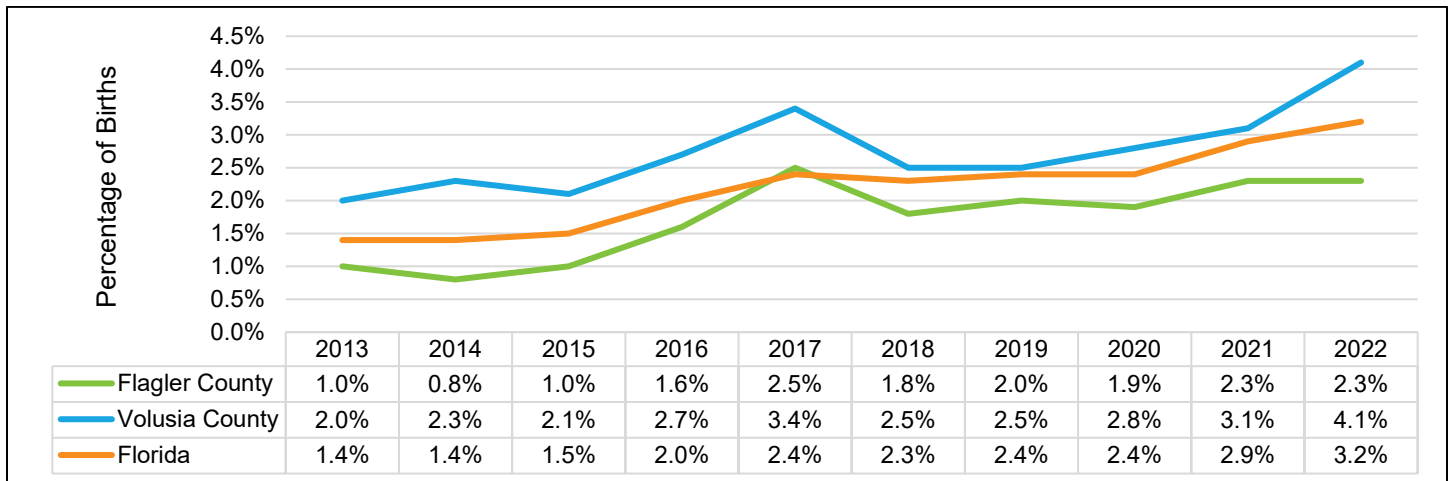

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	6.8%	6.7%	6.0%	7.8%	6.1%	7.5%	7.9%	7.7%	7.4%	7.0%
Flagler Black	9.1%	13.4%	11.1%	14.5%	13.1%	15.4%	12.2%	17.4%	8.6%	18.6%
Volusia White	7.5%	7.9%	7.9%	7.6%	8.2%	7.5%	7.0%	7.0%	8.1%	8.3%
Volusia Black	12.3%	12.9%	15.7%	14.3%	15.2%	13.1%	13.4%	13.0%	14.9%	16.0%
Florida White	7.2%	7.3%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.1%	7.2%	7.1%	7.4%	7.4%
Florida Black	12.9%	13.3%	13.3%	13.8%	13.8%	13.8%	14.0%	14.2%	14.4%	14.7%

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Births with Low Birth Weight. Date Sourced: June 24, 2024.

Prenatal Care

In order to have the best possible outcome for mother and child, early prenatal care is essential. Prenatal care is the health care a woman receives when she is pregnant, and prenatal visits to a health care provider are important to monitor the health of the mother and fetus (CDC, 2022e).

In Flagler County, only 2.3% of mothers had no prenatal care in 2022, which was lower than Florida's 3.2% rate. Volusia County, however, had a higher rate (4.1%) than the state average that same year (Exhibit 86). Exhibit 87 shows the percentage of births to mothers with no prenatal care by race in Flagler and Volusia counties. Flagler County's White and non-White mothers had lower rates of no prenatal care compared to Florida's rates in 2022. Volusia County experienced higher rates with 3.5% of White mothers with no prenatal care and 6.8% of non-White mothers with no prenatal care in 2022, which were higher than Florida's rates.

EXHIBIT 86: PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH NO PRENATAL CARE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.6%	2.5%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	2.3%	2.3%
Volusia County	2.0%	2.3%	2.1%	2.7%	3.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.8%	3.1%	4.1%
Florida	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	2.0%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.9%	3.2%

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Births to Mothers with No Prenatal Care. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

EXHIBIT 87: PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH NO PRENATAL CARE BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2013–2022
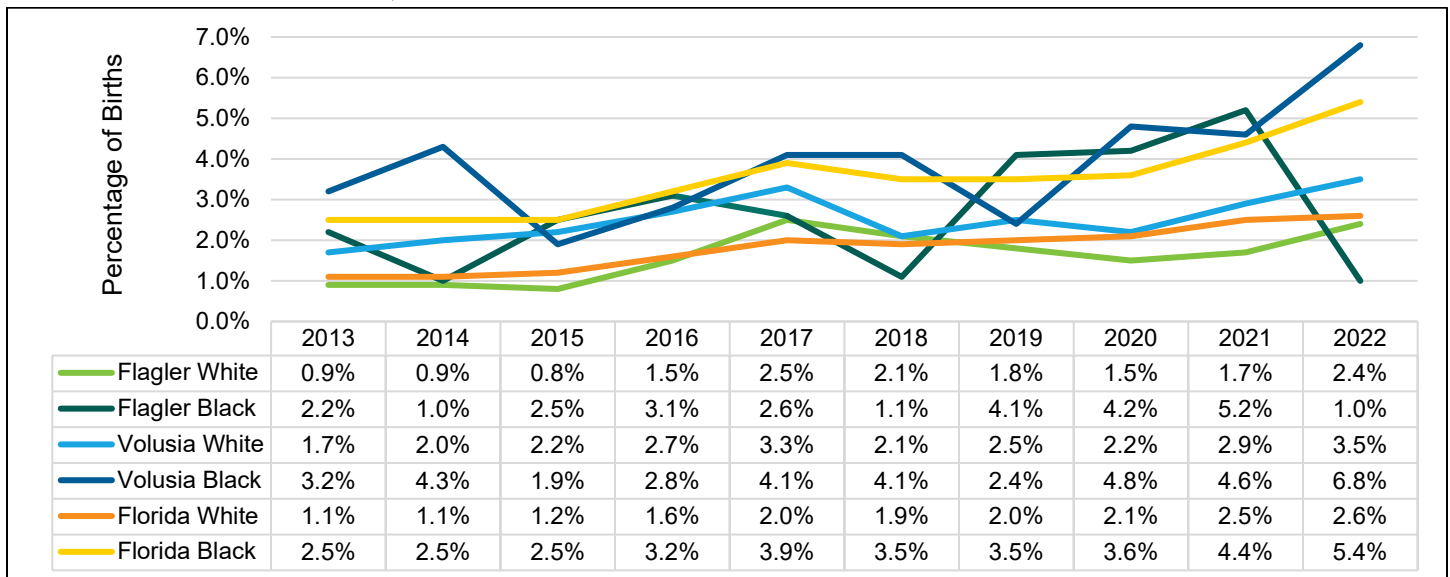
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	1.5%	2.5%	2.1%	1.8%	1.5%	1.7%	2.4%
Flagler Black	2.2%	1.0%	2.5%	3.1%	2.6%	1.1%	4.1%	4.2%	5.2%	1.0%
Volusia White	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.7%	3.3%	2.1%	2.5%	2.2%	2.9%	3.5%
Volusia Black	3.2%	4.3%	1.9%	2.8%	4.1%	4.1%	2.4%	4.8%	4.6%	6.8%
Florida White	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.5%	2.6%
Florida Black	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	3.2%	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	4.4%	5.4%

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Births to Mothers with No Prenatal Care. Date Sourced: June 24, 2024.

Immunizations

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), immunization is the process by which a person becomes protected against a disease through vaccination. Immunization is a primary defense against some of the most deadly and debilitating diseases known (CDC, 2023a). It is

particularly important to vaccinate children to prevent them from contracting or spreading serious diseases (CDC, 2023a).

In 2023, both Flagler County (89.9%) and Volusia County (88.9%) had proportions of immunized kindergartners lower than Florida's (90.6%) (Exhibit 88).

EXHIBIT 88: PERCENTAGE OF IMMUNIZED KINDERGARTNERS, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2014–2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Flagler County	91.3%	93.0%	94.4%	92.2%	91.9%	93.0%	93.2%	94.1%	92.0%	89.9%
Volusia County	92.3%	94.5%	94.3%	93.9%	93.2%	92.8%	94.1%	93.3%	92.1%	88.9%
Florida	93.2%	93.3%	93.7%	94.1%	93.7%	93.8%	93.5%	93.3%	91.7%	90.6%
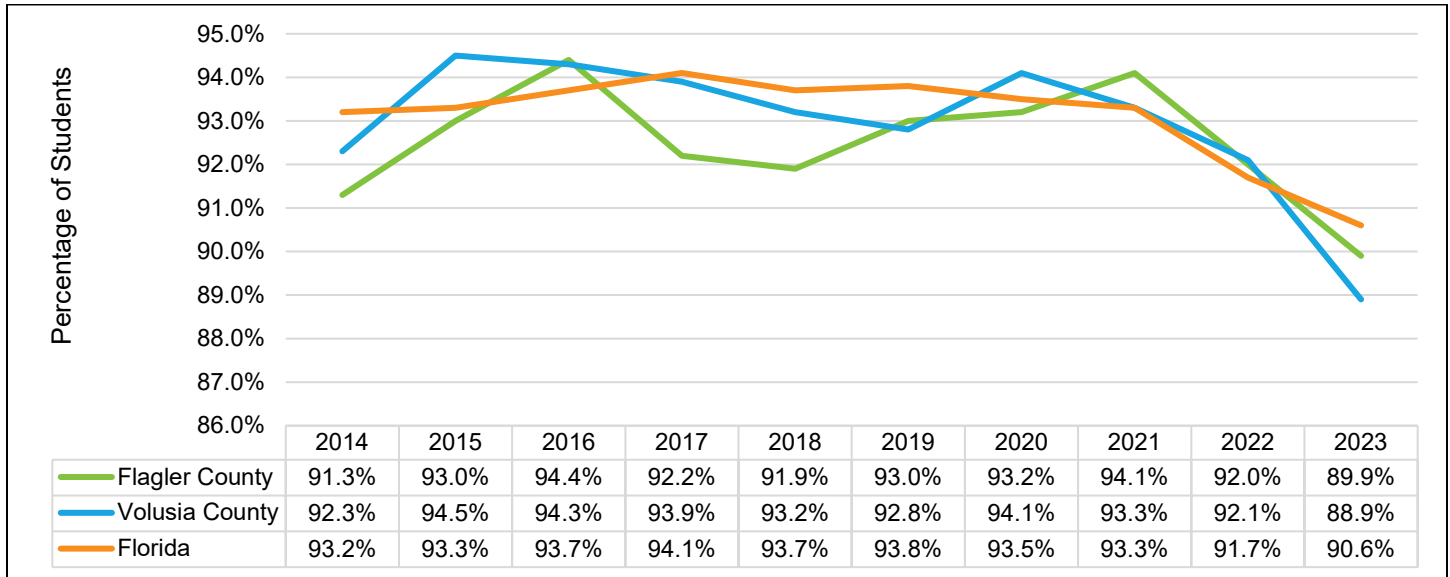
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Immunization, Immunization Levels in Kindergarten. Date Sourced: June 24, 2024.

Behavioral and Mental Health

Suicide

Suicide occurs when a person ends their own life and is a leading cause of death in the U.S. (CDC, 2023i). Death is not the only consequence of suicide. More people survive suicide attempts than die, and suicide survivors may have serious injuries, such as broken bones, brain damage, or organ failure (CDC, 2023i). People who have attempted suicide may have experienced violence, including child abuse, bullying, or sexual violence, and may even have depression and other mental health problems (CDC, 2023i).

Both Flagler and Volusia counties suicide death rates have fluctuated over the past decade and most notably had 37.85% and 33.33% decreases, respectively, from 2017 to 2022 (Exhibit 89). In Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida, suicide tends to occur much more frequently among White populations than Black populations, as shown in Exhibit 90. It is important to note that the suicide rate among the Black population in Flagler County surpassed the White rate in 2018 and 2020.

EXHIBIT 89: SUICIDE MORTALITY, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022
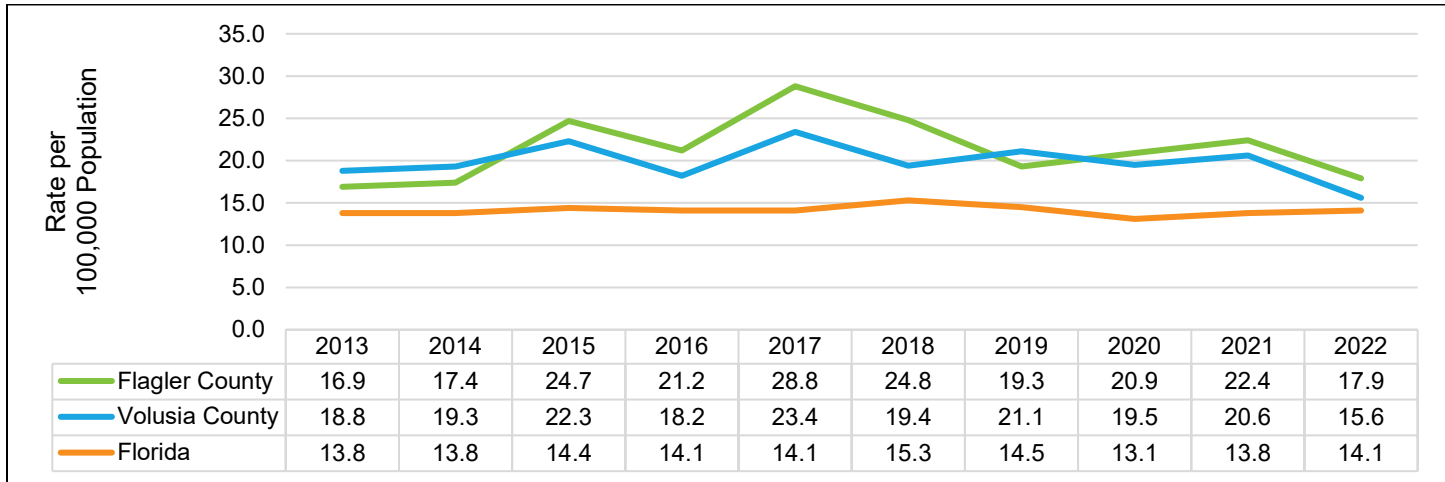
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler County	16.9	17.4	24.7	21.2	28.8	24.8	19.3	20.9	22.4	17.9
Volusia County	18.8	19.3	22.3	18.2	23.4	19.4	21.1	19.5	20.6	15.6
Florida	13.8	13.8	14.4	14.1	14.1	15.3	14.5	13.1	13.8	14.1

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Suicide. Data Sourced: June 17, 2024.

EXHIBIT 90: SUICIDE MORTALITY BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000, 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flagler White	20.3	18.6	27.6	25.4	31.4	23.9	19.6	21.8	24.0	20.4
Flagler Black	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.0	21.5	40.4	8.7	23.4	18.7	4.2
Volusia White	21.1	21.6	24.3	20.2	25.9	21.5	24.3	21.9	21.3	17.3
Volusia Black	7.5	2.8	8.1	7.9	9.9	8.4	6.8	6.6	16.2	6.5
Florida White	15.6	15.7	16.7	16.0	16.1	17.6	16.5	14.9	15.4	15.8
Florida Black	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.7	5.9	5.2	6.5	6.5
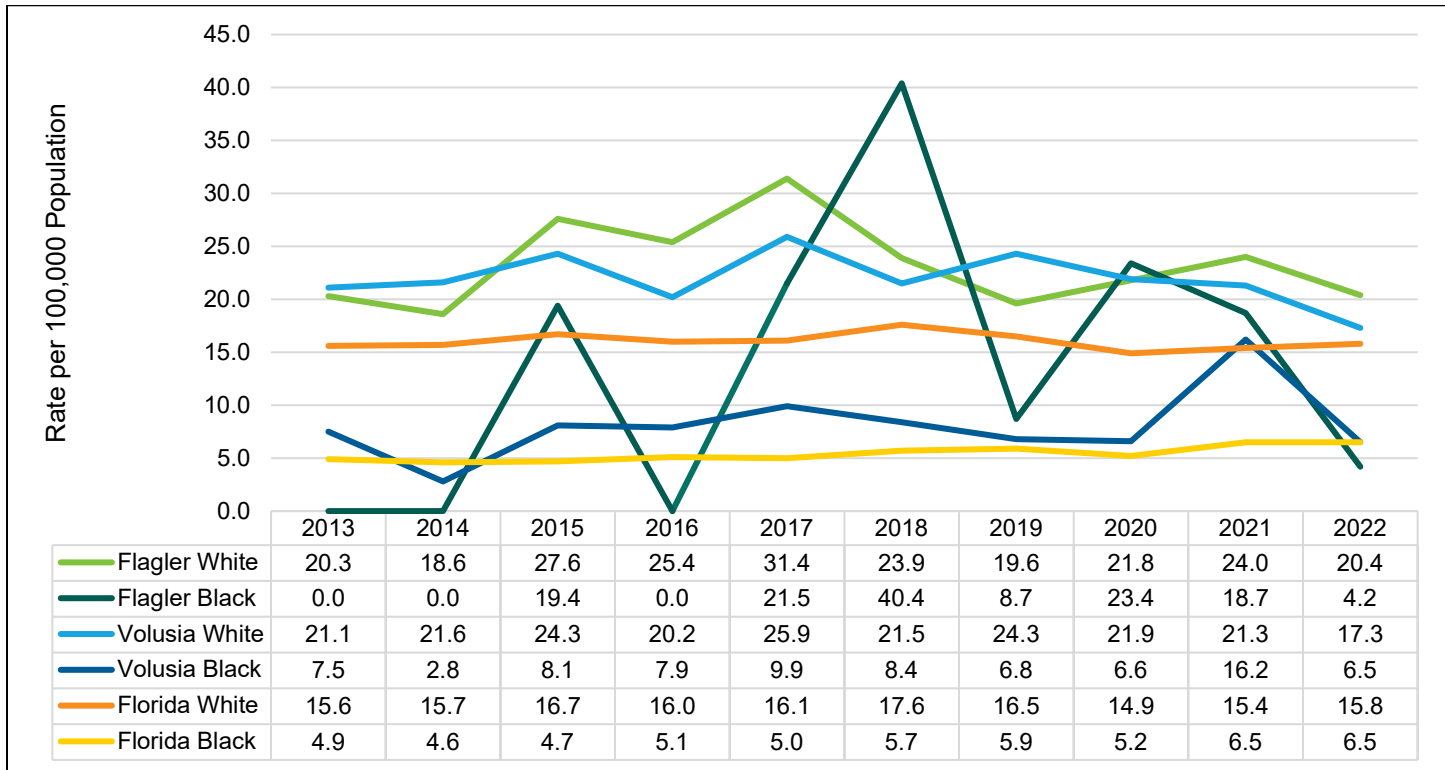
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths from Suicide. Data Sourced: June 18, 2024.

Baker Act Referrals/Examinations

In 1971, the Florida Legislature enacted the *Florida Mental Health Act*, a comprehensive revision of the state's mental health commitment laws. The law is widely referred to as the "Baker Act" in honor of Maxine Baker, the former state representative who sponsored the Act. The Baker Act allows for involuntary exam initiation (also referred to as emergency or involuntary commitment). Initiations can be made by judges, law enforcement officials, physicians, or mental health professionals only when there is evidence that a person has a mental illness and is a harm to self, harm to others, or self-neglectful (as defined in the Baker Act). Examinations may last up to 72 hours and can occur in any of over 100 Florida Department of Children and Families-designated receiving facilities statewide (FDCF, n.d.-a).

It is important to note that some individuals for whom forms were received were never actually admitted to the receiving facility because an examination by a physician or psychologist performed prior to admission determined they did not meet criteria. The data also does not include information on what occurred after the initial examination, such as how long individuals stayed at the facility or whether they remained on an involuntary or voluntary basis.

Exhibit 91 below lists the total number of reported involuntary exam initiations (i.e., Baker Act) for Flagler County residents by fiscal year from 2017 to 2022.

EXHIBIT 91: INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATIONS OF FLAGLER COUNTY RESIDENTS, 2017–2022

Fiscal Year	All Ages	% of Total				Change to 2021–2022
		<18	18–24	25–64	65+	
2017–2018	716	25.84%	12.85%	47.77%	12.15%	+22.95%
2018–2019	787	27.19%	12.71%	50.44%	8.77%	+11.82%
2019–2020	756	26.59%	16.80%	48.15%	7.14%	+16.40%
2020–2021	982	27.19%	14.36%	49.19%	8.35%	-10.39%
2021–2022	880	28.86%	16.48%	45.68%	7.16%	N/A

Source: Baker Act Reporting Center Fiscal Year 2021-22, University of South Florida. Data Sourced: June 17, 2024.

Exhibit 92 below lists the total number of reported involuntary exam initiations (i.e., Baker Act) for Volusia County residents by fiscal year from 2017 to 2022.

EXHIBIT 92: INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATIONS OF VOLUSIA COUNTY RESIDENTS, 2017–2022

Fiscal Year	All Ages	% of Total				Change to 2021–2022
		<18	18–24	25–64	65+	
2017–2018	4,544	22.56%	9.93%	55.68%	9.84%	+1.23%
2018–2019	4,700	25.36%	10.13%	55.43%	7.60%	-2.13%
2019–2020	4,562	23.10%	10.86%	57.97%	6.87%	+0.83%
2020–2021	5,259	21.62%	12.36%	57.71%	7.09%	-12.53%
2021–2022	4,600	24.41%	12.07%	55.46%	6.93%	N/A

Source: Baker Act Reporting Center Fiscal Year 2021-22, University of South Florida. Data Sourced: June 17, 2024.

Exhibit 93 summarizes the number of involuntary examinations for Flagler County, Volusia County, and Florida residents by initiator type. Of the total number of involuntary examinations in Flagler County, 20.80% were initiated by health professionals, 78.07% by law enforcement, and 1.14% by judges. Of the total number of involuntary examinations in Volusia County, 25.80% were initiated by health professionals, 71.30% by law enforcement, and 2.89% by judges. In comparison, Florida had 44.60% of involuntary exams initiated by health professionals, 52.96% by law enforcement, and 2.44% by judges. Of the involuntary examinations in Flagler County initiated by health professionals, 41.18% were initiated by a physician who was not a psychiatrist, compared to 52.36% in Volusia County and 63.83% in Florida.

EXHIBIT 93: INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATIONS BY INITIATOR TYPE, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, FY 2021–2022

	Flagler	Volusia	Florida	Flagler	Volusia	Florida	Flagler	Volusia	Florida
	Health Professional			Law Enforcement			Ex-Parte Order of Judge		
Total	20.80%	25.80%	44.60%	78.07%	71.30%	52.96%	1.14%	2.89%	2.44%
Physician (not a psychiatrist)	41.18%	52.36%	63.83%						
Physician (psychiatrist)	23.11%	15.75%	8.78%						
Licensed Clinical Social Worker	8.82%	5.04%	7.06%						
Licensed Mental Health Counselor	16.81%	11.93%	12.16%	These percentages are out of the total for involuntary examinations initiated by health professionals (not out of the total number of involuntary examinations).					
Clinical Psychologist	<1%	1.47%	1.02%						
Psychiatric Nurse	4.62%	7.72%	2.45%						
Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist	<1%	<1%	<1%						
Physician's Assistant	4.20%	1.08%	2.06%						
Professional type not reported	<1%	<1%	1.79%						

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) "is the nation's premier system of health-related telephone surveys that collect state data about U.S. residents regarding their health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services. Established in 1984 with 15 states, BRFSS now collects data in all 50 states as well as the District of Columbia and 3 U.S. territories. BRFSS completes more than 400,000 adult interviews each year making it the largest continuously conducted health survey system in the world" (CDC, 2023h).

The Florida BRFSS began reporting health behavior data in 1986 on residents 18 years old and over. The 2019 BRFSS is the latest and sixth county-level survey conducted in Florida, estimating the county prevalence of personal health behaviors that contribute to morbidity and mortality. That year, 701 Flagler County adults and 1,084 Volusia County adults responded to the county-level survey (FDOH, 2019). Exhibit 94 shows some of the key findings for Flagler and Volusia counties.

EXHIBIT 94: SELECTED BRFSS DATA, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2019

Alcohol Consumption	Flagler County	Volusia County	Florida
Adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking	16.0%	19.6%	18.0%
Cancer Screening	**Flagler County**	**Volusia County**	**Florida**
Women 40 years of age and older who received a mammogram in the past year	N/A	N/A	56.2%
Women aged 50 to 74 who had a mammogram in the past 2 years	N/A	N/A	78.4%
Women 18 years of age and older who received a Pap test in the past year	N/A	N/A	40.0%
Women aged 21 to 65 who had a Pap test in the past 3 years	N/A	N/A	77.1%
Adults ages 50 years and older who have ever had a blood stool test	N/A	N/A	45.7%
Adults ages 50 years and older who received a blood stool test in the past year	N/A	N/A	19.8%
Adults 50 years of age and older who have ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy	N/A	N/A	73.1%
Adults 50 years of age and older who received a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past five years	N/A	N/A	53.1%
Adults aged 50 to 75 who had colorectal screening based on the most recent clinical guidelines	N/A	N/A	75.7%
Men 50 years of age and older who received a PSA test in the past two years	N/A	N/A	44.4%
Dental Care	**Flagler County**	**Volusia County**	**Florida**
Adults who visited a dentist or a dental clinic in the past year	N/A	N/A	61.2%
Adults who had a permanent tooth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease	N/A	N/A	47.2%
Diabetes	**Flagler County**	**Volusia County**	**Florida**
Adults who have ever been told they had pre-diabetes	6.9%	9.4%	9.1%
Adults who have ever been told they had diabetes	12.0%	14.7%	11.7%
Average age at which diabetes was diagnosed	53	50	50
Health Care Access and Coverage	**Flagler County**	**Volusia County**	**Florida**
Adults who could not see a doctor at least once in the past year due to cost	15.9%	17.6%	16.0%
Adults with any type of health care insurance coverage	88.1%	84.9%	84.2%
Adults who have a personal doctor	77.9%	76.3%	72.0%
Adults who had a medical checkup in the past year	81.2%	75.8%	78.8%

Health Status and Quality of Life	Flagler County	Volusia County	Florida
Adults who said their overall health was "fair" or "poor"	18.9%	21.8%	19.7%
Adults who said their overall health was "good" to "excellent"	81.1%	78.2%	80.3%
Adults with good physical health for the past 30 days	86.1%	84.8%	86.2%
Adults with good mental health for the past 30 days	86.2%	82.8%	86.2%
Average number of unhealthy mental days in the past 30 days	4.0	5.0	4.0
Average number of unhealthy physical days in the past 30 days	5.0	5.0	4.0
Adults who had poor mental health on 14 or more of the past 30 days	13.8%	17.2%	13.8%
Adults who had poor physical health on 14 or more of the past 30 days	13.9%	15.2%	13.8%
Adults whose poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities on 14 or more of the past 30 days (Among adults who have had at least one day of poor mental or physical health)	19.2%	19.0%	18.3%
Average number of days where poor mental or physical health interfered with activities of daily living in the past 30 days (Among adults who have had at least one day of poor mental or physical health)	6.0	5.0	6.0
Adults who have ever been told they had a depressive disorder	17.6%	18.8%	17.7%
HIV/AIDS	**Flagler County**	**Volusia County**	**Florida**
Adults less than 65 years of age who have ever been tested for HIV	49.1%	51.7%	60.7%
Adults who have ever been tested for HIV	36.7%	42.2%	50.7%
Obesity and Overweight	**Flagler County**	**Volusia County**	**Florida**
Adults who are overweight	35.8%	30.7%	37.6%
Adults who are obese	28.6%	35.5%	27.0%
Adults who have a healthy weight	34.4%	30.8%	32.8%
Adults who are underweight	1.2%	2.9%	2.6%
Tobacco Usage	**Flagler County**	**Volusia County**	**Florida**
Adults who are current smokers	20.0%	18.5%	14.8%
Adult current smokers who tried to quit smoking at least once in the past year	54.5%	52.8%	59.0%
Adults who are former smokers (currently quit smoking)	33.6%	30.0%	26.3%
Adults who have never smoked	46.5%	51.5%	58.9%
Adults who are current e-cigarette users	5.1%	4.6%	7.5%
Adults who are former e-cigarette users	20.3%	19.5%	18.4%
Adults who have never used e-cigarettes	74.4%	76.0%	74.1%

Source: 2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Date Sourced: June 24, 2024.
Note: The cancer screening indicators included in this table did not have data available at the county level in 2019.

Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

The Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS) is an annual, statewide school-based survey effort that measures the prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use; delinquent behaviors; and the risk and protective factors related to these behaviors (FDCF, n.d.-b).

The 2022 FYSAS was answered by 896 Flagler County students and 1,198 Volusia County students in grades 6–12. Alcohol was the most commonly used substance among students with a prevalence rate of 30.4% and 41.5% for lifetime use and a prevalence rate of 12.3% and 15.5% for past-30-day use in Flagler and Volusia counties, respectively. E-cigarettes/vaporizers were the other most used substances among students in Flagler and Volusia counties, with rates of 22.0% and 28.4% for lifetime use and rates of 11.5% and 16.1% for past-30-day use, respectively (Exhibit 95 and Exhibit 96). In the FYSAS, "any illicit drugs" include LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs.

EXHIBIT 95: YOUTH WHO REPORTED USING VARIOUS SUBSTANCES IN THEIR LIFETIME, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2022
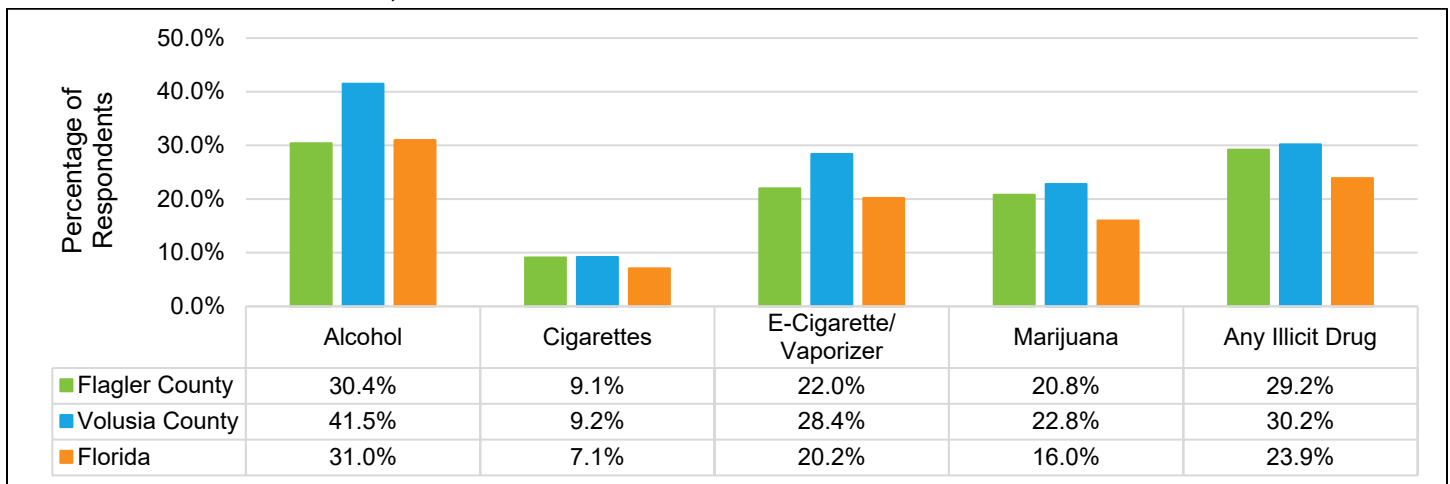
	Alcohol	Cigarettes	E-Cigarette/ Vaporizer	Marijuana	Any Illicit Drug
Flagler County	30.4%	9.1%	22.0%	20.8%	29.2%
Volusia County	41.5%	9.2%	28.4%	22.8%	30.2%
Florida	31.0%	7.1%	20.2%	16.0%	23.9%

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey, 2022 Flagler County Report; Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey, 2022 Volusia County Report.
Date Sourced: June 5, 2024.

EXHIBIT 96: YOUTH WHO REPORTED USING VARIOUS SUBSTANCES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2022
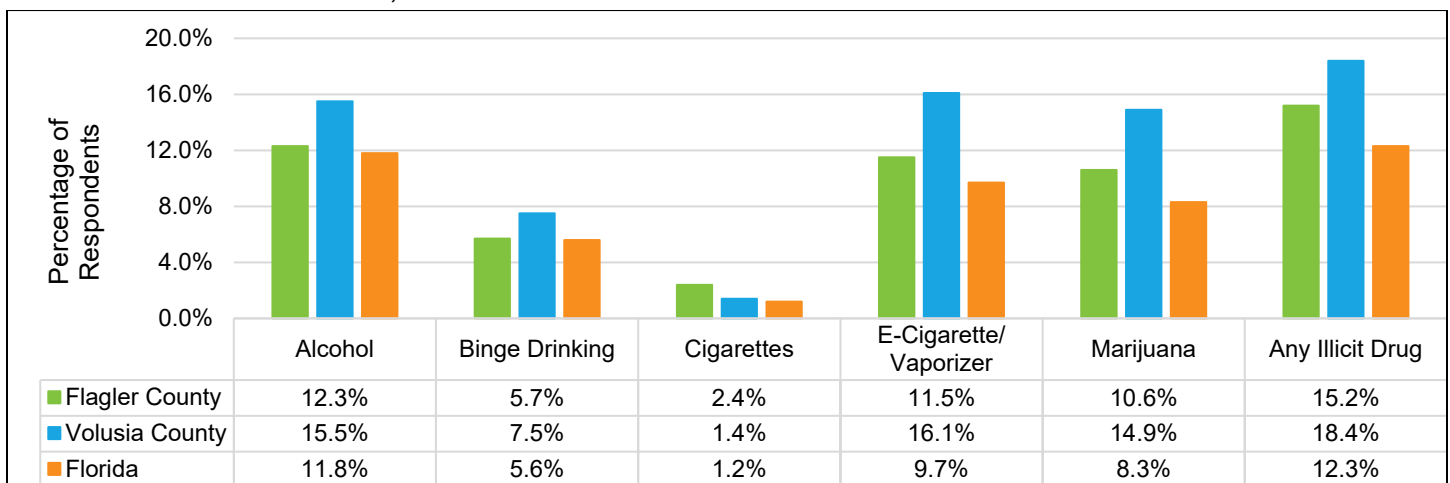
	Alcohol	Binge Drinking	Cigarettes	E-Cigarette/ Vaporizer	Marijuana	Any Illicit Drug
Flagler County	12.3%	5.7%	2.4%	11.5%	10.6%	15.2%
Volusia County	15.5%	7.5%	1.4%	16.1%	14.9%	18.4%
Florida	11.8%	5.6%	1.2%	9.7%	8.3%	12.3%

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey, 2022 Flagler County Report; Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey, 2022 Volusia County Report.
Date Sourced: June 5, 2024.

Flagler County has seen an overall decline in past-30-day youth substance use from 2012 to 2022 for alcohol, binge drinking, cigarettes, marijuana, and any illicit drug. There was an increase in the use of cigarettes, marijuana, and any illicit drug from 2020 to 2022. Alcohol past-30-day substance use went from 27.8% in 2012 to 12.3% in 2022 (Exhibit 97).

EXHIBIT 97: YOUTH PAST-30-DAY TREND IN VARIOUS SUBSTANCE USE, FLAGLER COUNTY, 2012–2022

	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Alcohol	27.8%	21.7%	19.8%	17.3%	13.5%	12.3%
Binge Drinking	12.7%	10.4%	8.2%	7.4%	6.7%	5.7%
Cigarettes	9.1%	7.5%	5.1%	3.0%	1.7%	2.4%
Marijuana	15.3%	13.3%	13.3%	16.5%	10.1%	10.6%
Any Illicit Drug	21.4%	16.3%	16.7%	19.8%	14.5%	15.2%
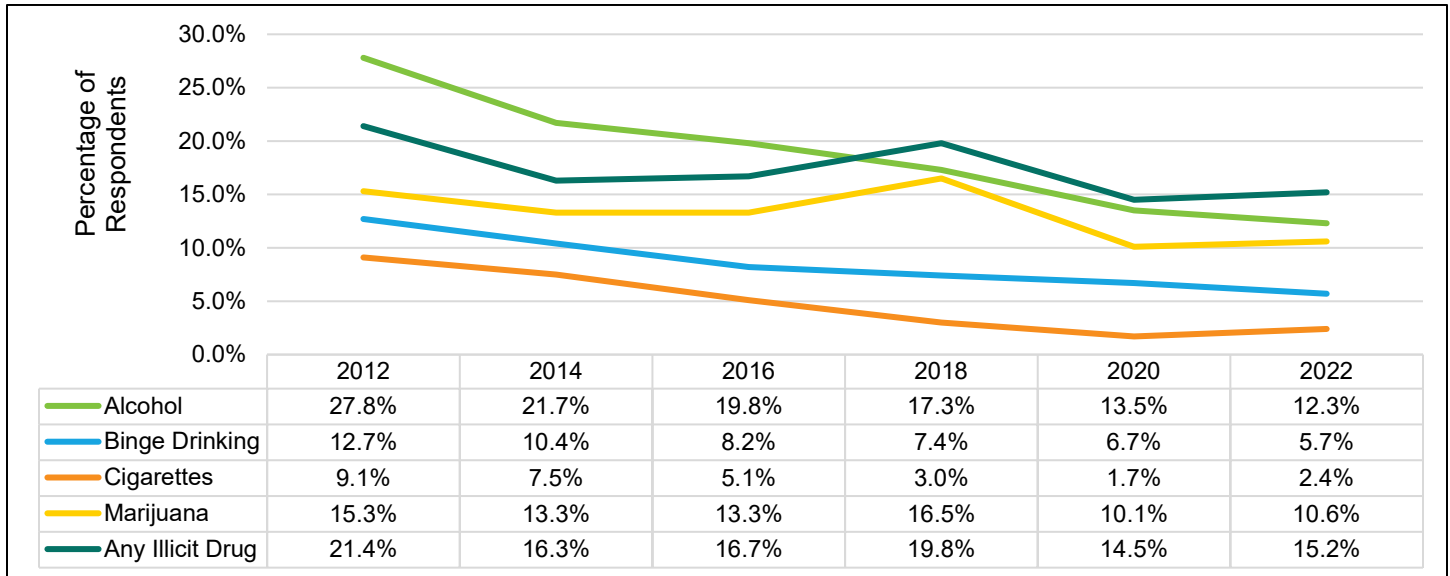
Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey, 2022 Flagler County Report. Date Sourced: June 5, 2024.

Volusia County has seen an overall decline in past-30-day youth substance use from 2012 to 2022 for alcohol, binge drinking, and cigarettes. The use of marijuana and any illicit drug has been increasing during the same period. Past-30-day alcohol use fell from 26.2% in 2012 to 15.5% in 2022 (Exhibit 98).

EXHIBIT 98: YOUTH PAST-30-DAY TREND IN VARIOUS SUBSTANCE USE, VOLUSIA COUNTY, 2012–2022
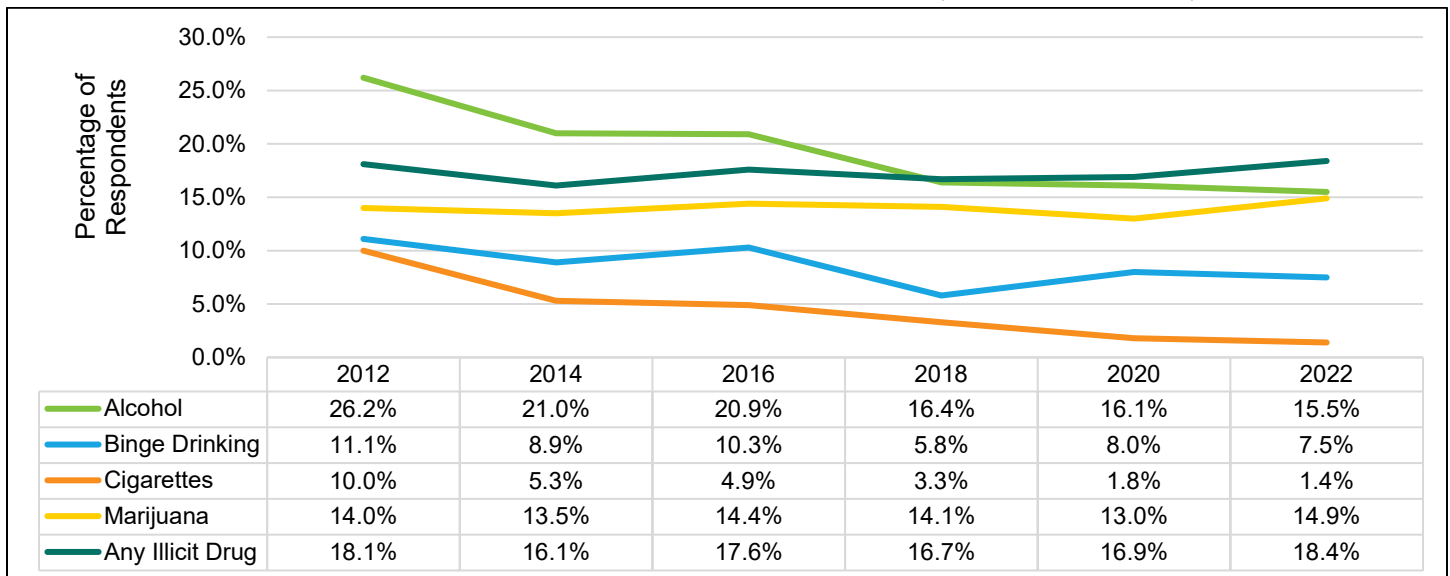
	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Alcohol	26.2%	21.0%	20.9%	16.4%	16.1%	15.5%
Binge Drinking	11.1%	8.9%	10.3%	5.8%	8.0%	7.5%
Cigarettes	10.0%	5.3%	4.9%	3.3%	1.8%	1.4%
Marijuana	14.0%	13.5%	14.4%	14.1%	13.0%	14.9%
Any Illicit Drug	18.1%	16.1%	17.6%	16.7%	16.9%	18.4%

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey, 2022 Volusia County Report. Date Sourced: June 5, 2024.

Health Resources, Providers, and Facilities

Health Insurance Coverage

Health insurance coverage, whether privately or publicly funded, is a primary factor in determining access to care for many people. Health insurance is obtained privately through an employer (the individual's own or an immediate family member), purchased independently, or available to certain individuals through government-subsidized or publicly funded health coverage programs, such as Medicare, Medicaid, or Military and VA benefits (CDC, 2023c).

The uninsured population includes both full and part-time employees whose employers do not offer health insurance benefits, low-income persons who do not qualify for Medicaid, early retirees, and others who simply cannot afford costly premiums. Evidence shows uninsured persons experience less positive medical outcomes than their insured counterparts. The uninsured are also less likely to have a regular source of primary care or seek preventive health services (ITUP, n.d.).

Flagler County (88.7%) and Volusia County (88.4%) have a higher rate of insured persons compared to Florida (87.7%) but a lower rate than the U.S. (91.3%) (Exhibit 99).

EXHIBIT 99: INSURANCE COVERAGE IN FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA & THE UNITED STATES, 2018–2022

	Flagler County	Volusia County	Florida	United States
Total civilian noninstitutionalized	**116,843**	**551,216**	**21,300,363**	**326,147,510**
with health insurance coverage	103,634	487,464	18,679,638	297,832,418
with private health insurance	74,351	349,746	13,487,799	220,467,865
with public coverage	51,304	226,508	7,838,740	116,976,142
No health insurance coverage	13,209	63,752	2,620,725	28,315,092
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years	**60,397**	**311,195**	**12,380,959**	**195,017,714**
In labor force	43,844	229,584	9,606,659	153,237,902
Employed	42,202	220,547	9,140,534	145,376,688
with health insurance coverage	35,743	183,398	7,656,266	129,855,001
with private health insurance	33,449	169,994	7,181,240	118,018,368
with public coverage	3,551	19,097	727,484	15,973,716
No health insurance coverage	6,459	37,149	1,484,268	15,521,687
Unemployed	1,642	9,037	466,125	7,861,214
with health insurance coverage	1,103	5,384	289,339	5,833,794
with private health insurance	792	3,235	201,761	3,310,379
with public coverage	414	2,491	100,689	2,789,844
No health insurance coverage	539	3,653	176,786	2,027,420
Not in labor force	16,553	81,611	2,774,300	41,779,812
with health insurance coverage	13,143	67,179	2,200,402	35,600,801
with private health insurance	9,818	42,765	1,442,107	21,302,522
with public coverage	4,926	30,458	945,617	17,200,799
No health insurance coverage	3,410	14,432	573,898	6,179,011

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03, Selected Economic Characteristics. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

Federal Health Professional Shortage Designation

The U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) develops a shortage designation criterion to determine whether an area or population group is experiencing a health professional

shortage. Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) can be for primary medical care, dental, or mental health providers and may be geographic (a county or service area), population (low-income or Medicaid eligible), or facilities (e.g., federally qualified health centers or state or federal prisons) (HRSA, n.d.). The entirety of Flagler County is designated as a low-income population HPSA due to a lack of primary care, dental care, and mental health services (HRSA, n.d.). The entirety of Volusia County is designated as a low-income population HPSA due to a lack of mental health services (HRSA, n.d.).

Federal Medically Underserved Designation

The U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) develops a medically underserved designation criterion to determine whether an area or population group is experiencing a lack of access to primary care services. Medically Underserved Areas (MUAs) and Medically Underserved Populations (MUPs) identify geographic areas and populations with a lack of access to primary care services. These designations help establish health maintenance organizations or community health centers (HRSA, n.d.-b). MUAs may have a shortage of primary care health services within geographic areas such as a whole county, a group of neighboring counties, a group of urban census tracts, and a group of county or civil divisions (HRSA, n.d.-b). MUPs have a shortage of primary care health services for a specific population subset within a geographic area. These groups may face economic, cultural, or language barriers to health care (HRSA, n.d.-b). Some examples are people who experience homelessness and low-income people. The low-income population of Flagler and Volusia counties are designated as MUAs.

Healthcare providers

A Primary Care Provider (PCP) is a physician, nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, or physician assistant "who provides, coordinates or helps a patient access a range of health care services" (Primary Care Provider, n.d.). Primary care providers serve as a patient's first point of entry for health care services and focus on patient care, rather than disease treatment (AAFP, n.d.). The U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) considers general and family practitioners, internists, pediatricians, obstetricians and gynecologists, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners as primary care providers. Additionally, public health nurses and school nurses provide primary care services to designated populations.

Exhibit 100 shows the number of total licensed physicians, various primary care providers, and dentists in Flagler and Volusia counties. In the 2022–2023 FY, Flagler County had 155 licensed medical doctors, 9 licensed family practice physicians, 2 licensed pediatricians, 7 licensed OB/GYNs, 29 licensed internists, and 48 licensed dentists. Volusia County had 1,094 licensed medical doctors, 102 licensed family practice physicians, 35 licensed pediatricians, 38 licensed OB/GYNs, 171 licensed internists, and 241 licensed dentists.

EXHIBIT 100: TOTAL LICENSED PROVIDERS, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, FY 2022–2023

Type of Provider	Flagler County	Volusia County	Florida
Licensed Medical Doctors	155	1,094	59,266
Licensed Family Practice Physician	9	102	3,009
Licensed Pediatrician	2	35	3,746
Licensed OB/GYN	7	38	1,958
Licensed Internist	29	171	10,489
Licensed Dentist	48	241	13,955

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance. Date Sourced: June 18, 2024.

Overall, Flagler and Volusia counties saw an increase in the number of practicing physicians from 2018 to 2023. Exhibit 101 summarizes the change in the number of practicing physicians in the counties in comparison to Florida during this time. Exhibit 102 shows the total number of physicians in Flagler and Volusia counties by specialty groups.

EXHIBIT 101: CHANGE IN NUMBER OF PRACTICING PHYSICIANS IN FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, FYS 2018–2023

	2018–2019	2019–2020	2020–2021	2021–2022	2022–2023
Flagler County	144	142	140	165	161
Volusia County	1,122	1,158	1,192	1,232	1,180
Florida	51,370	53,002	54,315	56,082	54,471

Source: Florida Department of Health, Physician Workforce Annual Report, 2023. Date Sourced: June 19, 2024.

EXHIBIT 102: PHYSICIAN SPECIALTY GROUP COUNT IN FLAGLER COUNTY AND VOLUSIA COUNTY, FY 2022–2023

Type of Specialty Group	Flagler County	Volusia County
Anesthesiology	6	57
Dermatology	2	20
Emergency Medicine	14	95
Family Medicine	44	279
Internal Medicine	50	319
Medical Specialist*	15	98
OB/GYN	5	36
Pediatrics	3	44
Psychiatry	4	34
Radiology	4	60
Surgeons	9	91
Total	**161**	**1,180**

Source: Florida Department of Health, Physician Workforce Annual Report, 2023. Date Sourced: June 19, 2024.
*Note: Medical Specialists include Neurology, Nuclear Medicine, Ophthalmology, Orthopedic Medicine, Otolaryngology, and Pathology.

Mental health is an important part of overall health and well-being. It is crucial at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood. Exhibit 103 shows the number of licensed mental health professionals in Flagler and Volusia counties by type. Flagler County has 55 licensed clinical social workers, 17 licensed marriage and family therapists, 82 mental health counselors, and 10 licensed psychologists. Volusia County has 264 licensed clinical social workers, 90 licensed marriage and family therapists, 352 mental health counselors, and 64 licensed psychologists.

EXHIBIT 103: TOTAL LICENSED MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, FY 2022–2023

Type of Mental Health Professional	Flagler County	Volusia County	Florida
Licensed Clinical Social Workers	55	264	12,804
Licensed Marriage & Family Therapists	17	90	2,574
Mental Health Counselors	82	352	14,835
Licensed Psychologists	10	64	5,430

Source: FL Charts, Licensed Psychologists, FL Charts, Licensed Mental Health Counselors, FL Charts, Licensed Marriage & Family Therapists, FL Charts, Licensed Clinical Social Workers. Date Sourced: June 19, 2024.

Health Care Facilities

Acute care hospitals play a key role in the delivery of health care services, especially in communities where primary and specialist outpatient care shortages may exist. In addition to traditional inpatient services, hospitals may provide extensive diagnostic and treatment services on an outpatient basis. Flagler County had a significantly lower rate of hospital beds (Exhibit 104) and acute care hospital beds (Exhibit 105) compared to Volusia County and Florida. There were no specialty care hospital beds in Flagler County from 2019 to 2023 (Exhibit 106). Volusia County has similar rates of hospital beds and acute care hospital beds to Florida but has a lower rate of specialty care beds. Acute care beds provide short-term medical treatment for patients with an acute illness/injury or recovering from surgery or childbirth. Specialty beds include psychiatric, substance abuse, rehabilitation, long-term care, skilled nursing unit, or neonatal intensive care unit beds.

EXHIBIT 104: TOTAL HOSPITAL BEDS, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2019–2023
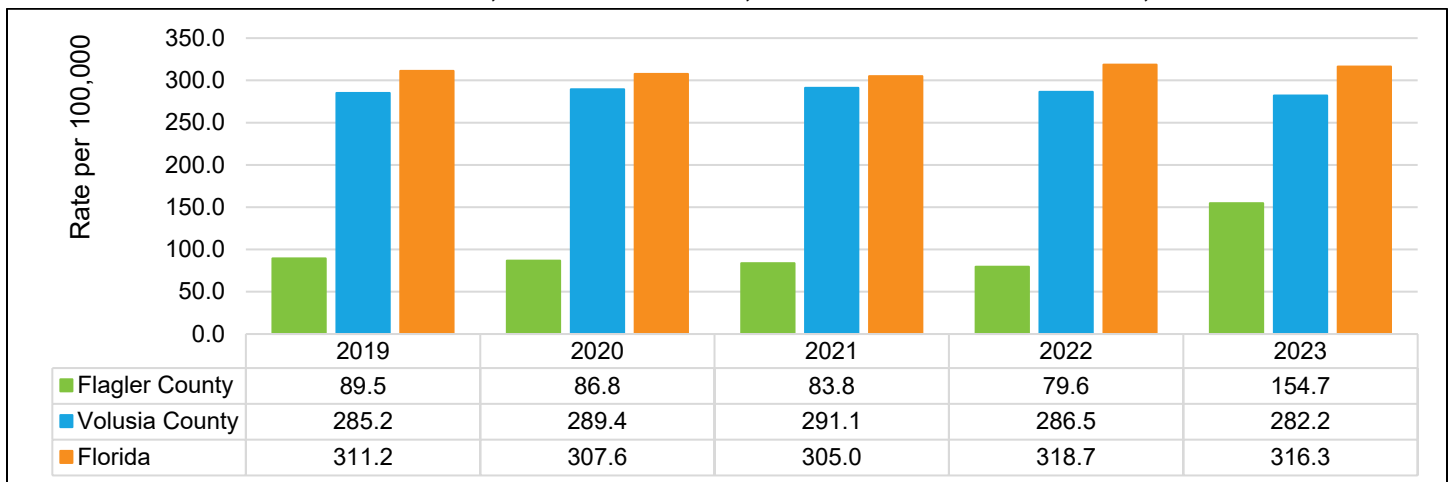
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Flagler County	89.5	86.8	83.8	79.6	154.7
Volusia County	285.2	289.4	291.1	286.5	282.2
Florida	311.2	307.6	305.0	318.7	316.3

Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA). Date Sourced: June 19, 2024.

EXHIBIT 105: ACUTE CARE HOSPITAL BEDS, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2019–2023
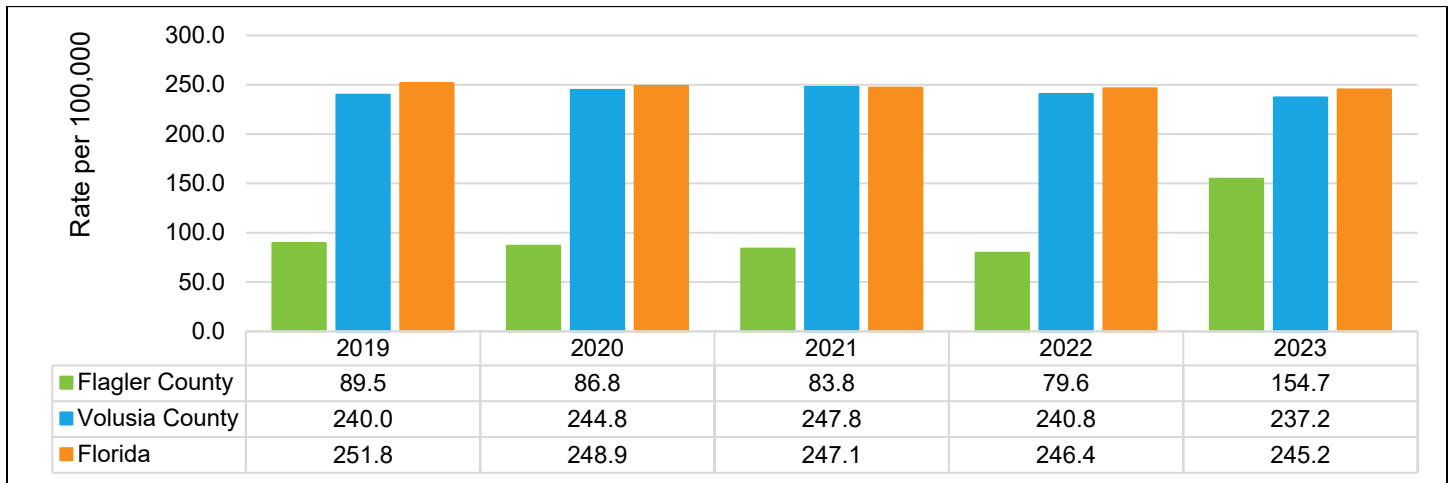
Rate per 100,000

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Flagler County	89.5	86.8	83.8	79.6	154.7
Volusia County	240.0	244.8	247.8	240.8	237.2
Florida	251.8	248.9	247.1	246.4	245.2

Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA). Date Sourced: June 19, 2024.

EXHIBIT 106: SPECIALTY CARE HOSPITAL BEDS, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2019–2023

Rate per 100,000

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Flagler County	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Volusia County	45.2	44.6	43.3	45.7	45.0
Florida	59.4	58.6	57.9	72.2	71.1
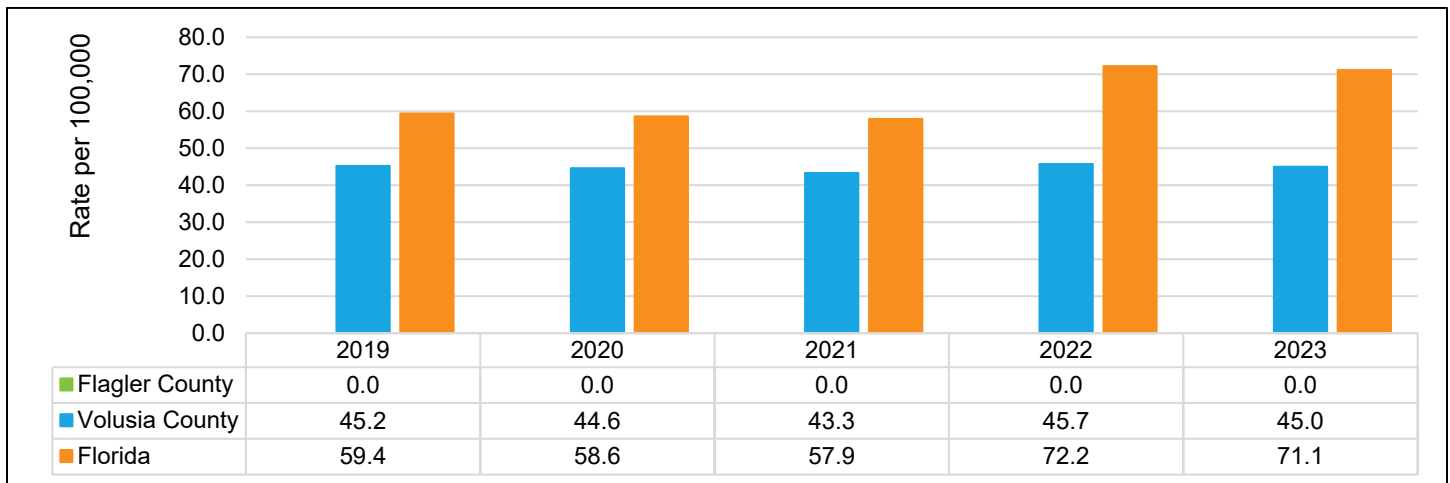
Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA). Date Sourced: June 19, 2024.

Flagler County has zero adult and child/adolescent psychiatric beds. Volusia County had a declining rate of adult psychiatric beds from 2019 to 2023 and has a lower rate compared to Florida's rate (Exhibit 107). However, Volusia County has a higher rate of child and adolescent beds compared to Florida's rate (Exhibit 108).

EXHIBIT 107: ADULT PSYCHIATRIC BEDS, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2019–2023
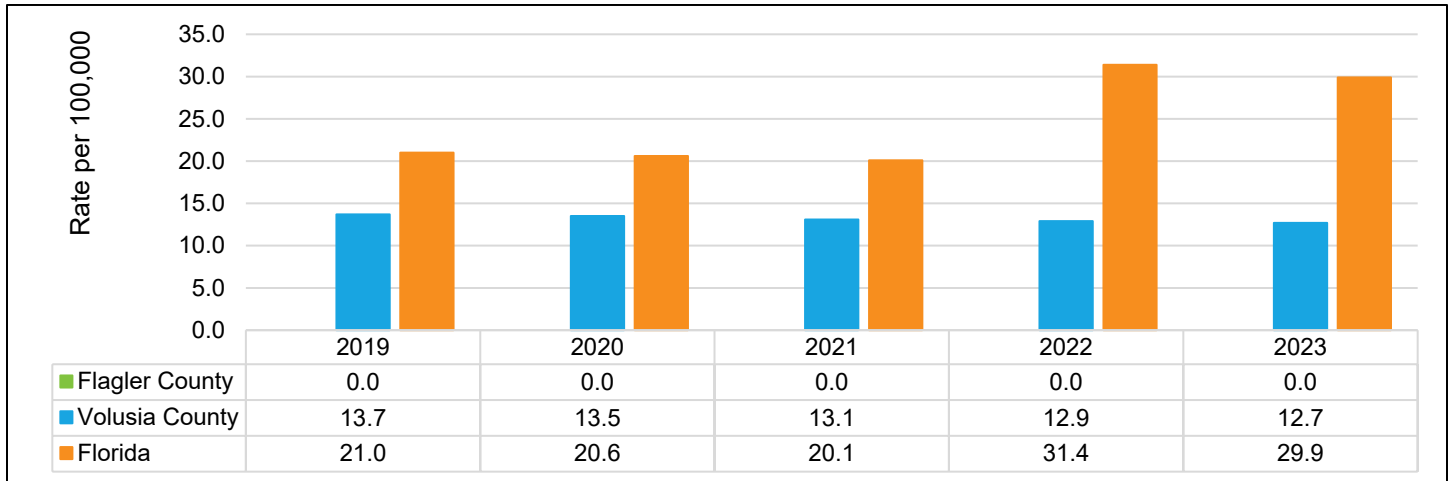
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Flagler County	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Volusia County	13.7	13.5	13.1	12.9	12.7
Florida	21.0	20.6	20.1	31.4	29.9

Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA). Date Sourced: June 24, 2024.

EXHIBIT 108: CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRIC BEDS, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2019–2023
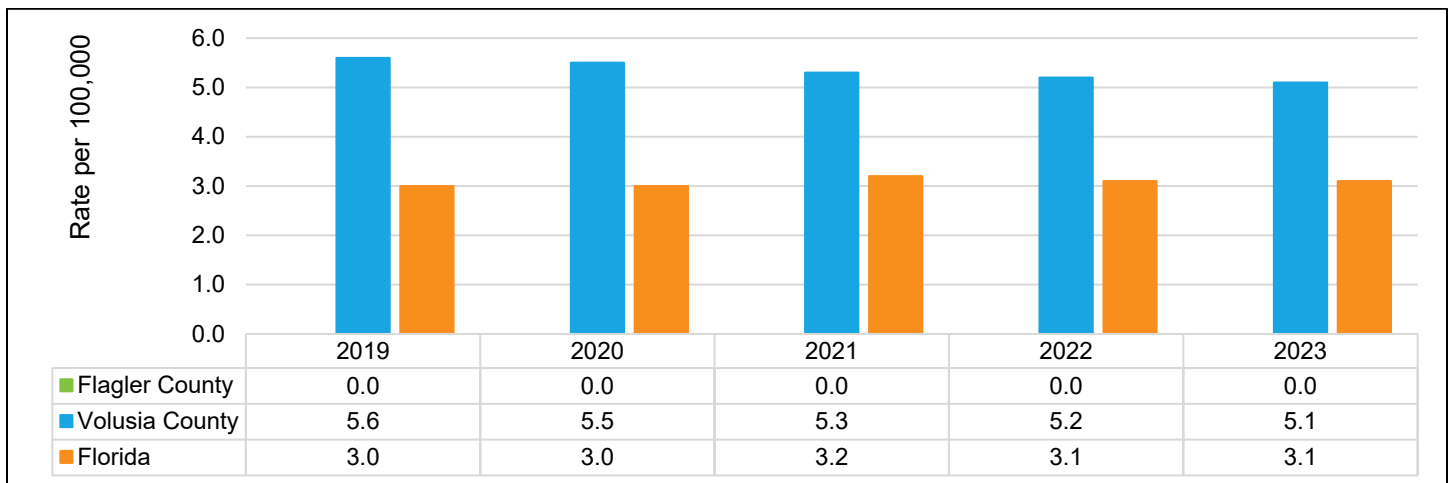
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Flagler County	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Volusia County	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1
Florida	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1

Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA). Date Sourced: June 24, 2024.

Exhibit 109 summarizes the number of community nursing beds in Flagler and Volusia counties. Flagler County's rate has been declining from 2019 to 2023 and is lower than Florida's rate. Volusia County has a higher rate of nursing home beds per 100,000 people than Florida's rate, with 549.7 nursing home beds per 100,000 people in 2023.

EXHIBIT 109: NURSING HOME BEDS, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2019–2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Flagler County	216.9	210.4	203.2	193.0	186.6
Volusia County	635.1	627.0	567.6	558.0	549.7
Florida	401.9	386.5	375.1	370.9	366.3
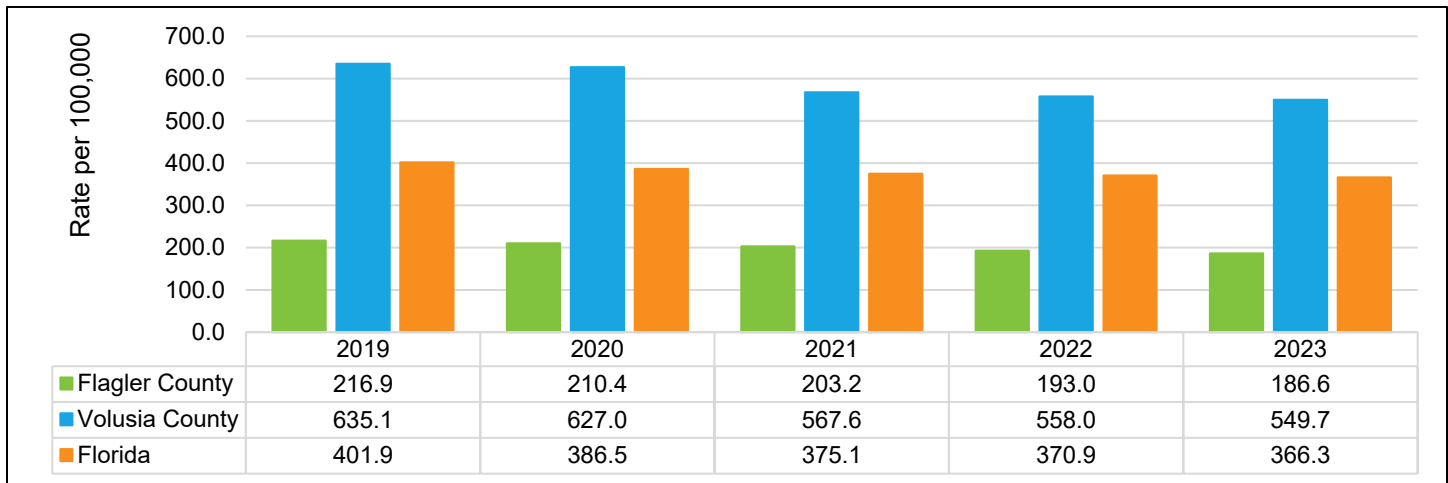
Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA). Date Sourced: June 24, 2024.

Flagler County has two free-standing community nursing homes with a total of 240 licensed beds, as shown in Exhibit 110. There is an average occupancy rate of 17.26% for these nursing homes. Volusia County has 29 free-standing community nursing homes with a total of 3,427 licensed beds with an average occupancy rate of 13.58% (Exhibit 111).

EXHIBIT 110: FREE-STANDING COMMUNITY NURSING HOMES IN FLAGLER COUNTY, 2023

2023		Total		Medicaid		Medicare	
Facility Name	Licensed Beds	Pt. Days	Occup. Rate	Pt. Days	Occup. Rate	Pt. Days	Occup. Rate
Aspire at Grand Oaks	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flagler Health and Rehabilitation Center	120	39,762	90.78%	19,318	44.11%	15,121	34.52%
Flagler County Total	**240**	**39,762**	**45.39%**	**19,318**	**22.05%**	**15,121**	**17.26%**

Source: HPCNEF Calendar Year Nursing Home Reports, 2023. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Pt. Days = patient days, the number of days during which patients receive medical services at a facility; (-) indicates nursing home did not report data in 2023.

EXHIBIT 111: FREE-STANDING COMMUNITY NURSING HOMES IN VOLUSIA COUNTY, 2023

2023		Total		Medicaid		Medicare	
Facility Name	Licensed Beds	Pt. Days	Occup. Rate	Pt. Days	Occup. Rate	Pt. Days	Occup. Rate
Alliance Health and Rehabilitation Center	130	12,433	26.20%	4,418	9.31%	3,333	7.02%
Aspire at South Daytona	65	4,378	18.45%	2,901	12.23%	404	1.70%
Athens Post Acute	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avante at Ormond Beach, Inc	133	40,143	82.69%	23,336	48.07%	10,765	22.18%
Beach Street Health and Rehabilitation Center	99	30,566	84.59%	22,151	61.30%	5,928	16.41%
Beachside Center For Rehabilitation and Nursing	239	39,913	45.75%	21,570	24.73%	13,591	15.58%

2023		Total		Medicaid		Medicare	
Facility Name	Licensed Beds	Pt. Days	Occup. Rate	Pt. Days	Occup. Rate	Pt. Days	Occup. Rate
Bedrock Rehabilitation and Nursing Center at West Volusia	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Lake Post Acute	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Palms Health and Rehabilitation Center of Daytona Beach	100	5,442	14.91%	3,347	9.17%	255	0.70%
Blue Palms Health and Rehabilitation Center of Deland	60	6,247	28.53%	1,899	8.67%	3,340	15.25%
Bridgeview Center	139	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carlton Shores Healthcare and Rehabilitation Center	118	14,049	32.62%	11,229	26.07%	667	1.55%
Coastal Health and Rehabilitation Center	120	8,896	20.31%	6,979	15.93%	1,917	4.38%
Coquina Center	120	18,653	42.59%	10,713	24.46%	4,538	10.36%
Daytona Beach Health and Rehabilitation Center	180	51,075	77.74%	34,775	52.93%	7,066	10.75%
Debary Health and Rehabilitation Center	120	41,462	94.66%	24,823	56.67%	10,227	23.35%
Emory L. Bennett Memorial Veterans' Nursing Home	120	38,860	88.72%	9,175	20.95%	1,211	2.76%
Gardens Healthcare & Rehabilitation Center	108	38,673	98.11%	17,663	44.81%	16,451	41.73%
Indigo Manor	173	52,977	83.90%	23,108	36.60%	15,467	24.49%
Majestic Oaks	150	14,379	26.26%	7,928	14.48%	3,620	6.61%
Orange City Nursing and Rehab Center	120	39,319	89.77%	22,353	51.03%	12,577	28.71%
Ormond Rehabilitation and Nursing Center	60	9,870	45.07%	2,824	12.89%	4,630	21.14%
Parkside Health and Rehabilitation Center	122	9,521	21.38%	5,756	12.93%	2,345	5.27%
Port Orange Nursing and Rehab Center	120	38,492	87.88%	15,964	36.45%	16,555	37.80%
Ridgecrest Healthcare and Rehabilitation Center	146	50,701	95.14%	28,345	53.19%	9,171	17.21%
Seaside Health and Rehabilitation Center	192	20,383	29.09%	18,792	26.82%	799	1.14%
Solaris Healthcare Daytona	73	24,925	93.54%	7,068	26.53%	14,161	53.15%
Terrace At Bishop's Glen, The	60	12,234	55.86%	4,983	22.75%	2,763	12.62%
Villa Healthcare & Rehabilitation Center	120	29,588	67.55%	17,634	40.26%	8,144	18.59%
Volusia County Total	**3,427**	**653,179**	**52.22%**	**349,734**	**27.96%**	**169,925**	**13.58%**

Source: HPCNEF Calendar Year Nursing Home Reports, 2023. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Pt. Days = patient days, the number of days during which patients receive medical services at a facility; (-) indicates nursing home did not report data in 2023.

Other Facilities

Flagler County has 19 assisted living facilities, one adult day care center, and six home health agencies. Volusia County has 85 assisted living facilities, three adult day care centers, and 46 home health agencies. (Exhibit 112).

EXHIBIT 112: TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED FACILITIES IN FLAGLER COUNTY AND VOLUSIA COUNTY, 2024

Facility Type	Total Number of Licensed Facilities in Flagler County	Total Number of Licensed Facilities in Volusia County
Assisted Living Facilities	19	85
Adult Day Care Centers	1	3
Home Health Agencies	6	46

Source: Agency for Healthcare Administration. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

Health Care Utilization

Exhibit 113 and Exhibit 114 shows the number of inpatient discharges per hospital in Flagler and Volusia counties in 2020, with some additional information about length of stay (LOS) and charges. Flagler County has only one hospital, while Volusia County has nine.

EXHIBIT 113: HOSPITALS IN FLAGLER COUNTY BY NUMBER OF INPATIENT DISCHARGES, 2020

Hospital Name	Discharges	LOS	Avg. LOS	Charges ($)	Avg. Charges ($)
Florida Hospital Flagler	7,834	35,777	4.57	385,756,278	49,241
Total	7,834	35,777	4.57	385,756,278	49,241

Source: AHCA Hospital Inpatient Query Result. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: LOS = length of stay, the number of days elapsed from the admission date to the discharge date.

EXHIBIT 114: HOSPITALS IN VOLUSIA COUNTY BY NUMBER OF INPATIENT DISCHARGES, 2020

Hospital Name	Discharges	LOS	Avg. LOS	Charges ($)	Avg Charges ($)
AdventHealth Deland	9,312	36,029	3.87	364,493,292	39,142
AdventHealth Fish Memorial	9,134	44,006	4.82	456,345,106	49,961
AdventHealth Daytona Beach	18,523	93,115	5.03	1,025,206,982	55,348
AdventHealth New Smyrna Beach	5,017	21,584	4.3	210,094,183	41,876
Halifax Health Medical Center	21,563	121,246	5.62	1,031,047,014	47,816
Halifax Health Medical Center of Port Orange	1,962	12,976	6.61	76,928,553	39,209
Halifax Health UF Health Medical Center of Deltona	842	3,495	4.15	28,154,995	33,438
Halifax Psychiatric Center - North	1,582	3,513	2.22	12,967,498	8,197
Select Specialty Hospital - Daytona Beach	405	11,162	27.56	99,720,600	246,224
Total	68,340	347,126	5.08	3,304,958,223	48,361

Source: AHCA Hospital Inpatient Query Result. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: LOS = length of stay, the number of days elapsed from the admission date to the discharge date.

Exhibit 115 and Exhibit 116 show the top 15 diagnoses for inpatient visits by residents of Flagler and Volusia counties to any hospital in Florida by the number of discharges in 2020. Diagnoses are shown as Medicare Severity (MS) Diagnosis Related Groups (DRGs).

EXHIBIT 115: TOP 15 HOSPITAL INPATIENT DISCHARGES BY DRG, FLAGLER COUNTY HOSPITALS, ALL AGES, 2020

MS DRG Description	Discharges	LOS	Avg. LOS	Charges ($)	Avg. Charges ($)
Septicemia or Severe Sepsis without MV >96 Hours with MCC	986 (18.5%)	5,849 (23.7%)	5.9	48,192,865 (19.3%)	48,877.15
Heart Failure and Shock with MCC	311 (5.8%)	1,457 (5.9%)	4.7	1,1264,654 (4.5%)	36,220.75
Septicemia or Severe Sepsis without MV >96 Hours without MCC	233 (4.4%)	897 (3.6%)	3.8	6,864,227 (2.8%)	29,460.20
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases with O.R. Procedures with MCC	182 (3.4%)	2,162 (8.8%)	11.9	22,034,814 (8.8%)	121,070.41
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis, and Miscellaneous Digestive Disorders without MCC	163 (3.1%)	426 (1.7%)	2.6	4,273,431 (1.7%)	26,217.37
Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage with CC	140 (2.6%)	421 (1.7%)	3.0	4,267,612 (1.7%)	30,482.94
Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy with MCC	113 (2.1%)	612 (2.5%)	5.4	4,435,819 (1.8%)	39,255.04
Respiratory Infections and Inflammations with MCC	108 (2.0%)	682 (2.8%)	6.3	4,725,057 (1.9%)	43,750.53
Percutaneous Cardiovascular Procedures with Drug-Eluting Stent without MCC	105 (2.0%)	217 (0.9%)	2.1	8,608,938 (3.5%)	81,989.89
Pulmonary Edema and Respiratory Failure	103 (1.9%)	448 (1.8%)	4.3	3,345,978 (1.3%)	32,485.22
Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage with MCC	101 (1.9%)	459 (1.9%)	4.5	4,379,452 (1.8%)	43,360.91
Cellulitis without MCC	96 (1.8%)	352 (1.4%)	3.7	2,007,589 (0.8%)	20,912.39
Intracranial Hemorrhage or Cerebral Infarction with MCC	96 (1.8%)	502 (2.0%)	5.2	4,578,009 (1.8%%)	47,687.59
Intracranial Hemorrhage or Cerebral Infarction with CC or TPA in 24 Hours	93 (1.7%)	244 (1.0%)	2.6	3,118,394 (1.3%)	33,531.12
Major Hip and Knee Joint Replacement or Reattachment of Lower Extremity without MCC	91 (1.7%)	255 (1.0%)	2.8	7,546,454 (3.0%)	82,928.07
Total	**2,921 (54.8%)**	**14,983 (60.7%)**	**68.9**	**139,643,293 (56.0%)**	**718,229.56**

Source: AHCA Hospital Inpatient Query Result. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: MS DRG = Medicare Severity Diagnosis Related Group; LOS = length of stay, the number of days elapsed from the admission date to the discharge date; MV = mechanical ventilation; CC = complication or comorbidity; MCC = major complication or comorbidity.

MS DRG Description	Discharges	LOS	Avg. LOS	Charges ($)	Avg. Charges ($)
Septicemia or Severe Sepsis without MV >96 Hours with MCC	4,552 (7.1%)	30,297 (9.4%)	6.7	24,3122,306 (8.0%)	53,410.00
Psychoses	3,071 (4.8%)	13,437 (4.2%)	4.4	40,278,670 (1.3%)	13,115.82
Normal Newborn	1,888 (2.9%)	3,515 (1.1%)	1.9	8,068,193 (0.3%)	4,273.41
Vaginal Delivery without Sterilization or D&C without CC/MCC	1,822 (2.8%)	3,803 (1.2%)	2.1	26,765,338 (0.9%)	14,690.09
Heart Failure and Shock with MCC	1,814 (2.8%)	9,045 (2.8%)	5.0	65,479,595 (2.2%)	36,096.80
Septicemia or Severe Sepsis without MV >96 Hours without MCC	1,529 (2.4%)	6,287 (1.9%)	4.1	47,052,126 (1.5%)	30,773.14
Respiratory Infections and Inflammations with MCC	1,351 (2.1%)	8,833 (2.7%)	6.5	63,793,575 (2.1%)	47,219.52
Major Hip and Knee Joint Replacement or Reattachment of Lower Extremity without MCC	1,258 (2.0%)	2,546 (0.8%)	2.0	80,560,278 (2.7%)	64,038.38
Neonate with Other Significant Problems	1,187 (1.8%)	2,769 (0.9%)	2.3	7,157,567 (0.2%)	6,029.96
Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Miscellaneous Digestive Disorders without MCC	810 (1.3%)	2,383 (0.7%)	2.9	23,175,702 (0.8%)	28,611.98
Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage with CC	794 (1.2%)	2,731 (0.8%)	3.4	26,659,454 (0.9%)	33,576.14
Pulmonary Edema and Respiratory Failure	789 (1.2%)	5,074 (1.6%)	6.4	38,952,335 (1.3%)	49,369.25
Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy with MCC	782 (1.2%)	4,147 (1.3%)	5.3	29,737,948 (1.0%)	38,028.07
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease with MCC	764 (1.2%)	3,357 (1.0%)	4.4	24,242,029 (0.8%)	31,730.40
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases with O.R. Procedures with MCC	719 (1.1%)	9,780 (3.0%)	13.6	97,606,397 (3.2%)	135,752.99
Total	23,130 (35.9%)	108,004 (33.4%)	71.1	822,651,513 (27.1%)	586,715.93

Source: AHCA Hospital Inpatient Query Result. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: MS DRG = Medicare Severity Diagnosis Related Group; LOS = length of stay, the number of days elapsed from the admission date to the discharge date; CC = complication or comorbidity; MCC = major complication or comorbidity.

Exhibit 117 and Exhibit 118 show Flagler and Volusia counties residents' top 15 emergency room diagnoses at any emergency department in 2020. Symptoms, signs, ill-defined conditions, and injury and poisoning were the top diagnoses for both Flagler and Volusia counties. Other top emergency department diagnoses were diseases of the respiratory system and the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue.

EXHIBIT 117: TOP 15 EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT DIAGNOSES, FLAGLER COUNTY HOSPITALS, ALL AGES, 2020

Principal Diagnostic Group	Visits	Charges ($)	Avg Charges ($)
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	7,477 (24.9%)	59,390,846 (35.4%)	7,943.14
Injury and Poisoning	6,877 (22.9%)	29,852,000 (17.8%)	4,340.85
Diseases of the Respiratory System	2,634 (8.8%)	9,249,606 (5.5%)	3,511.62
Musculoskeletal System & Connective Tissue	2,353 (7.8%)	8,144,122 (4.9%)	3,461.17
Diseases of the Digestive System	1,859 (6.2%)	15,484,451 (9.2%)	8,329.45
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	1,818 (6.1%)	12,131,563 (7.2%)	8,673.03
V-Codes: Supplementary Classification of Factors Influencing Health Status & Contact with Health Services	1,354 (4.5%)	2,044,147 (1.2%)	1,509.71
Diseases of the Circulatory System	1,248 (4.2%)	12,270,011 (7.2%)	9,831.74
Diseases Of The Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	1,029 (3.4%)	2,105,685 (1.3%)	2,046.34
Mental, Behavioral & Neurodevelopmental Disorders	630 (2.1%)	2,853,503 (1.7%)	4,529.37
Diseases of the Nervous System	587 (2.0%)	5,471,131 (3.3%)	9,320.50
Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	543 (1.8%)	1,950,832 (1.2%)	3,592.69
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Puerperium	459 (1.5%)	1,652,161 (1.0%)	3,599.48
Disease of the Ear and Mastoid Process	401 (1.3%)	510,913 (0.3%)	1,274.10
Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Diseases, & Immunity Disorders	315 (1.0%)	2,198,324 (1.3%)	6,978.81

Source: AHCA Emergency Department Query Results. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

Principal Diagnostic Group	Visits	Charges ($)	Avg Charges ($)
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	53,580 (23.4%)	379,974,482 (31.5%)	7,091.72
Injury and Poisoning	46,238 (20.2%)	207,657,601 (17.2%)	4,491.06
Diseases of the Respiratory System	21,787 (9.5%)	72,474,907 (6.0%)	3,326.52
Musculoskeletal System & Connective Tissue	16,810 (7.3%)	69,379,891 (5.8%)	4,127.30
Diseases of the Digestive System	14,763 (6.4%)	116,082,018 (9.6%)	7,863.04
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	14,033 (6.1%)	93,199,988 (7.7%)	6,641.49
Diseases Of The Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	9,818 (4.3%)	26,531,445 (2.2%)	2,702.33
V-Codes: Supplementary Classification of Factors Influencing Health Status & Contact with Health Services	9,096 (4.0%)	12,363,466 (1.0%)	1,359.22
Mental, Behavioral & Neurodevelopmental Disorders	8,205 (3.6%)	34,946,461 (2.9%)	4,259.17
Diseases of the Circulatory System	7,034 (3.1%)	66,277,235 (5.5%)	9,422.41
Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	6,742 (2.9%)	19,483,308 (1.6%)	2,889.84
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Puerperium	6,114 (2.7%)	24,378,744 (2.0%)	3,987.36
Diseases of the Nervous System	4,178 (1.8%)	34,664,875 (2.9%)	8,297.00
Disease of the Ear and Mastoid Process	3,747 (1.6%)	7,378,255 (0.6%)	1,969.11
Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Diseases, & Immunity Disorders	3,097 (1.4%)	20,464,461 (1.7%)	6,607.83

Source: AHCA Emergency Department Query Results. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

County Health Department Personnel and Expenditures

Flagler County had a higher rate of full-time employment for their health department per 100,000 population than did Volusia County and Florida for the past five years (Exhibit 119). In the 2021–2022 fiscal year, Flagler County spent $41.30 per county resident, and Volusia County spent $34.10 per county resident, compared to the state average of $39.30 per county resident (Exhibit 120). The expenditures displayed in Exhibit 120 are the total for the county and state health departments, including direct and indirect costs. Calculating the number of full-time employees and the expenditure per population is important so that cross-county comparisons can be made and trends monitored. The higher rate of county health expenditures per person and improvements in preventable diseases could be correlated as research shows that local health department resources "are associated with improvements in preventable causes of morbidity and mortality" (Erwin, Mays, & Riley, 2012). DOH-Flagler and DOH-Volusia provide public health, clinical, and field services to Flagler and Volusia counties' residents.

EXHIBIT 119: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BY FISCAL YEAR, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2018–2022
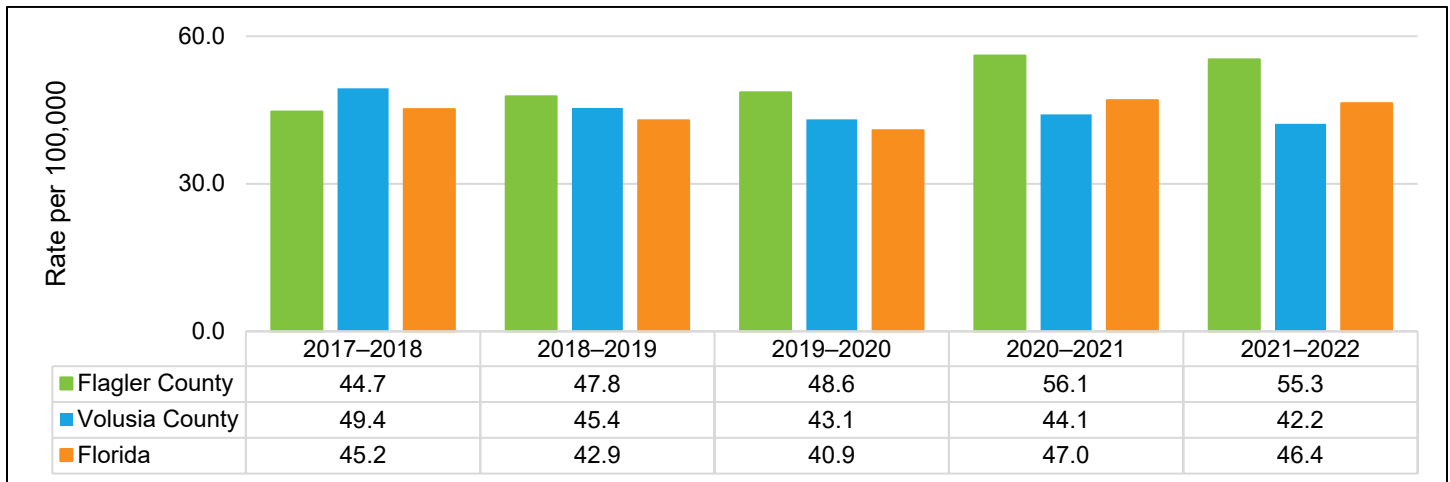
Rate per 100,000

	2017–2018	2018–2019	2019–2020	2020–2021	2021–2022
Flagler County	44.7	47.8	48.6	56.1	55.3
Volusia County	49.4	45.4	43.1	44.1	42.2
Florida	45.2	42.9	40.9	47.0	46.4

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Date Sourced: June 24, 2024.

EXHIBIT 120: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEAR, FLAGLER COUNTY, VOLUSIA COUNTY & FLORIDA, 2018–2022
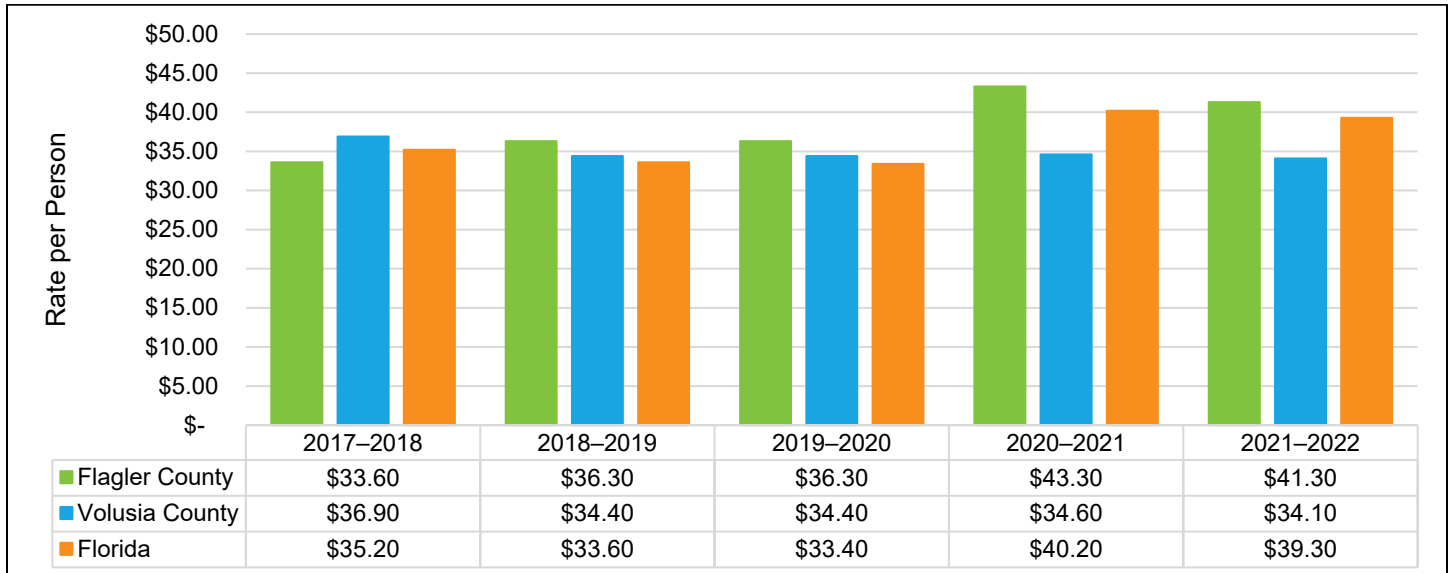
Rate per Person

	2017–2018	2018–2019	2019–2020	2020–2021	2021–2022
Flagler County	$33.60	$36.30	$36.30	$43.30	$41.30
Volusia County	$36.90	$34.40	$34.40	$34.60	$34.10
Florida	$35.20	$33.60	$33.40	$40.20	$39.30

Source: Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. Date Sourced: June 24, 2024.

Local Public Health System Assessment

The National Public Health Performance Standards Program (NPHPSP) (Exhibit 121) was developed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to provide measurable performance standards public health systems can use to ensure the delivery of public health services. The Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA) is a tool from the NPHPSP used to examine competency, capacity, and provision of health services at the local level. The DHHS defines the public health system as "all public, private, and voluntary entities that contribute to the delivery of essential public health services within a jurisdiction" (CDC, 2023d).

EXHIBIT 121: THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM FROM THE CDC'S NPHPSP
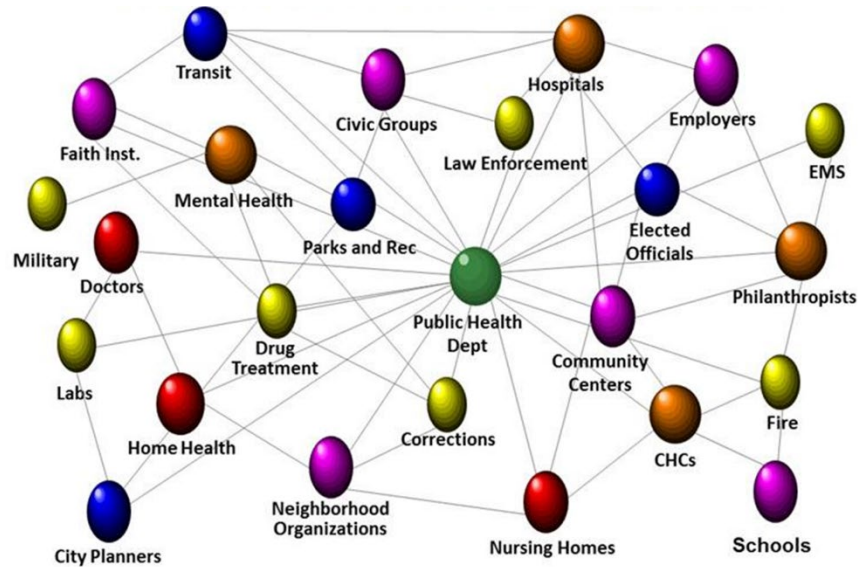
The *10 Essential Public Health Services* outline the public health activities that all communities should undertake, providing the fundamental framework for the LPHSA (CDC, 2023d). The LPHSA instrument is divided into ten sections, assessing the local public health system's ability to provide each essential service. The 10 Essential Public Health Services are:

1. **Monitor** health status to identify community health problems.
2. **Diagnose and investigate** health problems and health hazards in the community.
3. **Inform, educate, and empower** people about health issues.
4. **Mobilize** community partnerships to identify and solve health problems.
5. **Develop policies and plans** that support individual and community health efforts.
6. **Enforce** laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety.
7. **Link** people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable.
8. **Assure** a competent public and personal health care workforce.
9. **Evaluate** effectiveness, accessibility and quality of personal and population-based health services.
10. **Research** for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.

Two workgroups were held to review and discuss each of the 10 Essential Public Health Services in Flagler and Volusia counties. The first workgroup consisted of community leaders chosen from

community sectors. These individuals reviewed Essential Services 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 9 since these services typically involve and require the participation of the broader community. The second workgroup consisted of DOH-Flagler and DOH-Volusia staff. These individuals reviewed Essential Services 2, 6, 8, and 10 since these services typically fall under the purview of local health departments. Workgroup participants were asked questions about each Essential Service and scored each service by consensus, using recommended scoring levels provided in the assessment instrument. The scoring levels are as follows:

- Optimal Activity (76–100%): Greater than 75% of the activity described within the question is met.
- Significant Activity (51–75%): Greater than 50% but no more than 75% of the activity described within the question is met.
- Moderate Activity (26–50%): Greater than 25% but no more than 50% of the activity described within the question is met.
- Minimal Activity (1–25%): Greater than zero but no more than 25% of the activity described within the question is met.
- No Activity (0%): 0% or absolutely no activity.

Exhibit 122 provides the overall score for each of the 10 Essential Services, as determined by the LPHSA workgroup members in June 2024. It is important to remember that these scores rate the county's complete public health/safety-net services system and are not limited to activities performed directly by the county health departments. Based on this cross-sectional self-assessment of a group of local public health system partners, the combined Flagler and Volusia counties' local public health system achieved an average overall score of 56.82 (out of a potential 100), which indicates significant activity. All Essential Service scores reflected either significant activity or optimal performance toward the specified Essential Service. Flagler and Volusia counties perform best in Essential Services 1, 2, and 6, and score lowest in Essential Services 7, 9, and 10. The full breakdown of all performance scores for the 10 Essential Services can be found in Appendix E.

EXHIBIT 122: ESSENTIAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PERFORMANCE SCORE SUMMARY, 2024

Essential Service	Average Score
Essential Service 1	63.73
Essential Service 2	73
Essential Service 3	53.89
Essential Service 4	52.54
Essential Service 5	56.14
Essential Service 6	62.15
Essential Service 7	50.94
Essential Service 8	62.07
Essential Service 9	47.52
Essential Service 10	46.21
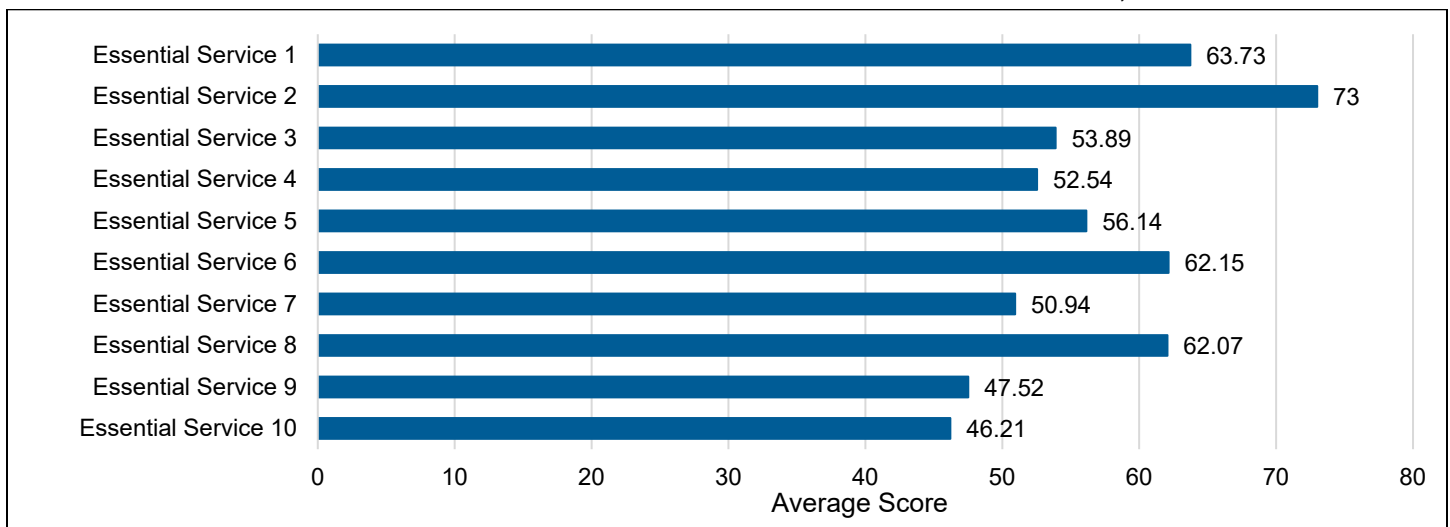
Summary of Notes from Flagler and Volusia Counties LPHSA Discussion

Optimal Activity	76–100%
Significant Activity	51–75%
Moderate Activity	26–50%
Minimal Activity	1–25%
No Activity	0%

EXHIBIT 123: STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES & OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT FOR ESSENTIAL SERVICE 1

Essential Service 1: Monitor Health Status to Identify Community Health Problems Average Score: 63.73 (Significant Activity) Relative Rank: 2nd		
Strengths	**Weaknesses**	**Opportunities for Improvement**
• Conducting regular community health assessments (CHAs) • Working with different types of data (e.g., collection and sharing population health information) **Summary:** Community members mentioned that key strengths are the regular conducting of community health assessments and that many organizations are focused on collecting data about specific health concerns.	• Using computer software to display complex data is not occurring or only occurring on certain projects • Promoting the use of the CHA among partners does not occur. There is a need to share data between health departments and local organizations. **Summary:** Some weaknesses shared by the community members include the minimal use of the community health assessments as methods to improve data sharing approaches can be improved between the health department and local organizations. The role of computer software was also mentioned as organizations may not be using computer software to display public health data.	• More coordination could occur with community health assessments and different organizations • Health department is not using latest technology • Need to update CHA more frequently and inform community partners of changes **Summary:** Community members noted improvements in monitoring the community's health, including improved coordination with the community health assessments between the different organizations, using newer technology that can display public health data, increasing the frequency of community health assessment updates, and notifying the community partners of the updates.

Essential Service 2: Diagnose and Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards Average Score: 73.00 (Significant Activity) Relative Rank: 1st		
Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities for Improvement
• Doing well overall with investigation and response to public health threats and emergencies, as well as laboratory support for investigations • No unlicensed laboratories • Great emergency response coordination • After action reports, evaluation, good communication are occurring • Good laboratory services **Summary:** Community members noted key strengths for diagnosing and investigating health problems, such as the licensing of all laboratories used, effective communication and service provided by the laboratories, and efficient responses to public health threats.	• Sometimes laboratory can be closed during holidays, weekends, or specific hours which can slow down response time **Summary:** One of the main weaknesses regarding the laboratories is that there is no 24/7 access as it is closed during holidays and weekends.	• Local health departments don't always have best available resources, technology, and communication systems for surveillance • Minimal rules in place for natural and intentional/manmade disasters—hurricanes and most public health communicable diseases covered • Wildfires, white powder incident rules can be improved • More education to staff regarding policies and plans • Identifying personnel needed for emergencies and ensuring all staff know who they are **Summary:** Community members noted opportunities for improvement, such as ensuring the best available resources are used in these processes, ensuring all staff are aware of protocols, and creating more educational opportunities for various disasters beyond hurricanes and public health communicable diseases.

Essential Service 3: Inform, Educate, and Empower People about Health Issues Average Score: 53.89 (Significant Activity) Relative Rank: 6th		
Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities for Improvement
• Nonprofits put on a lot of community health activities **Summary:** A key strength noted by the community members includes the wide variety of activities that promote health and educate the community on the individual, interpersonal, community, and societal levels.	• Unsure if risk communication and training are provided across public health system • May not be disseminated to private sector, non-profits • Local health departments are limited in amount of information they can share via media and methods of communication • Ongoing analyses of health status and health promotion policies can lead to losing people's interest • The system tends to focus on same priorities and not looking to improve real issues in community **Summary:** Community members noted a large weakness is keeping the community's interest and engagement about the ongoing analyses of community health status and recommendations. These efforts to disseminate public health data can be hindered by the limited information that can be put out into the media. In addition, community members noted that they are unsure about the level of risk communication and training that is provided to the organizations.	• Lots of activities, but it is a matter of coordination and improving communication between organizations • Develop communication plans to improve information sharing • Can show people how to implement health analysis, CHA, etc. • Engaging community with projects and activities; need more representation from the community • Not addressing key SDOH issues, like housing, jobs, transit; people may not understand what health rankings mean • Not analyzing impact of activities **Summary:** Community members discussed many areas of improvement to current methods, such as showing people how to implement the recommendations as opposed to telling them and analyzing the impact of the activities to see if they are addressing additional factors to the community's health. Other opportunities include gaining more representation from the community involved in the activities and addressing key social determinants of health (SDOH) when creating the activities.

Essential Service 4: Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems Average Score: 52.54 (Significant Activity) Relative Rank: 7th		
Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities for Improvement
• Multiple directories of community organizations are available and maintained **Summary:** Community members outlined a key strength are the number of directories available that list community organizations and the types of services/ resources offered.	• Organizations can sometimes be siloed and don't coordinate well • Minimal activity with encouraging constituent participation in public health activities and limited communication avenues for public health issues **Summary:** Community members pinpointed that a key weakness is the lack of coordination and communication between the organizations to provide a comprehensive approach to addressing health in the community.	• Centralizing community organization directories • No way of knowing what services are good and satisfactory—need vetting process • Using Health Navigators has improved access to and awareness of services with some organizations • Need to find new ways to recruit participants and engage community • Coordinating with organizations to be proactive (preventative) and not reactive to health issues/situations **Summary:** Community members discussed opportunities for improvement to mobilize community partnerships, such as finding new ways to improve community participation, centralizing the directories, and coordinating with organizations to be proactive instead of reactive.

EXHIBIT 127: STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES & OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT FOR ESSENTIAL SERVICE 5

Essential Service 5: Develop Policies and Plans that Support Individual and Community Health Efforts Average Score: 56.14 (Significant Activity) Relative Rank: 5th		
Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities for Improvement
• Strategic plans are described in Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) • Plans in place for public health emergencies • Local health department is accredited **Summary:** Strengths for Essential Service 5 include the accreditation of the local health department to ensure governmental presence at the local level, organizational strategic plans are connected to the CHIP, and there are plans in place for public health emergencies.	• Insufficient resources for local health departments to provide essential services **Summary:** Community members highlighted the need for more resources for the local health departments to provide essential public health services.	• There is work being done for CHIP but not all partners are aware of activities or progress being made **Summary:** Community members discussed areas of improvement regarding the CHIP, such as ensuring that all partners involved are aware of the activities and the progress made during the process.

EXHIBIT 128: STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES & OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT FOR ESSENTIAL SERVICE 6

Essential Service 6: Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety Average Score: 62.15 (Significant Activity) Relative Rank: 3rd		
Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities for Improvement
• Good legal counsel that is readily available to assist health department when reviewing laws, regulations, or ordinances **Summary:** One of the key strengths of the local public health system is the availability to access legal counsel for assistance when reviewing laws, regulations, or ordinances.	• Local health department might not be aware if other organizations are complying with public health laws • Enforcement of laws, regulations, and ordinances may be of moderate activity **Summary:** One of the main weaknesses is the ability to ensure partnered agencies and organizations are enforcing laws, regulations, and ordinances.	• Agency and state laws are easy to keep up with, but local ordinances are hard to keep up with • Organizations that are contracted by DOH are being evaluated, but non-contracted organizations are not being evaluated • There is room for improvement in identifying gaps in public health issues addressed in laws, regulations, and ordinances **Summary:** Opportunities for improvement include ensuring methods to identify gaps in laws, stay up to date with local ordinances, and evaluate enforcement with non-contracted agencies.

Essential Service 7: Link People to Needed Personal Health Services and Assure the Provision of Health Care when Otherwise Unavailable Average Score: 50.94 (Significant Activity) Relative Rank: 8th		
Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities for Improvement
• Local public health system is pretty good at linking people to resources/services **Summary:** One of the key strengths of the local health departments is the assurance of linking people to needed personal health services and resources.	• Organizations understand what community needs, but do not always have resources in place to assist them in best way possible • Organizations not looking at unique community needs for health service access due to limited resources • There is a need to assist people with signing up for public benefits **Summary:** Community members noted that the local public health system struggles with having the resources to assist the community more specifically, such as for unique needs and public benefits.	• Doing well with identifying issues, but there needs to be improvement with action and assistance provided • Need to improve SDOH focus for all sectors • Improve access, services, and resources for children/youth **Summary:** Community members highlight a key strength of the local public health system is the ability to identify the types of issues that are prevalent in the community, but there is a need to improve the plans for action and assistance, such as addressing social determinants of health and improving access for children/youth.

Essential Service 8: Assure a Competent Public and Personal Health Care Workforce Average Score: 62.07 (Significant Activity) Relative Rank: 4th		
Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities for Improvement
• State health department makes workforce standards mandatory; very strict on hiring, job standards, and performance review • Leadership development opportunities provided have increased recently within local health department **Summary:** Key strengths in the workforce include strict standards throughout the hiring process and consistent performance reviews to ensure a competent workforce. In addition, the local public health system provides ample leadership development opportunities.	• Training and education • Struggle with intertwining SDOH and cultural competence training and education in all sectors • Not getting results they want from training • Departments tend to be siloed; not all staff have same level of understanding of SDOH needs and how to address them • Low activity for tracking jobs; knowledge, skills, and abilities; and comparing public and private sector job types • No processes set in place • No information provided to community organizations from the workforce assessment • Struggling with diversity in leadership	• Knowledge of skills required for workforce is not laid out according to essential public health services • Some licenses/certificates should be required, but are not • Ensuring there is diversity of people and thoughts within leadership and workforce • Leadership development training tends to be up to local health departments, not coming from state office

| | • Welcoming all community members and leaders to work together

Summary: Community members highlighted some weaknesses in the workforce, such as not including cultural competence training in all sectors, differing levels of understanding for certain topics, and lack of processes for job tracking. | **Summary:** Community members highlighted opportunities for improvement in the workforce, such as clarifying the types of skills needed to fulfill the essential public health services, requiring certain licenses/certificates, and diversifying the workforce. |

EXHIBIT 131: STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES & OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT FOR ESSENTIAL SERVICE 9

Essential Service 9: Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population Health Services Average Score: 47.52 (Moderate Activity) Relative Rank: 9th		
Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities for Improvement
• Local health department identifies all organizations that provide essential public health services, refer their clients when needed • The health department's technology leads to early identification of laboratory results and often lets them notify patients before medical center can • Outbreak detections are quick • Identifying gaps in service provision occurs frequently **Summary:** The local public health system ensures the quality of the services by identifying all organizations that provide essential public health services, utilizing technology, and identifying any gaps in service provisions.	• Minimal activity in capturing client satisfaction with approaches to preventing disease, illness, and injury • Local public health system is not always evaluated on how activities are meeting community's needs, communication and coordination between organizations, and using results of evaluation to improve system **Summary:** One of the main weaknesses regarding quality is the gaps in capturing client satisfaction and creating a system to evaluate the current activities to improve future programs.	• Organizations in public health system may need assistance with evaluating personal health services • Healthcare has not been improved even with advancements in technology and EHRs • Not everyone in community has access to computer or internet • Room for improvement with measuring and improving service quality and satisfaction across system • Unsure if appropriate evaluation and measurement are occurring around public health system • Local public health system needs to be evaluated with holistic approach **Summary:** Community members noted opportunities for improvement including strengthening evaluation methods for service quality and satisfaction through a holistic approach.

Essential Service 10: Research for New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems Average Score: 46.21 (Moderate Activity) Relative Rank: 10th		
Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities for Improvement
• Local health department stays up to date with info from other agencies and organizations about best practices • Many partnerships exist with local colleges and universities for research, training, or projects (especially Volusia County) **Summary:** The current partnerships with local colleges and universities create many opportunities for research, training, and projects. In addition, the local health department ensures that they are implementing the best practices through having the latest information from partnered agencies.	• Sometimes research, solutions, or projects come down pipeline without proper pilot testing • No time carved out for pilot testing once information is received at local level • Besides CHIP and CHA, there is minimal/moderate activity for community participation in research and results-sharing • Local health department not collaborating with outside researchers much, other than academic institutions and with the CHA process **Summary:** Weaknesses in the research area include the inability to conduct pilot testing for certain projects due to time constraints, community participation and engagement, and diversifying the types of partnerships.	• More opportunities to partner with universities and colleges in Flagler County **Summary:** Community members note the opportunity to explore and expand partnerships with academic institutions in Flagler County, as there are few partnerships currently.

Forces of Change Assessment

The Forces of Change Assessment is intended to gain information and feedback from community representatives regarding current and anticipated trends, factors, and events that may influence the health of the community. The assessment generates answers to two primary questions:

1. What is occurring or might occur that affects the health of our community or the local public health system?
2. What specific threats or opportunities are generated by these occurrences?

The community members considered and discussed forces from three major categories:

- **Trends are patterns over time**, such as disease/mortality rates, patient migration patterns, or cultural changes that influence consumers attitudes, behaviors, and beliefs related to health
- **Factors are discrete elements of information**, such as demographic data, geographic features within the community, existing policies, or capacity of available resources
- **Events are single occurrences**, such as the opening or closure of a clinic or hospital, a natural disaster, pandemic, or the passage of new legislation

The community members were encouraged to consider a variety of perspectives when identifying potential forces. Specific types of forces discussed by the task force included:

- **Social** forces such as population demographics, cultural norms, and violence/crime/safety
- **Economic** forces such as changes in employment/income, program funding levels, and the stability of industry and trade within the region
- **Government/Political** forces such as policy/legislation, budgeting, and advocacy
- **Community-generated** forces such as community initiatives and mobilization efforts
- **Environmental** forces such as development, zoning and land use, transportation, and disaster planning
- **Educational** forces occurring within public schools, colleges/universities, and adult education programs
- **Science/Technology** forces such as health care advances, information technology, and communications
- **Ethical/Legal** forces such as privacy and end-of-life issues
- **Health** forces such as diseases and the healthcare workforce

On July 15, 2024, the Flagler and Volusia counties CHNA Steering Committee convened a group of community leaders to participate in the Forces of Change Assessment. Discussions began with brainstorming to identify the possible forces that may hinder or help the community in improving health outcomes. The anticipated forces of change identified, along with the potential impacts (both positive and negative) are included in Exhibit 133 through Exhibit 141.

EXHIBIT 133: SOCIAL FORCES OF CHANGE, THREATS POSED, AND OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

Social		
Forces of Change (Factors, Trends, Events)	**Threats Posed**	**Opportunities Created**
• Flagler and Volusia: the whole community is built around retirement, but more young families are moving in—no infrastructure to support low-income young families • Volusia County is similar—most patients are parents with young children • Population boom—no sustainable housing • Lack of medical staff • Lack of emergency housing • Higher costs of living and incomes are not reflecting higher rent prices • Long waiting lists for homeless/about to be homeless • Increased positive social norms of marijuana use • Family violence is a challenge that trickles throughout generations—related to opioid epidemic • Younger populations are taking on more jobs to support their families (high-school-aged children are taking jobs to support their parents and families) • Single-parent households	• No infrastructure and programs to support low-income young families • Lack of sustainable housing—people are at poverty level/homeless • No emergency shelters • No prevention measures in place to prevent individuals from becoming homeless and other emergency situations • Reactive approach to crisis situations (homelessness, etc.) instead of being proactive	• Build upon infrastructure to support young and low-income families, as well as other vulnerable populations in the county

EXHIBIT 134: ECONOMIC FORCES OF CHANGE, THREATS POSED, AND OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

Economic		
Forces of Change (Factors, Trends, Events)	**Threats Posed**	**Opportunities Created**
• Level of income does not reflect rent prices—not comparable or sustainable • More online/remote jobs are available • Staying at a job for longevity is looked down upon • High consumer debts	• People have to take on multiple jobs to afford rent and other costs of living • People cannot access health insurance (Medicaid gap), which drains healthcare system • Overuse of EDs as primary care • COVID-19 funding removed	• Two HUD grants are coming in for emergency funding • New funding for housing plan • Create better connections and cohesiveness between safety net providers—people don't know where to go—"No Wrong Door" concept

• Teenagers are having to work to alleviate financial burdens in their households • Florida is not a Medicaid expansion state • Changes to budget allocations (e.g., school layoffs) • Lack of development of high-paying jobs • Relies on tourism, rather than high-paying jobs to support economy • Burden on healthcare system because people do not meet insurance requirements • People need to be in dire situations to access care (e.g., homeless) • Campgrounds are filling up with RVs with residents • Many live in Volusia County, but work in other counties that offer a higher wage/salary	• The system seems to be built on a deck of cards • Current systems do not seem to be sustainable • Lot rents for RVs are cheaper • Applications for assistance are difficult and burdensome—may ward off people from applying • Lack of sustainable jobs	• Start to have more conversations and awareness that this is not sustainable to working together to create a positive change in community • Redefine the poverty line locally

EXHIBIT 135: GOVERNMENT/POLITICAL FORCES OF CHANGE, THREATS POSED, AND OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

Government/Political		
Forces of Change (Factors, Trends, Events)	**Threats Posed**	**Opportunities Created**
• Election year • Streamline services for tax reduction • Era of restrictions—offer few services to reduce tax burden, but it impacts those more vulnerable • Parental rights legislation forced school districts to pull back on providing services	• Substance use prevention funds are cut off • Schools can be the primary resource for many families, but school districts are restricting services and resources due to regulations/legislations and fears of liability • People are afraid of liability and being sued, causing them to be inactive	• More willingness to encourage help-seeking behaviors • Mental health and substance use acknowledgment and encouragement of seeking help move towards positive change • Shift to telehealth created access • Decreased stigma towards mental health • Policies to redefine poverty line to reflect current changes and address needs of Flagler and Volusia counties

EXHIBIT 136: COMMUNITY FORCES OF CHANGE, THREATS POSED, AND OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

Community		
Forces of Change (Factors, Trends, Events)	**Threats Posed**	**Opportunities Created**
• Flagler and Volusia have an "old-school" mentality where people already know resources, but population boom has led to more outsiders who are unaware of the current resources • AdventHealth is recruiting new providers, but cannot sustain them (revolving door of providers and teachers, etc.) • People who live in counties work in other counties • It is difficult to communicate local information due to different media that people access • Inconsistency with staff at local organizations (high turnovers, constant restructuring of organizational positions) • Lots of non-profits, but very little coordination	• Many resources are "word-of-mouth," meaning that new residents may not be aware of the resources available • Certain populations may not be reached because they interact with different media (e.g., TV, social media, radio, newspaper) • Generational differences in obtaining communication about services • Social support services have an extremely long waitlist • Difficulty in recruiting workforce and retaining them—creates a "revolving door" • Inconsistency in staff at organizations causes difficulties in communication due to different contacts year after year for coalitions and networks	• Change the way organizations communicate with community to involve and reach out to new residents—can be done at both community and state level • Increase communication and sharing of resources between organizations

EXHIBIT 137: ENVIRONMENTAL FORCES OF CHANGE, THREATS POSED, AND OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

Environmental		
Forces of Change (Factors, Trends, Events)	**Threats Posed**	**Opportunities Created**
• Aging populations create a higher number of non-drivers • VoTran is reducing routes • Flagler lacks transportation for vulnerable populations • Lack of transportation resources for aging populations • VoRide is experimental • Many bus stops do not have seating • AdventHealth budgets for Uber passes to give to community members so they can get to work if their car is being repaired • Hurricanes are displacing families; lack of access to home repairs	• Lack of resources to transport individuals (e.g., aging population, car-less individuals) • Families are being displaced by hurricanes due to extended periods of time to repair their homes • Transportation for non-car drivers is limited and drastically reducing • People are still living in RVs because of past hurricanes • Housing repairs are taking too long to recover from past hurricanes, placing a burden on social resources	• Create programs to increase transportation (e.g., partnerships with Uber/Lyft) for both medical and general use (e.g., getting to work) • AdventHealth funds rideshare companies to address social determinants of health • Ensure that organizations are prepared ahead of time to ensure there are resources to support community during natural disasters • Find data to support traffic and driving dangers to start conversations and change

• Large storms are occurring more—not just hurricanes
• Lots of development into natural lands
• Prone to flooding
• Increase in traffic due to construction
• Building more houses, but current infrastructure does not accommodate population influx
• Volusia County has highest traffic mortality
• High-density housing in small areas

EXHIBIT 138: EDUCATIONAL FORCES OF CHANGE, THREATS POSED, AND OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

Educational		
Forces of Change (Factors, Trends, Events)	**Threats Posed**	**Opportunities Created**
• Lowest reading comprehension in state • Not every school has access to VPK • Good job at addressing early childhood and developmental issues, but outsiders (e.g., out of state) do not have access to care if they do not have proper documentation • School readiness enrollment has increased • Limited resources to help parents with children with special needs • Volusia County Schools not following Individualized Education Program (IEP) requirements • School teachers are exhausted with current workload, low pay • Volusia County schools have fact fairs, but they have poor attendance • Counties do not take advantage of the universities and colleges; not engaging with that population and making them aware of current resources • Increase in dual enrollment	• People in community are not aware of all available services • Parents who do not speak up or do not understand certain requirements/policies do not get help	• Increase screenings and awareness of screenings for individuals • Collaborate with Early Steps • Increase education about early learning programs to school board • Empower parents to speak up • Increase collaboration between organizations and providers to ensure appropriate services are used • Bring fact fairs to where people are—making these events more interesting and fun (e.g., backpack giveaways, workshops) • Increase student engagement and involvement in local organizations • Overall, improve implementation and be innovative in outreach

EXHIBIT 139: SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY FORCES OF CHANGE, THREATS POSED, AND OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

Science/Technology		
Forces of Change (Factors, Trends, Events)	**Threats Posed**	**Opportunities Created**
• Hospitals have made advancements in robotic technology • Different systems (EPIC and other databases) are being used at hospitals and health department • More freestanding services because it is expensive to build physical buildings • Increase telehealth/virtual care (e.g., urgent care via phone, Better Help); better able to manage bed spaces, etc. • Some hospitals and organizations still rely on faxes for referrals • Increase in communications make it easier and improve healthcare (e.g., text message reminders)	• Systems are unable to communicate with each other—hospitals are using EPIC, whereas health department is using another system • Technology increased spread of misinformation	• Need to embrace technology to enhance systems of care

EXHIBIT 140: ETHICAL/LEGAL FORCES OF CHANGE, THREATS POSED, AND OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

Ethical/Legal		
Forces of Change (Factors, Trends, Events)	**Threats Posed**	**Opportunities Created**
• HIPAA, FERPA restrict access to information between providers • Increased emergency calls due to aging population that cannot care for themselves • Individuals are scared to access help • Liability-scared organizations	• Individuals are not aware of legal aspects/documents (e.g., power of attorney) and where to access these resources (especially for elderly care documents)	• Increase continuity of care and other programs to support elderly/aging populations who cannot care for themselves • Case management in hospital systems can help address rising ethical and legal issues—and increase collaboration between them

EXHIBIT 141: HEALTH FORCES OF CHANGE, THREATS POSED, AND OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

Health		
Forces of Change (Factors, Trends, Events)	**Threats Posed**	**Opportunities Created**
- More free-standing healthcare facilities - Increases in use of telehealth and remote patient care - Chronic diseases stem from lifestyle behaviors - Many cannot afford their prescriptions - Many people rely on their employer for health insurance, but it can be difficult to bring children to appointments during work hours - Certain offices do not take certain insurance types—providers can choose not to accept a certain insurance - All are connected to each other—housing, employment, healthcare access, etc. - Lack of resources for veterans; VA system is difficult to navigate - Long waitlists to access services - Services are available, but there needs to be more communication to get information out - Conversations about these issues are starting; organizations are collaborating to address these issues - Medical platforms help with appointment reminders, etc.	- Use of Emergency Departments because people cannot access healthcare during normal 9–5 hours - Many offices do not take Medicaid - Lifestyle behaviors cause many medical issues - Some patients are non-compliant with their treatment - Not enough providers for Tri-Care or Medicaid - Long wait lists cause individuals to wait months before being able to see a provider - People, such as veterans, may have to travel out of the county for services	- Try new communication methods to reach out to different populations to make them aware of services and resources available (e.g., targeted messaging) - Utilize existing resources to increase communication and engage populations - More organizations are starting to use EPIC (an electronic health record system) - Paramedicine program - Case management in hospitals - Healthy choices have to be easiest and most affordable choice for the individual - Appointments must be available to those who are working (e.g., operating hours before and after the regular 9–5) - Continue conversations on how to make people more comfortable in healthcare environments

Community Strengths & Themes Assessment

One of the core elements of the MAPP model is the *Community Strengths and Themes Assessment*. As noted in the Florida MAPP Field Guide, this portion of the planning process generates direct feedback from community residents regarding perceptions of their own health, community health, and access to health care services. This assessment attempts to generate a better understanding of community health issues and concerns as well as residents' quality of life. The themes and issues identified during this phase often offer insight into the information discovered through the other assessments. The Florida Department of Health in Flagler County, the Florida Department of Health in Volusia County, AdventHealth, Halifax Health, Flagler Cares, and One Voice for Volusia decided to gather community input through focus groups, key stakeholder interviews, and community surveys.

From April to July 2024, 22 key stakeholder interviews and 10 focus groups were conducted, and 1,409 surveys were collected with the cooperation of The Florida Department of Health in Flagler County, the Florida Department of Health in Volusia County, AdventHealth, Halifax Health, Flagler Cares, and One Voice for Volusia. The purpose of conducting the interviews and focus groups and collecting the surveys was to better understand community stakeholders' perspectives on the health perceptions and healthcare needs of Flagler and Volusia counties residents. These interviews, focus groups, and surveys were intended to ascertain the opinions of local stakeholders with knowledge of the community or influence in the county. The findings provide qualitative information, revealing community sentiments regarding healthcare services in Flagler and Volusia counties. A summary of community opinions was reported without assessing the veracity of participant comments.

Community Focus Groups

Community input was solicited through ten focus groups held throughout Flagler and Volusia counties during the months of April to July 2024. Meetings were held at several locations to capture diverse citizens' opinions. Meeting locations included:
- AdventHealth Palm Coast
- Flagler Cares
- Flagler County Senior Center
- AdventHealth Fish Memorial
- Dr. Joyce M. Cusack Resource Center
- Florida Department of Health – Volusia County
- SAAFE Behavioral Services
- The Center of Deltona

At the beginning of each group, the HPCNEF facilitator explained the purpose of the assessment and then asked the participants 15 discussion questions. In addition to the discussion questions, HPCNEF asked focus group participants to complete a brief demographic survey. The demographic survey and discussion questions are included in Appendix B-1 and Appendix B-2.

Demographics of Focus Group Participants

One hundred and six people participated in the ten focus groups. They completed a nine-question form about their demographic, socioeconomic, and health characteristics. It is important to note that not every participant answered every question.

Of the 106 focus group participants, 79.4% were female, and 20.6% were male (Exhibit 143). Most participants were aged 40–54 years old (Exhibit 142). Many participants identified as White/Caucasian (56.6%) (Exhibit 144). About 71.7% of participants had a technical degree/community college or higher education level (Exhibit 145). Over half of the participants had an annual household income higher than $50,000 (51.9%), but it is important to note that ten participants had an annual household income lower than $10,000 (Exhibit 149). The majority of participants were covered by healthcare insurance through their job or a family member's job (63.2%) (Exhibit 148). Of the 106 participants, 66.0% were employed full-time or part-time, 18.9% were retired, and 8.5% were disabled (Exhibit 147). Overall, self-reported health was "good" or "excellent" for 71.7% of participants, and 23.6% said they were in "fair" health (Exhibit 150).

EXHIBIT 142: PARTICIPANTS' AGE

	18–25	26–39	40–54	55–64	65–74	75+
Responses	6	20	37	19	11	13
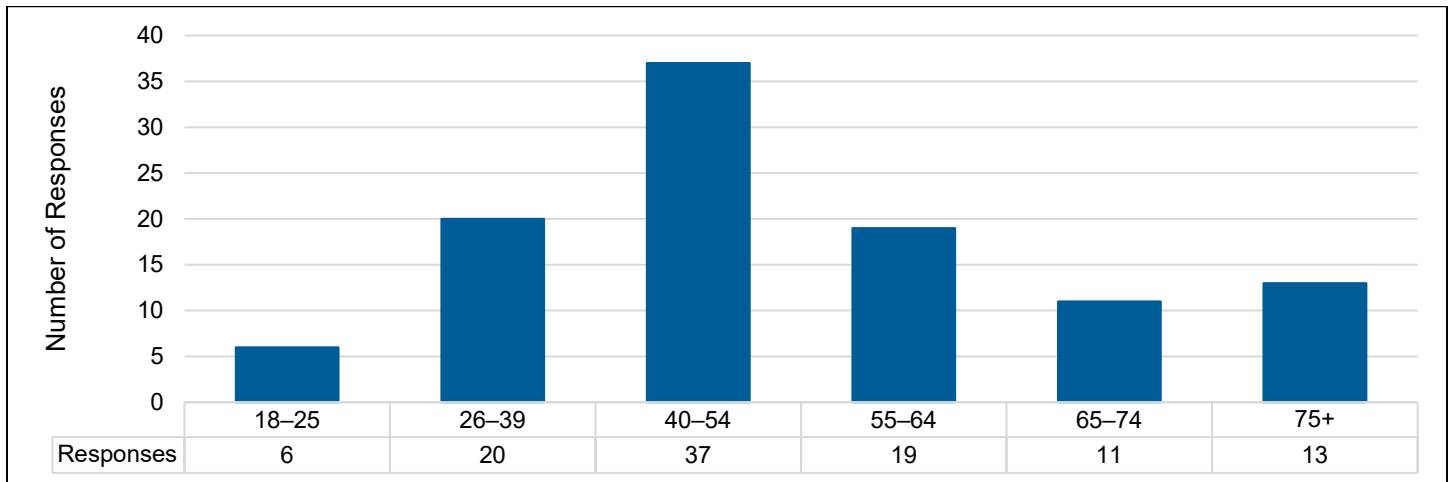
EXHIBIT 143: PARTICIPANTS' GENDER
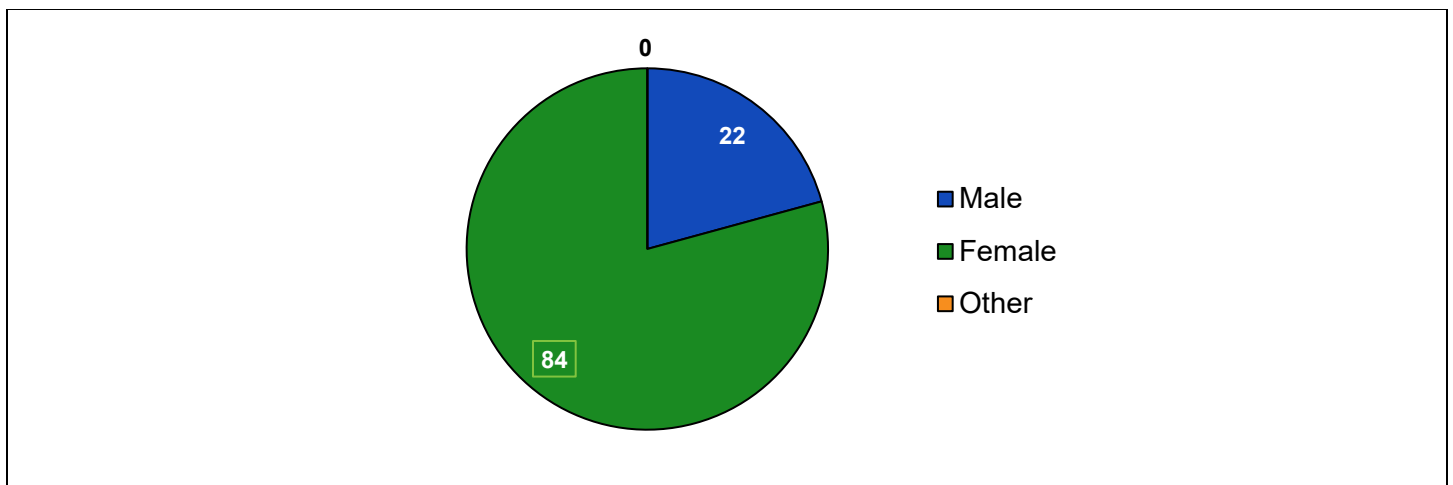
EXHIBIT 144: PARTICIPANTS' RACE/ETHNICITY

	White / Caucasian	Black / African American	Native American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic / Latino(a)	Other
Responses	60	22	1	0	19	3

Number of Responses
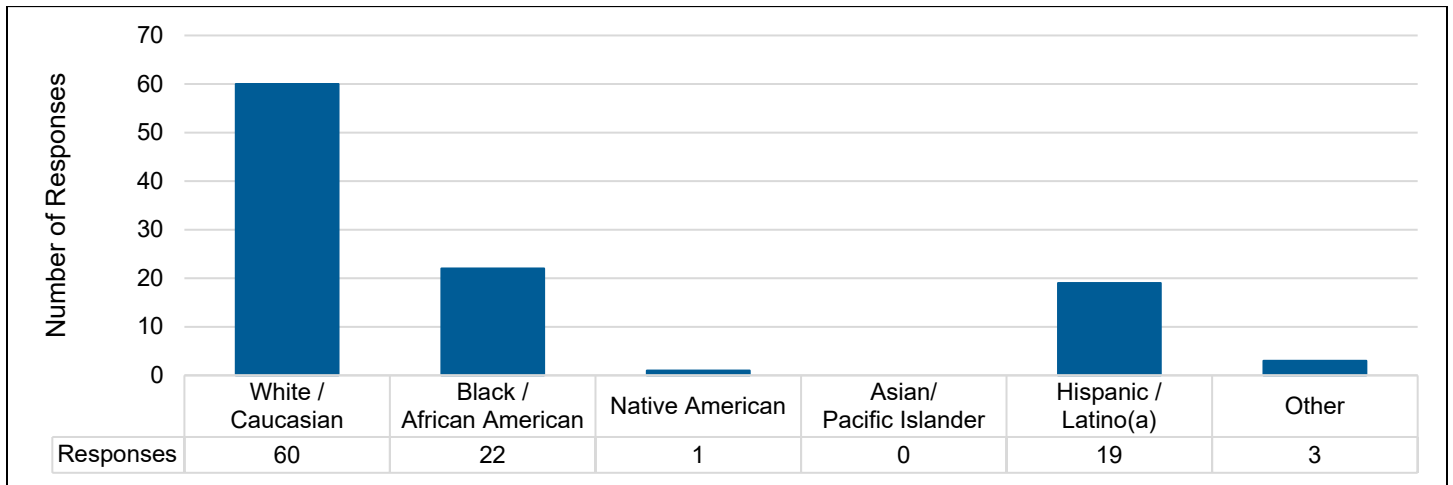
EXHIBIT 145: PARTICIPANTS' HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED

- Elementary / Middle School
- High School or GED
- Technical or Community College
- 4-year College / Bachelor's Degree
- Graduate / Advanced Degree

Pie chart values: 1, 29, 26, 25, 25
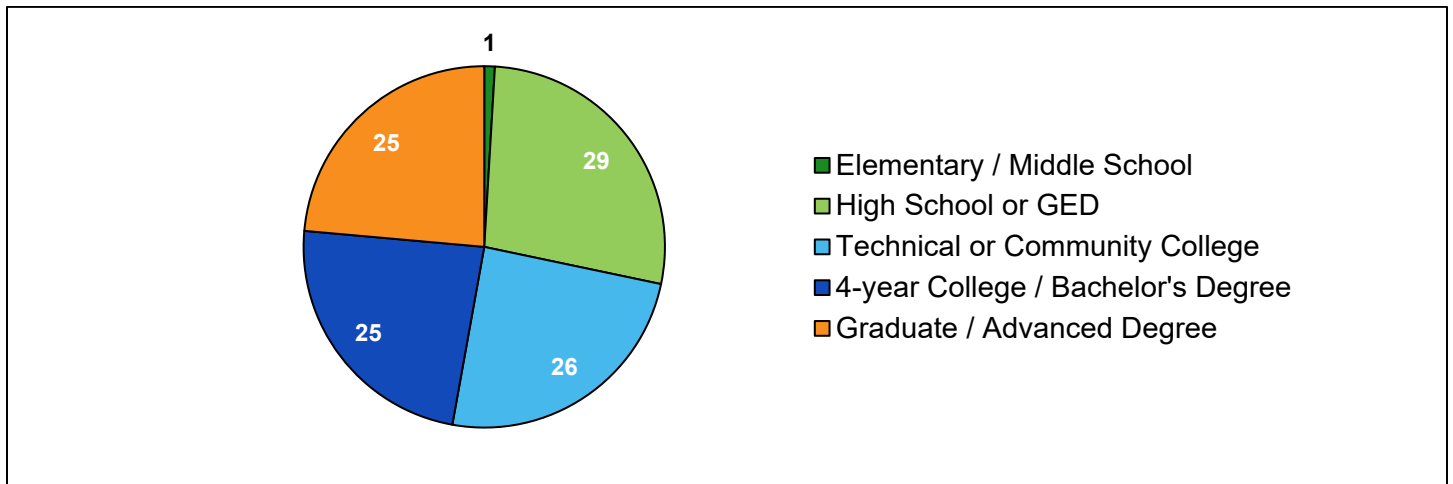
EXHIBIT 146: PARTICIPANTS' ZIP CODE

Zip Code	Responses
32110	3
32117	3
32118	2
32119	1
32120	1
32124	1
32127	1
32128	2
32129	4
32130	2
32132	1
32136	1
32137	13
32141	1
32164	17
32174	3
32176	1
32713	2
32720	17
32724	5
32725	3
32738	7
32744	2
32763	5
Other	8
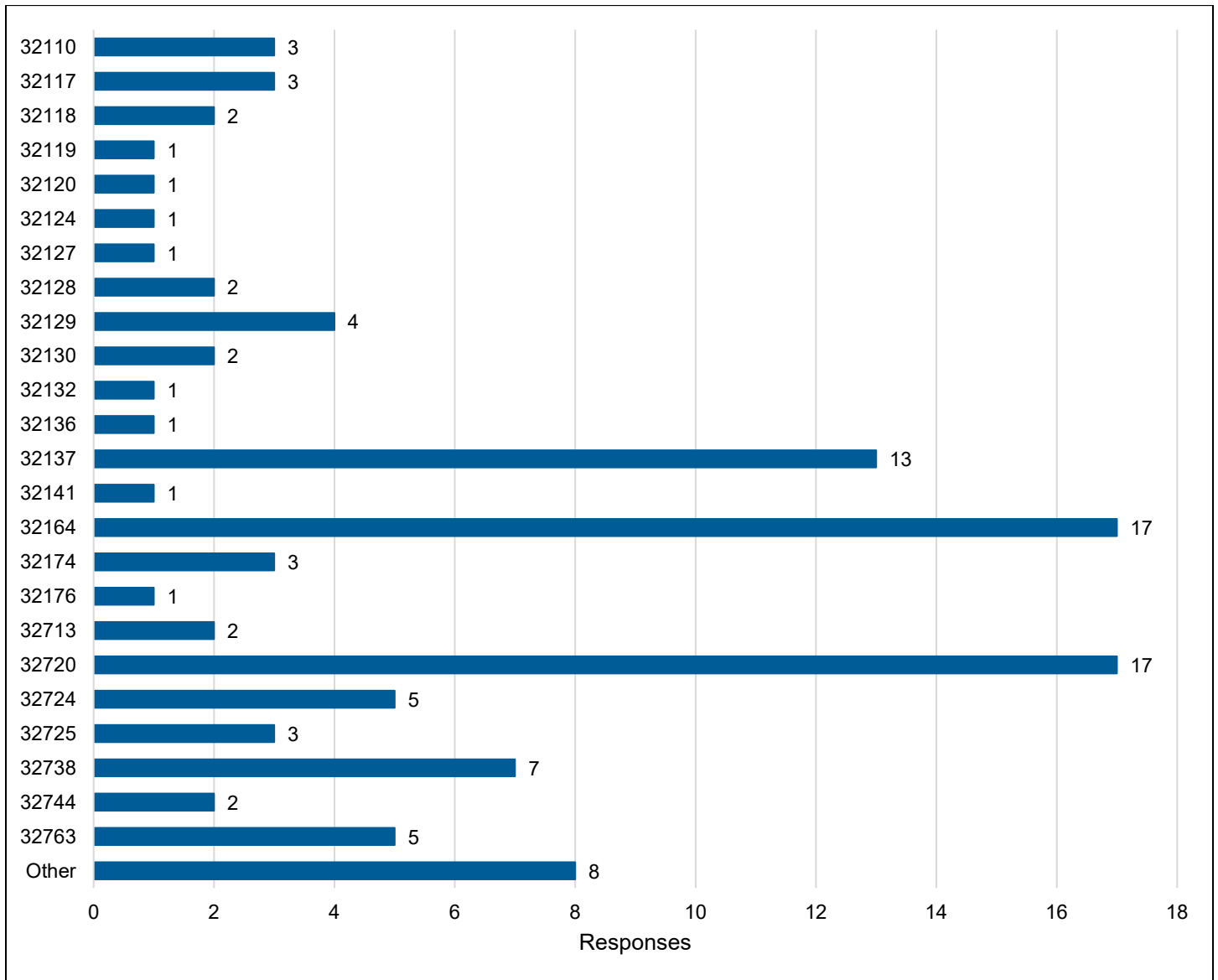
EXHIBIT 147: PARTICIPANTS' EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employment Status	Responses
Employed - Full time	65
Employed - Part time	5
Unemployment	1
Retired	20
Stay-at-home parent	1
Student	2
Disabled	9
Other	2
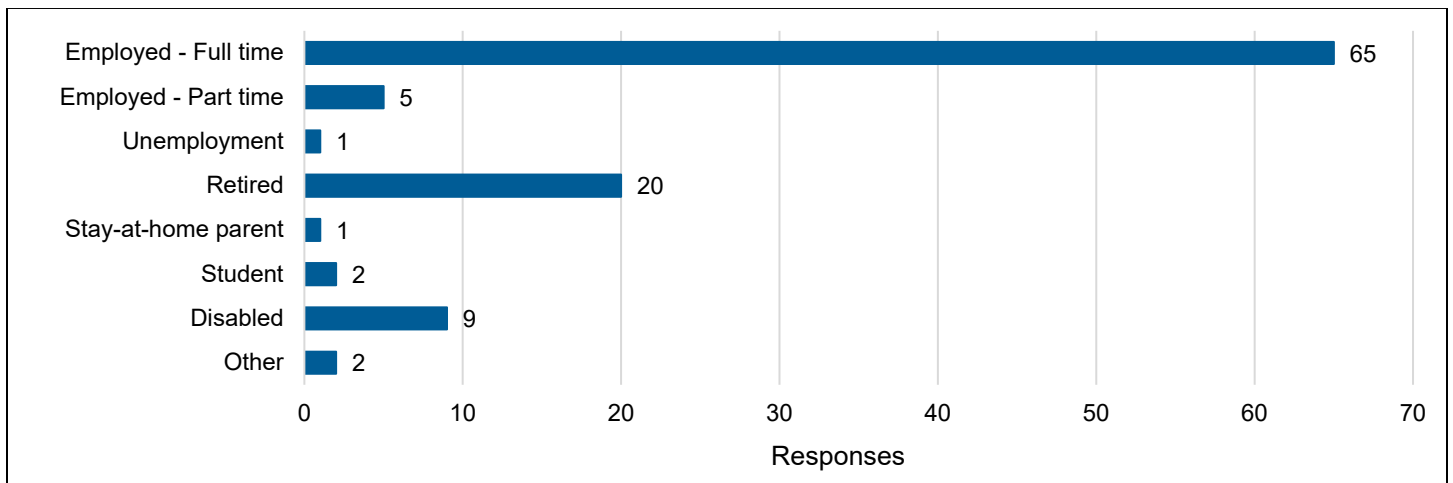
EXHIBIT 148: PARTICIPANTS' HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Insurance Type	Responses
Health insurance offered from your job or your family member's job	57
Health insurance that you pay for on your own	10
Veteran's Administration or Military Coverage	1
Medicare (any kind)	21
Medicaid (any kind)	6
I can't afford any health insurance	4
Other	2
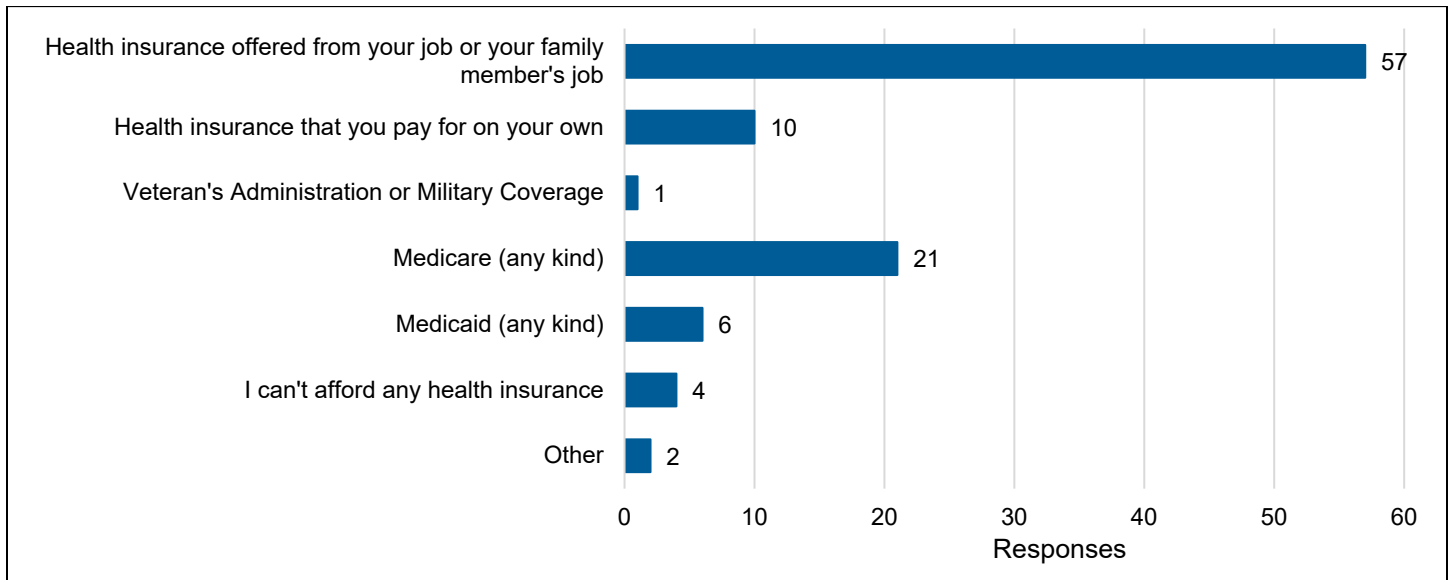
EXHIBIT 149: PARTICIPANTS' TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME AMONG ALL EARNERS IN THEIR HOUSEHOLD

	Less than $10,000	$10,000–$19,999	$20,000–$29,999	$30,000–$49,999	$50,000–$99,999	$100,000 or more
Responses	10	12	8	13	23	32
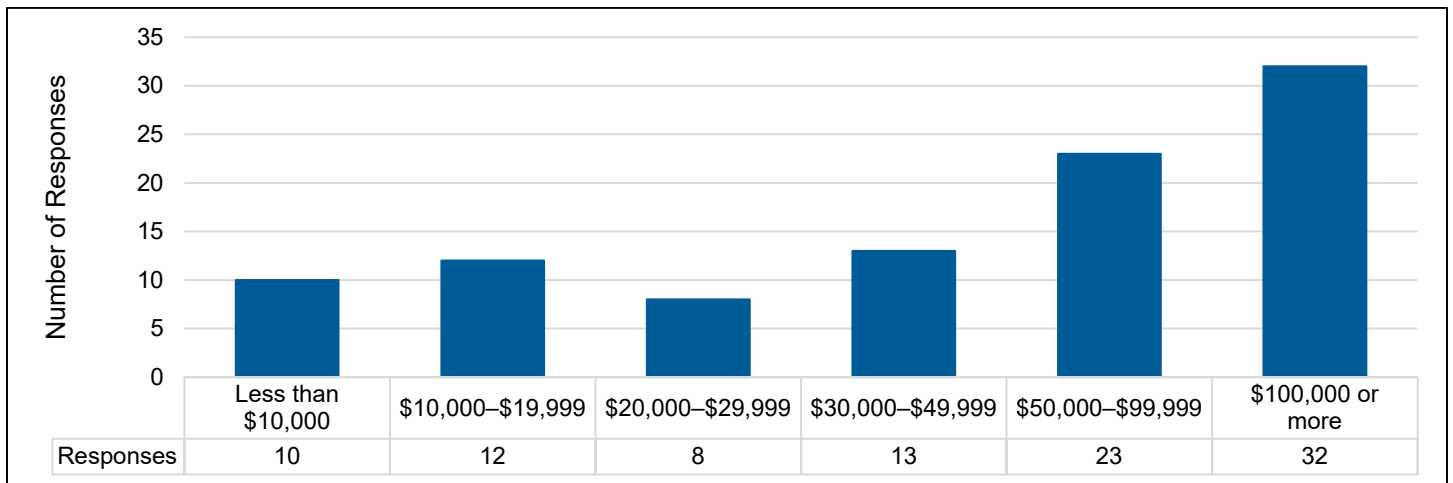
EXHIBIT 150: PARTICIPANTS' OVERALL HEALTH RATING

Rating	Value
Excellent	22
Good	54
Fair	25
Poor	2
I don't know	3
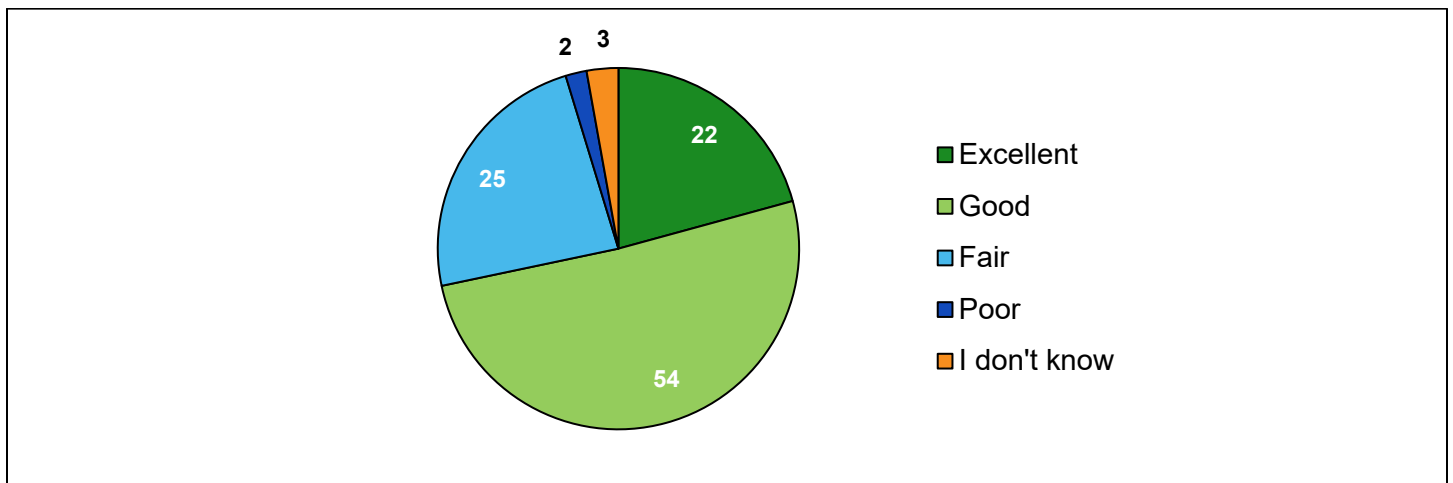
Discussion Question Analysis & Focus Group Results

Detailed notes were taken during each focus group discussion. The meeting facilitator explained the purpose of the assessment and then asked each discussion question aloud to the group. Discussion questions covered topics such as access and barriers to care and health needs and concerns. Responses taken from notes were analyzed to determine top health issues and concerns, barriers to care, etc. These responses were weighted by frequency at two or more focus group discussions to identify common themes. A summary of responses to each question follows. This section of the report summarizes what the focus group participants reported without assessing the credibility of their comments.

What "community" means to participants:
Focus group participants defined what the word "community" meant to them. On the surface, a community is the neighborhood where people live, work, and enjoy leisure time. Diving deeper, the word "community" was described with various positive characteristics, such as trust, commonality, melting pot, close-knit, sense of belonging, connectedness, wholeness, and camaraderie. Overall, the focus group participants recognized that a community goes beyond the surface-level definition of where one lives and works. Instead, it is the feeling of support and sense of belonging where one cares for another in their neighborhood that truly defines the word "community."

What participants are most proud of in their community:
When prompted to share what makes them most proud of their community, focus group participants listed numerous positive factors. Many of the characteristics were similar to the ones mentioned in the previous question: small-town feeling, neighbors caring for one another, diversity and culture, a sense of belonging, and a high level of collaboration.

Focus group participants also highlighted the number of resources in the community, such as the senior center, resource centers, and health department. They also pointed out the positive direction the counties are heading regarding collaboration to create change.

Benefits of living in Flagler and Volusia counties, according to participants:
Focus group participants were asked to describe the benefits of living in Flagler and Volusia counties. Geographically, these counties offer close access to many parks and recreational facilities, such as walking trails, beaches, biking trails, and large bodies of water. In addition, the location of these two counties reduces travel time, as they are close to major cities like Orlando and Jacksonville. Participants also noted that the cost of living in Flagler and Volusia counties is lower than in other major cities, with benefits such as lower housing costs, a larger job market, and lower taxes.

Accessibility is another key benefit of living in Flagler and Volusia counties. Many places are accessible by walking, and there is less congestion and traffic than in other counties. Residents can also use the bus routes as a primary mode of transportation.

Flagler and Volusia counties support families through excellent school boards and lots of local resources, including churches and food pantries. Due to the tight-knit community, focus group participants felt that residents in these two counties are more inclined to help and support each other.

The 2–3 most important features of a healthy community, according to participants:
The focus group participants listed many features of a healthy community, which can be grouped into three categories: access to healthcare, a good living environment, and a good economy. Access to healthcare refers to the affordability, accessibility, and availability of healthcare that covers all aspects of health (primary, specialty, and dental/vision services). A good living environment includes factors such as quality education, reliable public transportation systems, low crime rates, good air and water quality, lots of recreational activities, diversity, and access to healthy foods. A good economy refers to employment opportunities for all residents, affordable housing and utilities, and better incomes.

The most important health concerns or unhealthy behaviors in Flagler and Volusia counties, according to participants:
Focus group participants emphasized mental and behavioral health as a prevalent health concern in Flagler and Volusia counties. Unhealthy behaviors associated with this health concern include the prevalence of vaping and drug use in youths and adults, as well as the lack of support services like in-patient and drug rehabilitation services. Other health concerns that participants find important are chronic and communicable diseases that can arise from unhealthy behaviors, such as tobacco usage.

Group discussions highlighted additional unhealthy behaviors prevalent in the two counties. Many residents may not be eating healthy and have poor diets. In addition, individuals may not be actively seeking care for their health needs for a variety of reasons, which will be explained in the next question.

The main reasons participants believe these concerns or behaviors are present:
There are many reasons why health concerns and unhealthy behaviors—such as mental and behavioral health concerns, chronic and communicable diseases, poor diet, and not seeking healthcare services—are present in Flagler and Volusia counties.

Many of these health concerns arise from a shortage of healthcare providers, resulting in long wait times and requiring individuals to travel outside the counties for care. Also, transportation and language barriers may prevent many individuals from accessing care. In addition, affordability and financial barriers were brought up frequently. Focus group participants attributed the presence of the above-mentioned health concerns to the high cost of living and the limitations on benefits imposed by insurance carriers.

Poor diet and unhealthy eating habits in the two counties are largely due to limited access to healthy foods. Additionally, the lack of general health education often leads individuals to unknowingly engage in these unhealthy behaviors. Participants also noted that limited awareness of available services and difficulties navigating the healthcare system often prevent people from seeking care, worsening health issues and unhealthy behaviors.

Participants' top three health concerns in Flagler and Volusia counties:
The focus group participants listed numerous health concerns for Flagler and Volusia counties, but the top three most common themes were as follows:
- Accessibility & Affordability of Healthcare
- Mental Health & Substance Use
- Communicable & Chronic Diseases

Health services that are most difficult to obtain, according to participants:
There are many healthcare services that are difficult to get in Flagler and Volusia counties. Primary care was identified as a comprehensive health service that remains challenging to access. Additionally, many specialty care services are lacking across the counties, including OB/GYN and women's health services, oncology, endocrinology, cardiology, gastroenterology, and neurology. Mental health, behavioral health, and substance use services were also noted as insufficient, with a need for counseling and therapy, Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) and behavioral therapy, psychometric testing, and detoxification centers. Other services that are difficult to access include dental care, as well as services for pediatric and veteran populations.

The greatest barriers to getting services, according to participants:
There are many barriers to obtaining the previously mentioned services in Flagler and Volusia counties. Affordability and accessibility are two key factors that determine whether an individual is able to receive a healthcare service. Several focus group participants cited cost as a primary barrier, noting that healthcare services are expensive and their insurance may not cover the full amount. Others pointed out that the community infrastructure does not accommodate the community's needs, evidenced by healthcare workforce shortages and the lack of physical locations that provide essential health services. As a result, community members struggle to find available appointments, compounding long waitlists for services and forcing individuals to seek services outside of the county.

Transportation poses a significant barrier for individuals seeking access to healthcare services. Many find it challenging to utilize public transportation or schedule medical transportation rides due to limited availability. For county residents in rural areas, it may be even more difficult to access a medical appointment without a car or other means of reliable transportation.

Other barriers to accessing healthcare services include language barriers and lack of medical translators, insurance coverage issues/limitations, and lack of awareness of available resources in the counties.

Group(s) of people in Flagler and Volusia counties who are more affected by these health issues or who have more difficulty getting these services, according to participants:
In Flagler and Volusia counties, certain populations are disproportionately affected by these health issues and face greater challenges than most in accessing services, as noted by focus group participants:

- Low socioeconomic status (low-income, uninsured/underinsured, relies on government benefits)
- Unhoused populations
- Aging/elderly populations
- Youths and young adult populations
- Veterans
- Non-White populations (Hispanic and African American populations)
- Individuals with disabilities and/or special needs
- Undocumented populations
- Non-English speaking individuals
- Individuals with low digital literacy

Individuals living in the following geographic regions of the two counties may also be more affected by health issues and/or have more difficulty accessing services:

- Bunnell
- Oak Hill
- New Smyrna

Participants recount when they, a family member, or a friend had a positive experience in a healthcare setting:

Focus group participants discussed times they, a family member, or a friend had a positive experience in a healthcare setting. They described instances where they sought from a variety of healthcare settings, such as hospice care facilities, hospitals, health fairs, and emergency rooms.

One participant detailed an experience when they had an appointment with minimal wait time, and their provider took their time to discuss the patient's needs. Other participants described the follow-up process after an appointment or emergency department visit as a positive and smooth experience that helped ensure all their needs were met.

Overall, most of the positive experiences the focus group participants had in a healthcare setting involved a compassionate provider who assessed their needs and ensured they were heard.

Participants' views on factors that made their experience positive:

In addition to sharing instances of positive experiences in healthcare settings, focus group participants highlighted the factors that contributed to those positive outcomes.

Close proximity to their appointment location and short waiting times contributed to their positive healthcare experiences. Furthermore, interacting with friendly and helpful staff made their experiences more comfortable.

Patient-centered care was identified as the most significant factor contributing to positive healthcare experiences. Having a provider who listens to patients' needs and addresses their questions is essential for fostering a trusting patient-provider relationship. Additionally, involving patients in the medical decision-making process helps them feel acknowledged and valued. Effective communication is also crucial; participants noted that clear and easily understandable instructions and explanations regarding medications, treatment plans, and lab results enhance the healthcare experience.

Health services or health initiatives that participants would like to see in Flagler and Volusia counties:

In the focus groups, discussion participants listed many health services and health initiatives they would like to see implemented in Flagler and Volusia counties.

Mental and behavioral health programs were mentioned the most, particularly the need for comprehensive programs that encompass every aspect of mental and behavioral healthcare for individuals of all ages. Participants emphasized the importance of prevention and education programs to help destigmatize mental health and substance use issues within the community. School-based programs can educate students about drug use and foster greater community engagement.

Additionally, participants stressed the need for programs offering detoxification beds for both youth and adults to address substance use.

Access to healthcare was a recurring theme in the discussions. Focus group participants emphasized the importance of "meeting people where they are," suggesting that health services and programs should be brought directly to community members rather than expecting them to seek out services. This could include additional outreach events and programs in rural and hard-to-reach areas, such as health fairs or providers traveling to community centers to deliver care. Mobile health units were also frequently mentioned as a valuable resource, offering services like vaccinations and assistance with applying for government benefits.

Additional suggested health initiatives and programs focus on bringing specialty care providers, such as OB/GYNs, cardiologists, mental health professionals, and dentists, to underserved counties, aiming to reduce the burden on these communities. Participants are also eager for targeted programs for specific populations, including the elderly, veterans, and youth.

Finally, focus group participants emphasized the importance of improving care coordination and establishing a centralized location for accessing available resources. Care coordination involves better sharing of health information to ensure that all patient needs are addressed and appropriate referrals are made. Also, a comprehensive hub where multiple health services and resources can be accessed would increase awareness and accessibility for the entire community.

Participants' views on how these health services or health initiatives would benefit the community:
The introduction and implementation of the previous list of health services and initiatives would greatly benefit the communities in Flagler and Volusia counties.

These health services and initiatives help eliminate key barriers to accessing healthcare, such as transportation challenges and provider shortages. They could also reduce the stigma around seeking services, such as mental and behavioral health care, that have historically carried negative perceptions. By addressing these obstacles, the community gains a greater sense of accountability and empowerment in managing their health. Focus group participants emphasized that more health initiatives and services would make them feel supported and valued in the community, which could generate a closer-knit community of citizens who support one another.

Focus group participants felt that the implementation of new health services could create a ripple effect, positively impacting various aspects of community life. With removing barriers to healthcare, disease rates can decrease, preventive health can take precedence, and the strain on emergency departments and hospital readmissions can be reduced—ultimately lowering healthcare costs. As a result, residents feel healthier and more empowered, leading to an improved overall quality of life.

Participants' final thoughts:
As focus group discussions ended, participants were encouraged to share any final remarks or comments on the health of residents in Flagler and Volusia counties.

Focus group participants highlighted the need for additional programs that can enhance the quality of life for residents in these two counties, such as youth mentorship programs, utility assistance

programs, food pantries, and community gardens. Furthermore, given that many individuals in these communities may lack digital literacy, it is crucial to develop services that assist those who face challenges in applying for government benefits.

Lastly, increased collaboration between community organizations is necessary to improve the health and quality of life for residents. This can include health education programs and initiatives to reduce the burden on emergency departments.

Key Findings of Focus Groups

Access to Healthcare: The ability to access affordable and quality healthcare in a timely manner is essential to a healthy life. Focus group participants often identified access to healthcare as both a key facilitator and a significant barrier to their well-being. Long wait times, difficulties finding in-county providers, high costs, provider shortages, and language barriers are just a few of the barriers discussed.

Mental and Behavioral Health: Flagler and Volusia counties have seen rises in mental health and substance use concerns. Shortages of mental and behavioral health providers, facilities, and services have added to this burden.

Awareness of Resources: The absence of a central location, either virtual or physical, leaves community members unaware of available resources. Without a clear point of access, individuals are unable to find the help and support they need.

Transportation: Residents of Flagler and Volusia counties frequently encounter transportation barriers that hinder their ability to access medical appointments. These include difficulties using public transportation, long travel times to appointments, and having to travel out of the county to see a provider.

Disease Prevention and Lifestyle Behaviors: Appropriate health education and engagement in preventive health are essential for preventing disease and improving the quality of life for residents. More health education is needed to equip individuals with the knowledge to practice healthy behaviors, such as eating healthy, being physically active, and refraining from tobacco use.

Vulnerable Populations: Certain demographic groups, including unhoused populations, veterans, youths, young adults, minority groups, and aging populations, may experience more difficulty accessing healthcare.

Notable Key Themes
- Access to Healthcare:
    - Long wait times and difficulties in making appointments
    - Provider shortages and healthcare infrastructure deficits
    - Language barriers and lack of medical translators
    - Mobile health units can increase access to healthcare and meet individuals where they are
- Mental & Behavioral Health:
    - Increased rates of substance use
    - Mental health needs to be destigmatized
    - More in-county providers, facilities, and services are needed

- School-aged youths are engaging more in vaping usage, increasing the need for prevention and education programs in schools
- Socioeconomic Factors:
  - Rising costs of living and expenses
  - Lack of insurance/being underinsured
  - There is a need for efforts to address the social determinants of health, such as programs to assist individuals in applying for governmental benefits and insurance
- Awareness of Resources
  - Many individuals in the community are not aware of the available resources and services
  - A comprehensive location to access these resources is needed
  - Many individuals in the community lack digital literacy, which prevents them from accessing health information
  - Comprehensive care is also important to ensure that all of the individual's needs are met
- Transportation
  - Individuals living in rural areas have more difficulty accessing appointments due to the lack of public transportation
  - Many travel to surrounding cities, such as Jacksonville or Orlando, to access providers and services that are not available in Flagler and Volusia counties
  - Being physically close to a healthcare facility is one of the primary factors that make a healthcare experience positive

These themes reflect the key health-related issues and needs identified by community members. It is important to note that these themes are derived from the specific responses provided and may not encompass all possible perspectives or issues related to health in the counties.

Key Stakeholder Interviews

The Florida Department of Health in Flagler County, the Florida Department of Health in Volusia County, AdventHealth, Halifax Health, Flagler Cares, and One Voice for Volusia compiled a list of possible key stakeholders in Flagler and Volusia counties. The list included governmental representatives, healthcare providers, healthcare consumers, and representatives of local community organizations. HPCNEF staff conducted 22 interviews through Microsoft Teams meetings during the months of April to July 2024. The average interview lasted approximately 20 minutes. The instrument used to conduct the interviews is included in Appendix C-2. Interviewees were asked questions on the following issues:
- Overall perspective of Flagler and Volusia counties' community
- Overall perspective on most important health care needs and issues in Flagler and Volusia counties
- Opinions of important health issues that affect county residents
- Impressions of specific health services available in the county and accessibility of these services

Interview Analysis

Key stakeholders who participated in these interviews include representatives from AdventHealth, Aza Health, EPIC Behavioral Healthcare, Flagler County Board of County Commissioners, Flagler County Government, Flagler County School District, Flagler Open Arms Recovery Services (OARS),

Good Samaritan Clinic, Halifax Health, Neighborhood Center of West Volusia, City of Palm Coast, SAAFE Behavioral Services, True Health, Volusia County Government, Volusia Free Clinic, and Volusia Volunteers in Medicine. Most key stakeholders have lived and/or worked in either Flagler County or Volusia County for at least two years. The questions for each key stakeholder interview are identical. Some key stakeholders did not provide an answer to every question asked. There is some duplication of subject matter and feedback among categories. A summary of their responses to each question follows. This section of the report summarizes what the community stakeholders reported without assessing the credibility of their comments.

Key Stakeholders' positions:
Key stakeholders who participated in these interviews include representatives from AdventHealth, Aza Health, EPIC Behavioral Healthcare, Flagler County Board of County Commissioners, Flagler County Government, Flagler County School District, Flagler Open Arms Recovery Services (OARS), Good Samaritan Clinic, Halifax Health, Neighborhood Center of West Volusia, City of Palm Coast, SAAFE Behavioral Services, True Health, Volusia County Government, Volusia Free Clinic, and Volusia Volunteers in Medicine. The key stakeholders held various roles in their organization, such as Administrator, Analyst, CEO, Coordinator, County Commissioner, Director, Executive Director, President, and Vice President.

How long Key Stakeholders have lived and/or worked in Flagler and/or Volusia County:
The key stakeholders have lived and/or worked in either Flagler County or Volusia County for several years, ranging between 2 years to 46 years.

Healthcare needs or concerns Key Stakeholders think are most pressing in Flagler and Volusia counties:
The healthcare needs and concerns in Flagler and Volusia counties are multifaceted, with the lack of substance use disorder (SUD) treatment being a major issue. Residents face significant challenges accessing detox, residential, and follow-up care services due to limited resources, including lack of health insurance and insufficient income. Medication costs, particularly for Suboxone, are prohibitive for some individuals. Incarcerated populations struggle to afford prescriptions post-release. Additionally, the dangers of vaping devices contaminated with fentanyl and fentanyl-laced street drugs necessitate more effective education efforts and increased awareness.

Insufficient transportation is a critical issue in Flagler County, where no public transportation or homeless shelters are available. Residents sometimes need to travel long distances to access pharmacies that accept their insurance. There is an urgent need for housing options specifically designed for individuals with mental health issues, as well as inpatient detox services. The elderly population, those with limited mobility, low-income individuals, and those experiencing homelessness face substantial barriers to accessing healthcare services. The lack of a robust transportation system exacerbates existing issues, contributing to higher rates of suicide and overdoses among certain population groups.

Because a significant portion of the population in Flagler and Volusia counties are seniors, limited availability and access to primary and specialty care pose unique risks. The area was initially designed as a retirement community, but the need for comprehensive healthcare services has grown as it has evolved. Food insecurity, particularly among families with children, and unaffordable housing are concerning issues in the community. Stakeholders also observed the rise of chronic health

conditions like diabetes and hypertension in Flagler and Volusia counties. Concerns related to medication are also common, including issues with accessing medications and using them correctly. Furthermore, mental and behavioral health challenges are widespread, magnifying an urgent need for expanded mental health services, particularly in the areas of neurology, psychiatry, and youth services.

Due to the lack of local providers, Flagler and Volusia counties residents often have to travel outside the county for specialty care, such as neurosurgery and OB/GYN services. Decreased access to primary healthcare for low-income and uninsured individuals is a persistent challenge, with many turning to emergency rooms for basic healthcare needs. Substance abuse and mental health remain significant concerns, with a continuous need for effective treatment and support systems. Additionally, notable service gaps exist in dental, obesity, diabetes, and memory care services, especially considering the growing aging population. The scarcity of providers who accept the insurance plans held by community members further complicates access to necessary healthcare services.

In summary, Flagler and Volusia counties face complex healthcare challenges, including SUD treatment and mental health service needs, transportation barriers, limited access to primary and specialty care, chronic health issues, and socioeconomic problems such as housing costs and food insecurity. Addressing these issues requires a coordinated effort to expand healthcare services, improve transportation infrastructure, and enhance support for vulnerable populations.

Specific populations in Flagler and Volusia counties that face challenges accessing health services, according to Key Stakeholders:
In Flagler and Volusia counties, several populations face specific health issues and challenges in accessing health services. These include prenatal populations, African American and Hispanic communities, unhoused individuals, elderly residents, lower-income families, immigrants, and those living in geographically isolated areas such as Daytona North in Flagler County and West Volusia County.

Prenatal Populations: Access to prenatal care is limited, especially for uninsured and underinsured women. The African American community, particularly those with diabetes, deals with significant challenges in obtaining necessary prenatal services.

Racial and Ethnic Minorities: African American and Hispanic populations grapple with medical distrust and other unique barriers to accessing services. In areas like the 32114 ZIP Code in Volusia County, African American adult males are less likely to seek out available health services. Similarly, Hispanic populations in Deltona face accessibility issues. The increasing presence of immigrants and undocumented individuals further complicates access to care due to fear and lack of awareness of available resources.

Homeless Individuals: Unhoused populations struggle with accessing healthcare due to limited transportation options and the absence of shelters in Flagler County. This group, along with those experiencing severe mental illness and indigence, often lacks the necessary documentation to qualify for certain services and consequently faces major gaps in care.

Elderly Residents: Older adults, especially those who do not drive, have difficulty accessing healthcare services. The high percentage of veterans and seniors in the area exacerbates the

existing need for specialized care, including mental health services. Transportation barriers drastically impact this demographic, contributing to social isolation and compromised mental health.

Lower-Income Families: Families living below the Federal Poverty Level and those on Medicaid struggle with substantial barriers to accessing healthcare. The lack of transportation and the high cost of medications compound their economic issues. Lower-income individuals often have to wait long periods for appointments or travel outside the county for specialized care. Food insecurity and the high cost of living further strain their ability to maintain good health.

Geographically Isolated Areas: Residents in areas like Daytona North in Flagler County and West Volusia face severe service limitations and elevated substance use rates. Limited transportation options hinder access to health services, making it difficult for individuals to receive necessary care.

Substance Use and Mental Health: Substance use and mental health issues affect individuals across all age groups and economic statuses. The increase in drug use due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the high incidence of substance use in certain geographic areas highlight the need for more robust mental health and substance abuse services.

Populations with SUD and mental health issues face intertwined challenges, including transportation barriers, medical distrust, socioeconomic hardships, and lack of specialized care, which collectively impede their access to essential health services.

Reasons these groups have more difficulties accessing healthcare, according to Key Stakeholders:
Several factors contribute to the healthcare difficulties that confront certain groups in Flagler and Volusia counties:

Medical Distrust and Stigma: Trust issues with medical professionals run deeply, particularly among younger populations and certain cultural groups. Stigma, especially related to mental health and substance use, serves as a barrier to seeking treatment and recovery.

Limited Healthcare Providers: The number of healthcare providers is limited, and some practitioners are not accepting new patients. This scarcity worsens long waitlists and limited access to care, especially for specialized services.

Transportation Barriers: Inadequate transportation is a critical issue, forcing many residents to undertake long drives to access services. This is particularly problematic in West Volusia and Deltona, where public transportation routes are limited or nonexistent.

Affordability and Insurance Issues: Many individuals lack health insurance or the financial means to pay for services. Uninsured and underinsured populations struggle to afford care; even those with insurance coverage often find that providers do not accept their plans.

Mobility and Isolation: Elderly residents and those living in geographically isolated areas face mobility issues. Social isolation further underscores these challenges, leading to delays in receiving care.

Socioeconomic Factors: Low socioeconomic status (SES) contributes to healthcare difficulties, as financial hardships and the high cost of living make it hard for individuals to prioritize health expenses. The lack of employment opportunities in Flagler County adds to the financial strain.

Awareness and Education: There is a lack of awareness about available services, and many individuals do not seek out care due to this knowledge gap. Additionally, limited health education means people might not understand the importance of preventative healthcare or how to navigate the healthcare system.

Cultural Reasons and Fear: Cultural differences and fear of exposing themselves to medical institutions deter some groups from seeking necessary care. This is particularly true for undocumented individuals and certain minority populations.

Inadequate Mental Health Services: The lack of mental health providers and programs presents considerable risks, leaving many without the support they need. This gap in services is especially challenging for the elderly and those with serious mental illnesses.

Use of Emergency Services: Due to the difficulties in accessing primary care and the lack of providers, many low-income individuals and those living below the poverty line resort to using emergency services as their primary healthcare option.

These interconnected factors create major barriers to healthcare access and contribute to poor health outcomes for these vulnerable populations in Flagler and Volusia counties. Addressing these issues requires a multifaceted approach that includes improving transportation, increasing the number of healthcare providers, enhancing awareness and education, and addressing socioeconomic and cultural barriers.

Health services that Key Stakeholders believe are difficult for individuals in Flagler and Volusia counties to access:
Residents of Flagler and Volusia counties face significant challenges in accessing various healthcare services due to a combination of provider shortages, transportation barriers, and affordability issues. Here are the key difficulties:

Primary Care
- *Primary and Preventative Care:* Access to basic primary care is limited, affecting routine and preventative health measures. Due to the lack of available primary care services, many rely on emergency departments.

Specialty Care
- *Specialty Providers:* There is a shortage of specialty providers, including endocrinologists, osteoporosis experts, liver transplant specialists, neurologists, urologists, specialty surgeons, and OB/GYN practitioners. Many specialists are either not taking new patients or do not accept certain insurance plans, leading to long waitlists.
- *Mental Health Services:* There is a notable lack of crisis mental health facilities, day treatment services for children and adolescents, and higher-level mental health care facilities. The number of behavioral health providers is low, and wait times for available services are long.

- *Substance Use Support:* Detox facilities and substance use support services are limited, with some rehab facilities not accepting Medicare.

Transportation
- *Lack of Public Transport:* Transportation issues are prevalent in areas such as West Volusia and Deltona, where reliable public transportation is either limited or nonexistent. Long travel distances to services and a lack of public transportation routes make it difficult for residents to reach healthcare facilities.

Affordability
- *Cost and Insurance:* Many individuals lack health insurance or the financial means to pay for services. Even with insurance coverage, patients pay out of pocket as many providers do not accept their plans. Affordability issues extend to prescription medications and specialized care, making healthcare inaccessible for low-income and uninsured populations.

Specific Services
- *Dental and Vision Care:* Options for dental care (especially free services) and vision care are limited. Patients often have to travel outside the county for intensive dental procedures.
- *Prenatal and Pediatric Care:* Pregnant women must leave Flagler County to give birth due to the absence of OB services in local hospitals. Furthermore, there is a high demand for pediatric dental care, which is currently handled by health departments.
- *Emergency and Acute Care:* Deltona needs receiving facilities for heart attack, stroke, or trauma patients. The lack of facilities forces patients to travel to other cities for emergency care.
- *Home Health and Post-Acute Care:* There is a shortage of home health services and post-acute care for the elderly, which are crucial for supporting an aging population.

Additional Barriers
- *Cultural and Trust Issues:* Medical distrust and cultural barriers prevent certain populations, such as African American and Hispanic communities, from seeking needed care.
- *Awareness and Education:* A lack of awareness about available services and health education further exacerbates accessibility issues, particularly for those with low socioeconomic status and limited educational backgrounds.

These barriers collectively create significant hurdles for residents in Flagler and Volusia counties, highlighting the need for a comprehensive approach to improving healthcare access and delivery systems.

Areas/neighborhoods in Flagler and Volusia counties where residents have a particularly difficult time accessing health services, according to Key Stakeholders:
Residents of several areas and neighborhoods in Flagler and Volusia counties face particularly difficult challenges in accessing healthcare services. In Flagler County, Daytona North (Mondex), located near the St. Johns River on the west side, suffers from a lack of services, transportation, and internet access, making healthcare difficult to obtain. Bunnell also faces significant challenges due to limited resources and few transportation options. Rural communities in western Flagler, areas surrounding Palm Coast, and areas west of Bunnell lack public transportation and healthcare

facilities, necessitating long drives for medical services. South Bunnell has a housing authority, but residents have difficulty accessing it due to transportation barriers.

In Volusia County, western areas like Deland and Deltona have fewer resources, and residents often need to travel to the east side for services. Pierson, with its large undocumented worker population, struggles with distrust in healthcare providers and limited access to services. Deltona, with a large Hispanic population, faces similar issues of distrust and lack of access. Daytona Beach, particularly in the 32114 and 32117 ZIP Codes, has elevated poverty rates, transportation issues, food insecurity, and a lack of accessible services, making it difficult for residents to thrive. Other areas, such as trailer parks and rural communities in western Volusia, as well as Edgewater, Oak Hill, and Orange City, also face significant transportation and resource limitations.

Common barriers across both counties include limited public transportation services and unreliable Medicaid transportation, which make it difficult for residents to access healthcare facilities, especially in underserved or rural areas. Lack of internet access in rural areas hinders the use of telehealth services, and many residents need to travel to other counties for specialty care due to limited local providers. Low-income areas and neighborhoods with high poverty rates, such as the 32114 ZIP Code in Daytona Beach, face compounded barriers, including food insecurity, housing issues, and healthcare access challenges. These geographic and socioeconomic factors collectively create substantial hurdles for residents in accessing necessary healthcare services, highlighting the need for targeted interventions and improved infrastructure.

Key Stakeholders' thoughts on transportation issues in Flagler and Volusia counties:
Transportation issues significantly impact healthcare access in Flagler and Volusia counties. Limited public transportation in Flagler County means many residents struggle to reach healthcare services, especially older individuals and those without personal vehicles. There is no point-to-point bus system, and existing services are often hard to navigate and reserve, particularly for seniors and individuals with disabilities. Alternatives like Uber or taxis are expensive, and finding qualified drivers for community transportation systems is challenging due to competition with local school boards.

Residents in Volusia County, West Volusia, and Deltona face similar difficulties due to sparse public transportation routes. Clinics in low-income areas see higher patient volumes due to easier access, highlighting the need for more localized healthcare facilities. Despite some efforts, transportation services through insurance are often unreliable, causing missed appointments. The county's rural nature and lack of a comprehensive mass transit system exacerbate these issues, forcing some patients to rely on EMS for non-emergency hospital visits, with no reliable way to return home post-care.

Efforts like providing bus passes and Lyft rides and establishing mobile clinics have helped; however, these measures have limited and often insufficient impact. Financial constraints and long wait times for transportation reservations further hinder access. Discussions about improving public transportation have been ongoing, but tangible efforts have yet to materialize. Additionally, digital literacy barriers prevent some residents from utilizing virtual healthcare options. Broadly speaking, transportation challenges in these counties are multifaceted, deeply hampering residents' ability to access consistent and timely healthcare.

What Key Stakeholders are most proud of in this community:

The community in Flagler and Volusia counties takes immense pride in its strong sense of unity and collaboration. Community partners and residents are celebrated for their willingness to work together to solve problems and support each other despite differences. This spirit of cooperation extends to various community organizations and healthcare providers, such as Halifax Health and Volunteers in Medicine (VIM), which invest back into the community and work collaboratively to maintain essential services. True Health's mobile units help provide healthcare access to some populations that have difficulty getting healthcare services.

Residents' willingness to volunteer, especially during natural disasters, and readiness to support their neighbors reflect a deep sense of community pride. The area's natural beauty, with numerous public parks, beaches, and trails, enhances the quality of life and promotes ecotourism. Low crime rates and the protection of conservation areas further contribute to the community's appeal.

Flagler County, in particular, is described as a "jewel in the state of Florida," offering a hometown feel despite its growth. Community leaders and grassroots organizations work tirelessly to improve the county, fostering a recovery-friendly environment with reduced stigma around seeking help. Local governments and municipalities also demonstrate a collaborative spirit, coordinating various projects and programs without conflict.

Educational institutions and initiatives to locally "manufacture" nurses through partnerships with universities and colleges exemplify the community's commitment to higher education and workforce development. The community's strong school system, along with the active involvement of civic organizations and advisory boards to fund non-profits and advocate for others, reflects a collective effort to improve the region.

As a whole, the high level of engagement, collaboration, and willingness to support one another defines the community's strength and resilience, making it a place where people are proud to live and contribute.

Key Stakeholders' views on strengths Flagler and Volusia counties can build upon to improve health moving forward:

Flagler and Volusia counties possess several strengths that can be leveraged to improve health outcomes. There is a strong foundation of collaboration between law enforcement, health organizations, and community partners. This cooperation can be further enhanced by breaking down siloed groups, improving communication, and sharing information among service providers. The counties can also build on the existing support from hospitals and local businesses, encouraging innovation and public-private partnerships to develop essential services and facilities, such as detox centers and homeless shelters.

Population growth in Flagler County offers an opportunity to plan and expand services, maintain green spaces, and address healthcare delivery needs through increased competition and additional facilities. Telehealth expansion, particularly for elderly populations, can mitigate some access issues, though technological barriers must be addressed.

Enhanced outreach and public education are crucial, as many residents are unaware of available services. Engaging more community members, including those outside the usual public health circles,

can improve the continuum of care and public health initiatives. Annual or semi-annual meetings among healthcare organizations can facilitate better cooperation and resource sharing.

Community engagement and support for outdoor activities, mobile clinics, and the creation of a one-stop shop for social services can improve access to care. The leadership and drive of local professionals, coupled with strategic planning for future development and infrastructure expansion, are vital for meeting health and additional needs.

Overall, the counties can capitalize on their collaborative spirit, innovative solutions, and community involvement to enhance healthcare access and outcomes, setting aside differences to focus on the common goal of improving public health.

Additional comments Key Stakeholders shared about health or healthcare needs in Flagler and Volusia counties:
The community has highlighted several key health and healthcare needs in Flagler and Volusia counties. There is a pressing demand for more treatment beds and detox facilities, particularly for those without resources, as well as increased support for substance use recovery. Chronic diseases such as diabetes are prevalent, and there is a significant shortage of mental health services, especially for the younger population. Parents often lack awareness of available mental health resources, and prevention efforts are insufficient. Childcare and food insecurities pose substantial barriers, and there is a need for more comprehensive support for dads in recovery.

Affordable housing and housing stability are critical as they directly impact overall health. The growing senior population requires improved nursing facilities and more in-home care options. Additionally, access to healthcare is challenging for rural residents and those without transportation. The community needs more free or affordable clinics, with an emphasis on reaching underserved areas.

Despite numerous nonprofits, better coordination and planning are necessary to maximize their impact. Public-private partnerships should be strengthened, particularly in areas like prenatal care and affordable housing. The opioid crisis demands focused attention, and the use of opioid settlement funds presents an opportunity for expanding services.

The community also needs to address the high rates of mental health and substance use disorders, especially in Volusia. Early prevention and wellness, particularly in public schools, can help address these issues. There is a call for more local healthcare providers who understand community-specific needs instead of out-of-state companies that lack local insight.

Improved outreach, education on vaccinations, and addressing the contrasting health beliefs within the population are also necessary. Some areas need broadband internet access for increased healthcare access, and the unhoused population usually does not have mobile phones, making it difficult for them to get follow-up care from providers. Lastly, the impact of social media on youth mental health, including cyberbullying and teenage depression, requires further attention and action.

Key Findings of Key Stakeholder Interviews
Access to Healthcare Services: There are significant challenges in accessing healthcare services across both counties, particularly in rural and underserved areas. Transportation barriers, limited specialty care availability, and difficulties with public transportation contribute to these challenges.

Mental Health and Substance Use: There is a critical need for expanded mental health services and substance use disorder treatment facilities. Issues include a shortage of treatment beds, stigma associated with seeking help, and inadequate resources for younger populations.

Social and Economic Factors: Housing stability is closely linked to health outcomes, yet affordable housing options are limited. Socioeconomic factors like food insecurity and childcare barriers also impact health.

Community Collaboration: The community demonstrates strong collaboration among healthcare providers, nonprofits, and local government to address health issues. This collaboration is seen as a strength for developing innovative solutions and improving health outcomes.

Public Health Education and Awareness: There is a need for enhanced public education and awareness about available healthcare services, preventive measures, and resources. Many residents are unaware of the services they can access.

Notable Key Themes
- Access to Healthcare Services:
    - Transportation barriers affecting access to services
    - Limited availability of specialty care, especially in rural areas
    - Challenges with public transportation and a lack of point-to-point services
    - Lack of awareness about available resources and services
    - Cost of services and insurance coverage hinders access to necessary healthcare

- Mental Health and Substance Use:
    - Critical need for expanded mental health services
    - Shortage of treatment beds and resources for substance use disorders
    - Stigma associated with seeking mental health and addiction treatment

- Socioeconomic Factors:
    - Low income levels as a barrier to healthcare
    - Affordability of healthcare services and cost of living
    - Lack of insurance
    - Impact of housing stability on health outcomes
    - Food insecurity

- Health Education and Knowledge:
    - Limited awareness of available health services and resources
    - Lack of knowledge and awareness about health conditions and preventive measures
    - Lack of understanding about maintaining health and wellness

- Demographic-Specific Challenges:
    - Challenges faced by low-income populations, elderly, and youth
    - Difficulty accessing healthcare for populations in rural parts of the county

These themes reflect the key health-related issues and needs identified by the stakeholders in the county. It is important to note that these themes are derived from the specific responses provided and may not encompass all possible perspectives or issues related to health in the counties.

Flagler and Volusia Counties Community Survey

To better understand the health status of the Flagler and Volusia counties communities, the Florida Department of Health in Flagler County, the Florida Department of Health in Volusia County, AdventHealth, Halifax Health, Flagler Cares, and One Voice for Volusia asked community members and stakeholders to participate in a survey on community health, health care services, and quality of life in Flagler and Volusia counties. A total of 1,409 people completed the survey. Responses for participants were included if they completed 90% of the survey and had a ZIP Code in Flagler or Volusia County. Responses from 1,355 surveys were included in the analysis. Percentages in the charts and the narrative that follows are calculated based on the number of respondents per question rather than the total number of respondents for the survey as a whole. Surveys were distributed through local paper, physical partner sites, websites, social media (Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn), and by email to all partners of lead organizations, with links to Microsoft Forms and printable electronic copies. Additionally, paper copies of surveys were disseminated throughout public and private businesses within the community. Appendix D contains a full copy of the community survey.

It is important to note that there were limitations to the community survey design and process. A convenience sampling method was used for survey distribution. Convenience sampling is a non-probability sampling technique that relies on the collection of data from populations that are easily within reach of researchers. Convenience sampling is a cost-effective and time-efficient method of data collection and is beneficial for organizations seeking input from community members and stakeholders. Using this method can limit the use of the findings as results may not entirely represent the whole population. The survey was mostly distributed as an internet-based survey, which may lead to an underrepresentation of lower-income, less-educated, and minority households.

Demographics & Characteristics of Participants

About 32.3% of survey participants were between the ages of 40 and 54. There were 24 participants aged 80 or older. There were 23 survey participants under the age of 18.

EXHIBIT 151: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

	Under 18	18-25	26-39	40-54	55-64	65-79	80+
Responses	23	75	257	438	324	213	24

n = 1,354
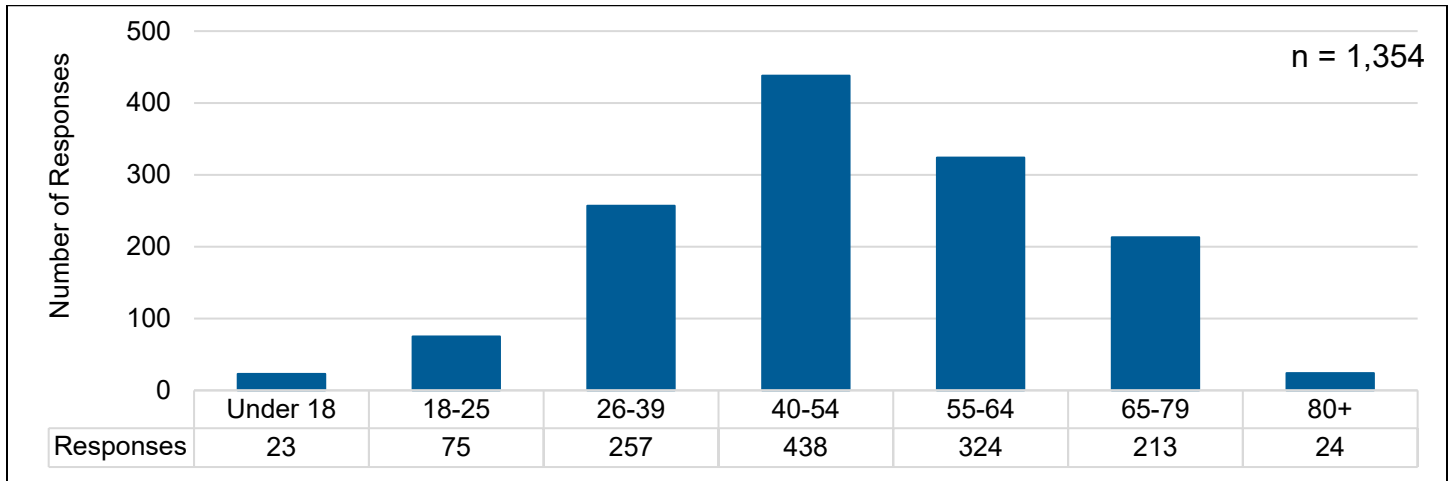
Survey participants were predominantly female, making up about 80.2% of the sample.

EXHIBIT 152: SEX ASSIGNED AT BIRTH OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

n = 1,350

- Male: 22
- Female: 1,083
- Unknown: 5
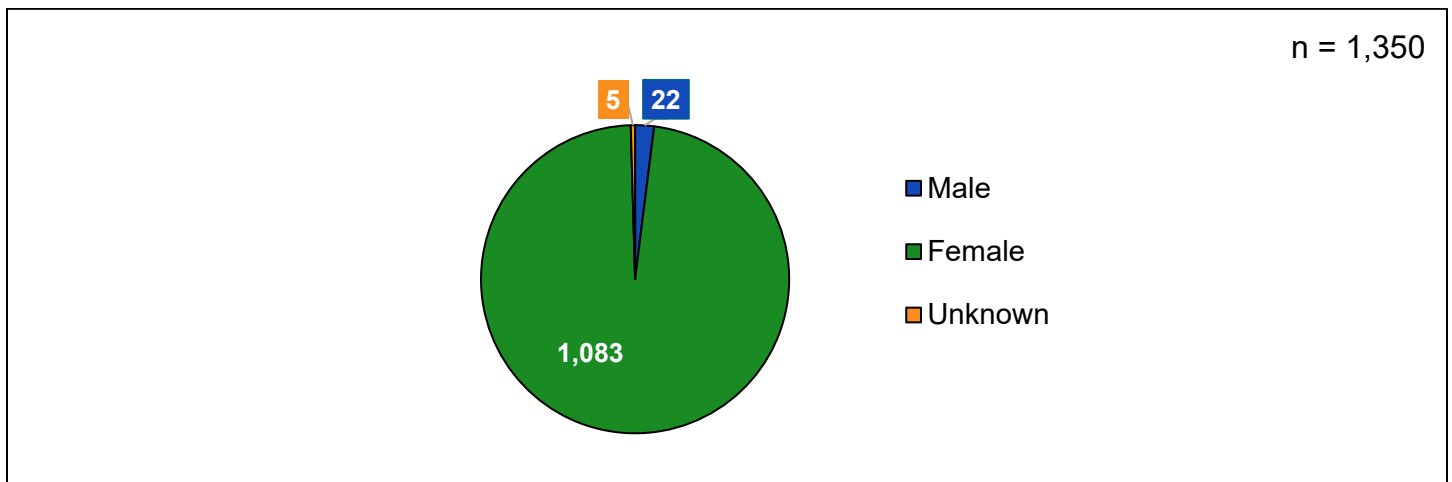
The majority of survey participants identified as White, making up about 71.5% of the sample. Participants who identified with a minority race included 14.1% Black/African American, 11.2% Hispanic/Latino(a), 1.5% Asian or Pacific Islander, 0.8% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 0.4% Native American/Alaskan Native, and 3.3% Multi-racial.

EXHIBIT 153: RACE/ETHNICITY OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

	Black / African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Multi-racial	White
Responses	190	151	11	20	5	45	963

n = 1,347
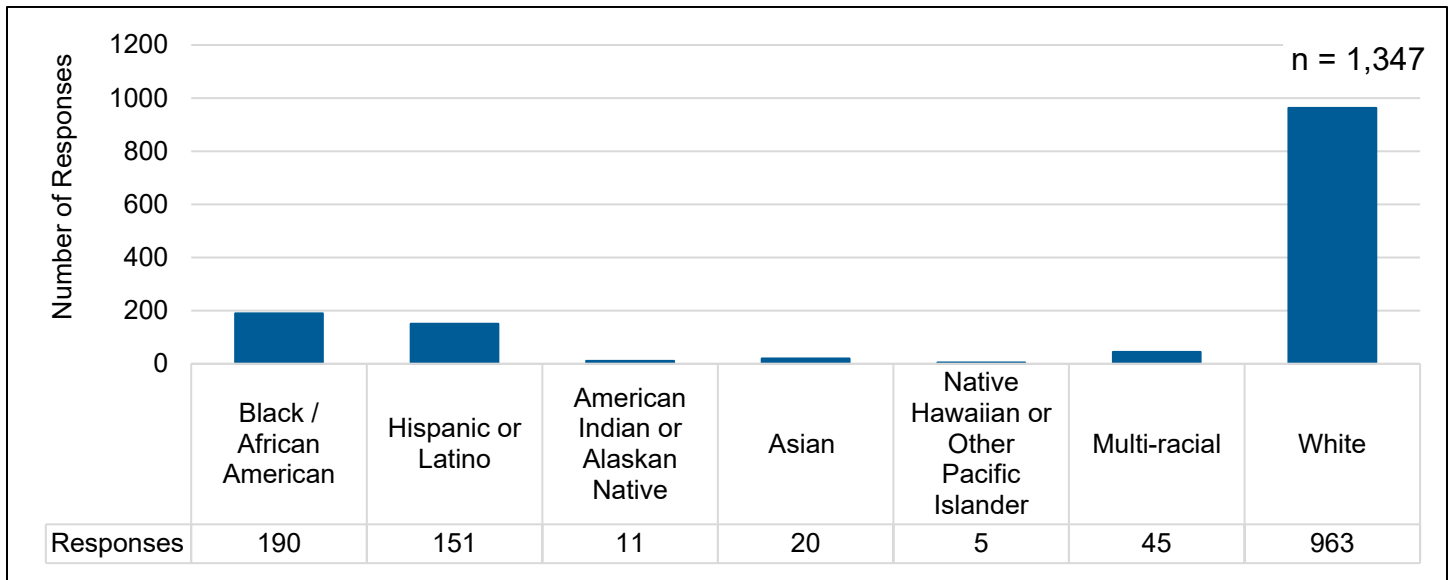
Of the survey participants, 18.2% earned a high school diploma or GED, 8.2% completed trade, technical, or vocational training, 41.7% completed an Associate/Bachelor's degree, and 29.2% obtained a Graduate/Advanced degree.

EXHIBIT 154: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED BY SURVEY RESPONDENTS

n = 1,349

- High School Diploma or GED — 246
- Trade/Technical/Vocational Training — 111
- Associate/Bachelor's Degree — 563
- Graduate/Advanced Degree — 394
- I'd prefer not to answer — 35
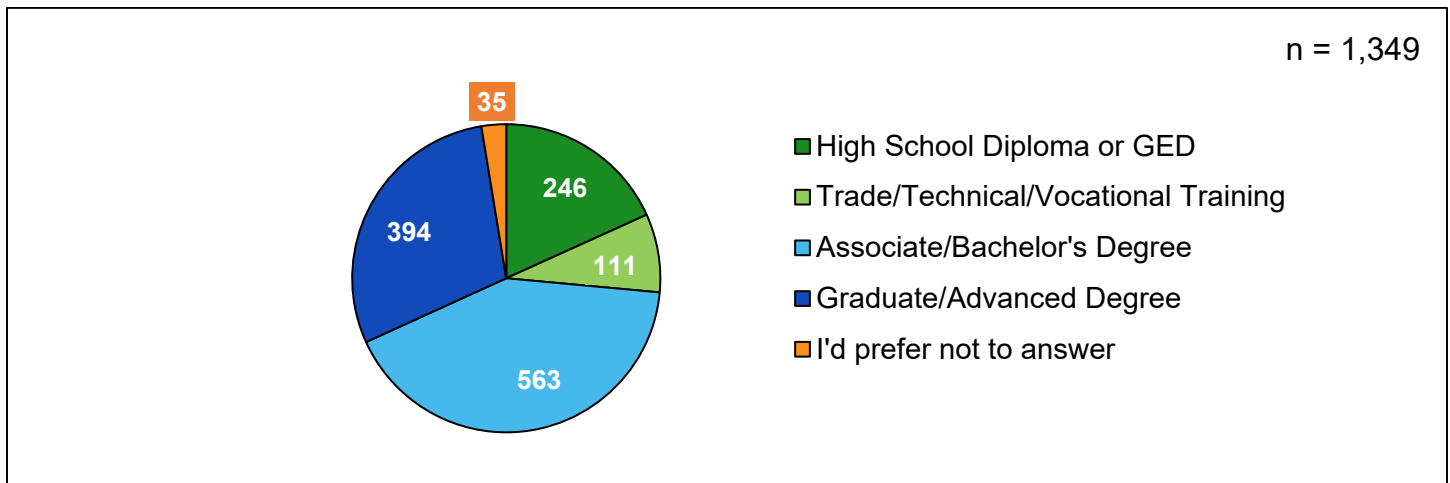
Almost 67% of survey participants are currently employed full-time. Of the participants, 8.7% are employed part-time, and 10.7% are retired.

EXHIBIT 155: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS
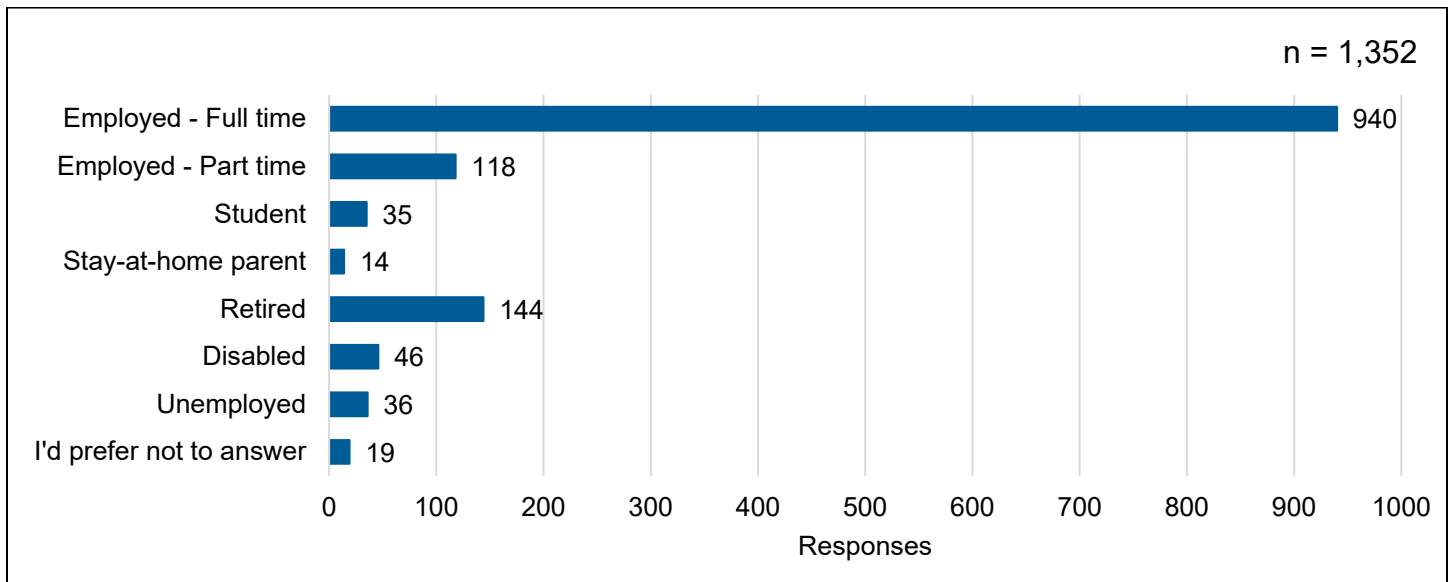
Over half (55.9%) of survey participants have a total household income of $51,000 or more. About 9% of the participants have a total household income of less than $20,000.

EXHIBIT 156: APPROXIMATE TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

	Less than $10,000	$10,000–$20,000	$21,000–$30,000	$31,000–$50,000	$51,000–$99,000	$100,000 or more	I'd prefer not to answer
Responses	52	73	82	204	357	400	185
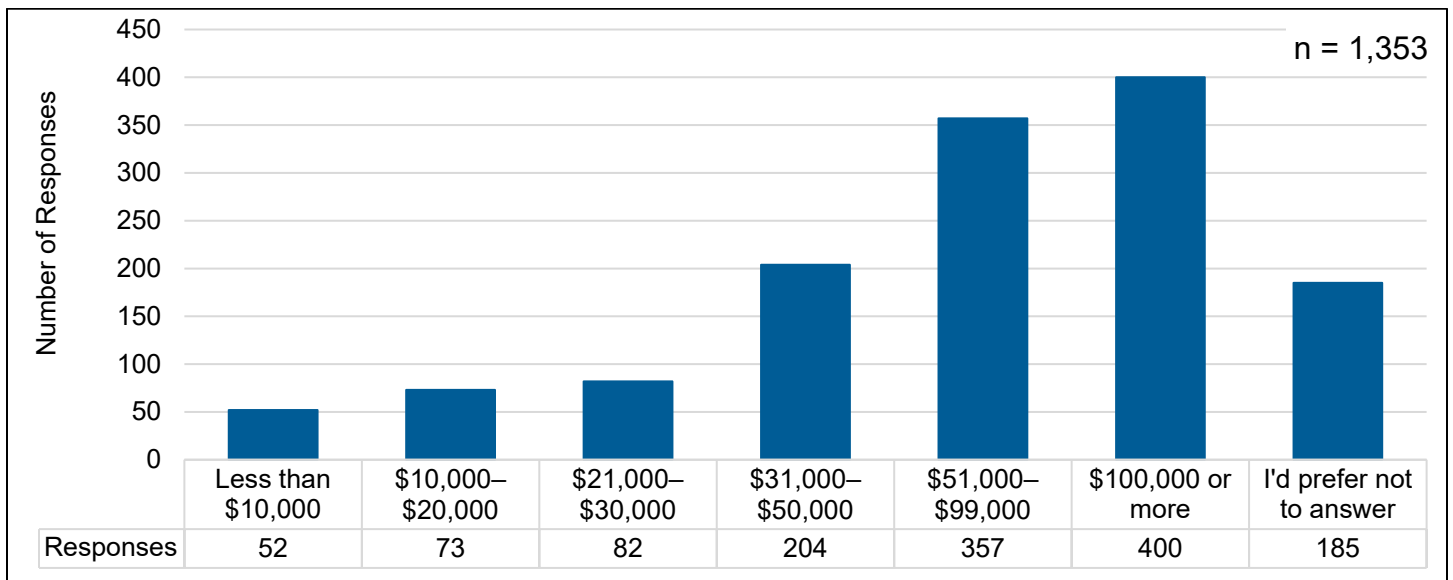
Results of the Community Survey

About 74.3% of the survey participants reported a home ZIP Code in Volusia County, while 25.7% reported a home ZIP Code in Flagler County. In Flagler County, the most reported ZIP Codes were 32164 and 32137. In Volusia County, the most reported ZIP Codes were 32174, 32724, and 32720. Surveys that reported a home ZIP Code not included in the list provided by the Cooperative were removed before analysis began.

EXHIBIT 157: YOUR ZIP CODE AT HOME

Flagler County		Volusia County	
ZIP Code	**# of Participants**	**ZIP Code**	**# of Participants**
32110	31	32102	1
32135	0	32105	0
32136	21	32114	75
32137	123	32115	1
32142	0	32116	1
32143	0	32117	54
32164	173	32118	30
TOTAL	**348**	32119	49
		32120	0
		32121	0
		32122	0
		32123	1
		32124	23
		32125	0
		32126	1
		32127	43
		32128	34
		32129	36
		32130	10
		32132	12
		32141	25
		32168	53
		32169	15
		32170	0
		32173	0
		32174	128
		32175	0
		32176	29
		32180	4
		32190	1
		32706	0
		32713	28
		32720	89
		32721	0
		32722	1
		32724	92
		32725	76
		32728	0
		32738	49
		32739	2
		32744	8
		32753	0
		32754	0
		32759	0
		32763	36
		32764	0
		32774	0
		TOTAL	**1,007**

City/Town	# of Participants
Astor	1
Bunnell	31
Daytona	10
Daytona Beach	169
Daytona Beach Shores	3
De Leon Springs	9
DeBary	28
DeLand	182
Deltona	128
Edgewater	38
Flagler Beach	20
Holly Hill	23
Lake Helen	8
New Smyrna Beach	68
Orange City	35
Ormond Beach	154
Ormond-by-the-Sea	3
Palm Coast	297
Pierson	4
Ponce Inlet	4
Port Orange	113
Seville	1
South Daytona	25
Wilbur by the Sea	1

Survey participants were asked to rate their overall health on a four-point scale ranging from "Poor" to "Excellent." Out of the 1,354 participants who responded to this question, 835 (61.7%) rated their overall health as "Good," followed by 243 (17.9%) who rated their overall health as "Fair."

EXHIBIT 159: I RATE MY OVERALL HEALTH AS THE FOLLOWING. (CHOOSE ONE)

n = 1,354

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- I don't know
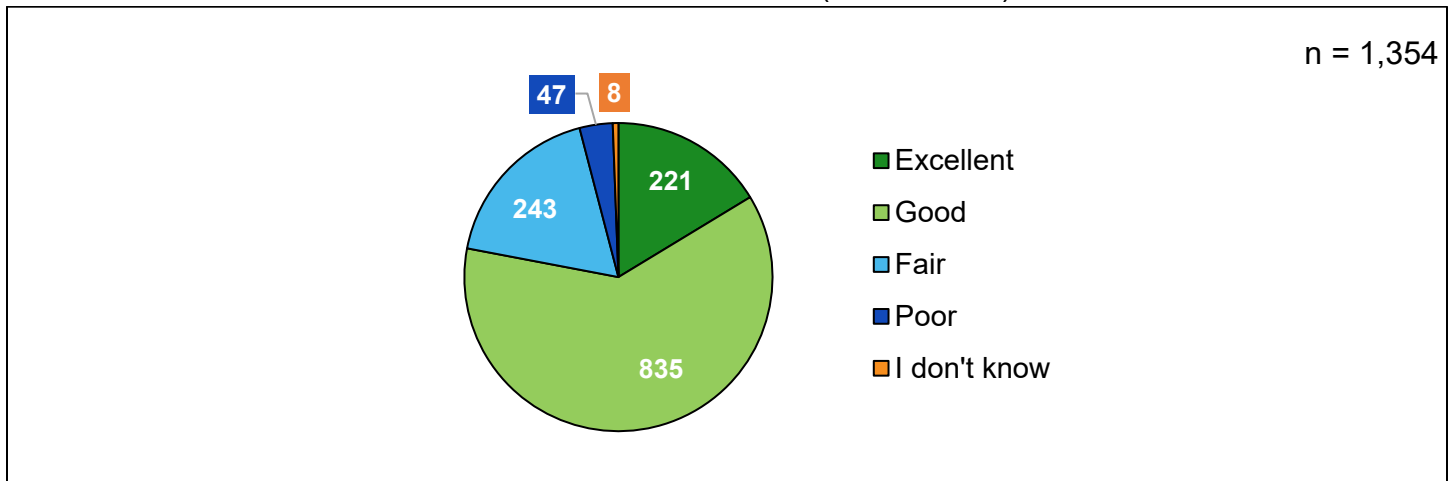
The top five most important features of a healthy community identified by survey participants were access to healthcare (909), good jobs, healthy economy (863), low crime rates/safe neighborhoods (654), good education (574), and affordable and/or available housing options (569). In the "Other" category, write-in answers included access to healthy foods, well-maintained roads and sidewalks, and "all of the above."

EXHIBIT 160: CHOOSE UP TO 5 OF THE ITEMS BELOW THAT YOU FEEL ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURES OF A HEALTHY COMMUNITY:

Feature	Responses
Access to churches or other places of worship	273
Good place to raise kids	477
Access to healthcare	909
Good jobs, healthy economy	863
Access to parks and places to play	317
Good education	574
Access to transportation (e.g., bus, taxi)	180
Low crime rates/safe neghborhoods	654
Affordable and/or available housing options	569
Preventative health care (e.g., check-ups, screenings, memmorgrams, immunizations)	331
Quality childcare	102
Clean and healthy environment	409
Access to mental health and behavioral health services	339
Access to social services	142
Lack of discrimination	155
Good place to grow old	155
Adequate accommodations for persons with disabilities	88
Other	39

n = 1,354

The top five most important health problems in Flagler and Volusia counties identified by survey participants were mental health (1,052), drug abuse (955), obesity/overweight (533), lack of access to healthcare (455), and child abuse/neglect (420). In the "Other" category, write-in answers included public transportation, housing/homelessness, and lack of specialty care for those with certain diseases and health issues.

EXHIBIT 161: CHOOSE UP TO 5 OF THE HEALTH PROBLEMS THAT YOU FEEL ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT IN FLAGLER AND VOLUSIA COUNTIES:

Health Problem	Responses
Respiratory/lung disease (e.g. COPD, asthma)	168
Drug Abuse (e.g. alcohol, opioids, drugs, marijuana)	955
Cancers	388
Mental health (e.g. depression, suicide, anxiety, stress, etc.)	1,052
Infectious diseases (e.g. flu, pneumonia)	132
Child abuse/neglect	420
Diabetes	299
Teenage pregnancy	78
Heart disease and stroke	272
Accidental injuries	57
Unsafe sex/sexually transmitted diseases	97
Domestic violence	372
Human trafficking	219
Obesity/overweight	533
Infant death/premature birth	28
High blood pressue	183
Low completion rates of immunizations to prevent disease	93
Adequate parking/accommodations for persons with disabilities	46
Lack of access to healthcare	455
Dental problems	211
Smoking/tobacco use	137
Other	64

n = 1,352

The top five most difficult health care services to obtain in Flagler and Volusia counties identified by survey participants were mental health/counseling (718), substance abuse services (468), primary care (463), specialty care (429), and alternative therapy (421). In the "Other" category, write-in answers included specific types of specialty care (e.g., immunologist, pediatrics, etc.), veteran care, specific mental and behavioral healthcare, and services for individuals with disabilities.

EXHIBIT 162: HEALTH CARE SERVICES THAT ARE DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN IN YOUR COMMUNITY. (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

n = 1,264

Service	Responses
Alternative therapy (e.g. herbals, acupuncture)	421
Physical or rehab therapies	189
Ambulance/rescue services	50
Prescriptions/medications/medical supplies	192
Chiropractic care	93
Wellness/nutrition counseling	401
Dental/oral care	393
Primary care (e.g. family doctor or walk-in clinic	463
Emergency room care	113
Specialty care (e.g. heart doctor)	429
Family planning/birth control	167
Inpatient hospital	78
Vision Care	132
Lab work	94
Mental health/counseling	718
X-rays/mammograms	62
OB/pregnancy care	220
Substance abuse services (e.g. drug and alcohol)	468
Other	126

Survey participants most frequently indicated that a lack of evening and weekend services and long wait times for appointments and services are barriers they face when trying to receive medical, dental, or mental health services. Of all the participants, 34.1% cannot afford to pay for healthcare, and 30.9% cannot find providers that accept their insurance. A little less than one-fifth (18.8%) of survey participants reported that they do not have any barriers to accessing healthcare. In the "Other" category, write-in answers included a lack of provider availability, high costs of insurance, and a lack of specialty care available locally.

EXHIBIT 163: IN THE PAST 5 YEARS, THE FOLLOWING ISSUES HAVE MADE IT DIFFICULT OR PREVENTED ME FROM GETTING MEDICAL, DENTAL, OR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR ME OR MY FAMILY. (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

n = 1,342

Barrier	Responses
Problems with transportation (e.g., bus, taxi, etc.)	142
Lack of evening and weekend services	607
I can't afford to pay for healthcare	458
Long wait times for appointments and services	688
I can't find providers that accept my insurance	415
I don't know what types of services are available	163
Healthcare information is not kept private	41
Can't find health services in my native language	16
I do not have insurance	126
I don't understand the health information my doctor gives me	40
None - I don't have any barriers to healthcare	252
Other	104

Most survey participants stated that in the last 12 months, they have never eaten less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food. However, 20.3% said they have.

EXHIBIT 164: IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, DID YOU EVER EAT LESS THAN YOU FELT YOU SHOULD BECAUSE THERE WASN'T ENOUGH MONEY FOR FOOD?

n = 1,348

- 41
- 274
- 1,033

■ Yes

■ No

■ I'd prefer not to answer
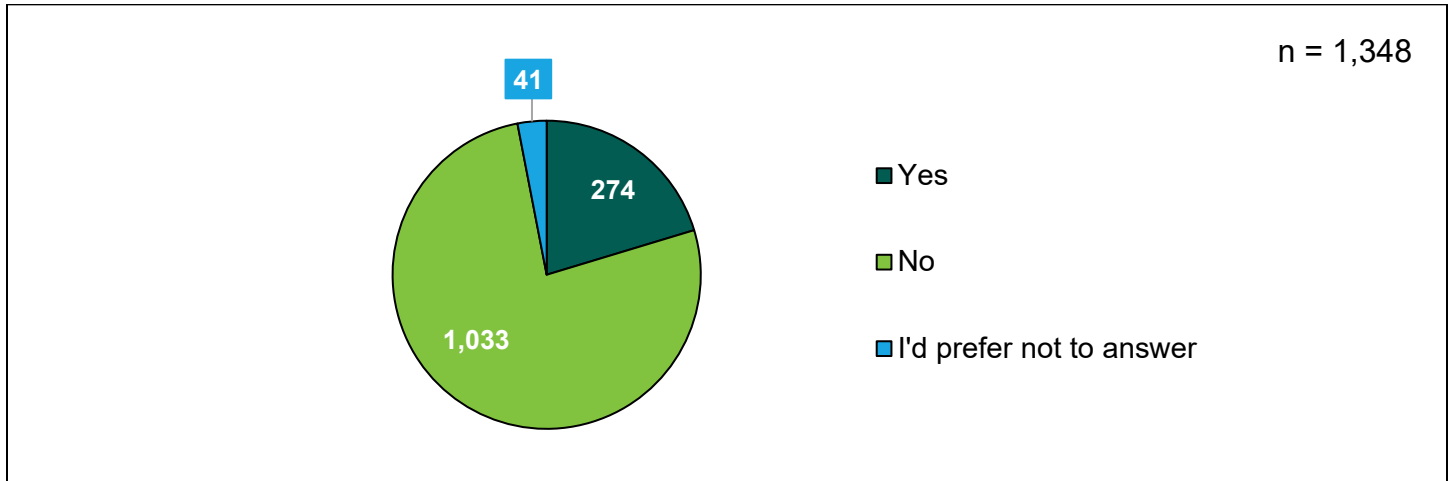
Most survey participants stated that they are not worried or concerned that in the next two months, they may not have stable housing. However, 17.7% said that they are worried or concerned about having stable housing.

EXHIBIT 165: ARE YOU WORRIED OR CONCERNED THAT IN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS YOU MAY NOT HAVE STABLE HOUSING THAT YOU OWN, RENT, OR STAY IN AS PART OF A HOUSEHOLD?

n = 1,351

- 50
- 239
- 1,062

■ Yes

■ No

■ I'd prefer not to answer
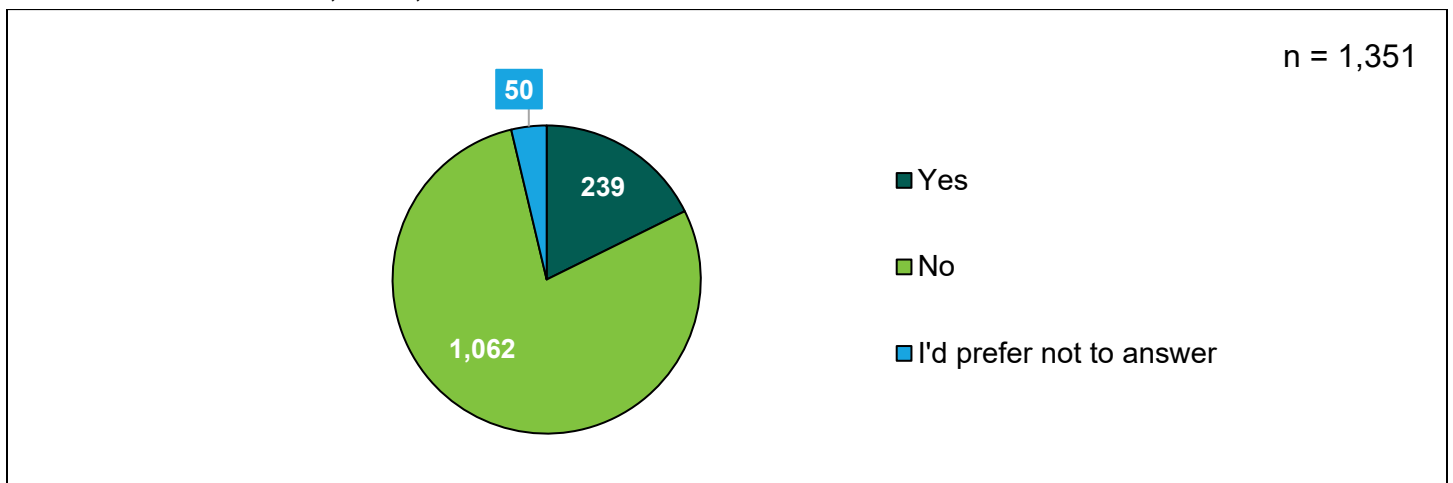
Most survey participants stated that they never (30.1%) or rarely (27.4%) feel isolated from those around them. It is important to note that 29.2% sometimes, 9.4% often, and 2.8% always feel lonely or isolated from those around them.

EXHIBIT 166: HOW OFTEN DO YOU FEEL LONELY OR ISOLATED FROM THOSE AROUND YOU?

n = 1,352

- Never — 407
- Rarely — 371
- Sometimes — 395
- Often — 127
- Always — 38
- I'd prefer not to answer — 14
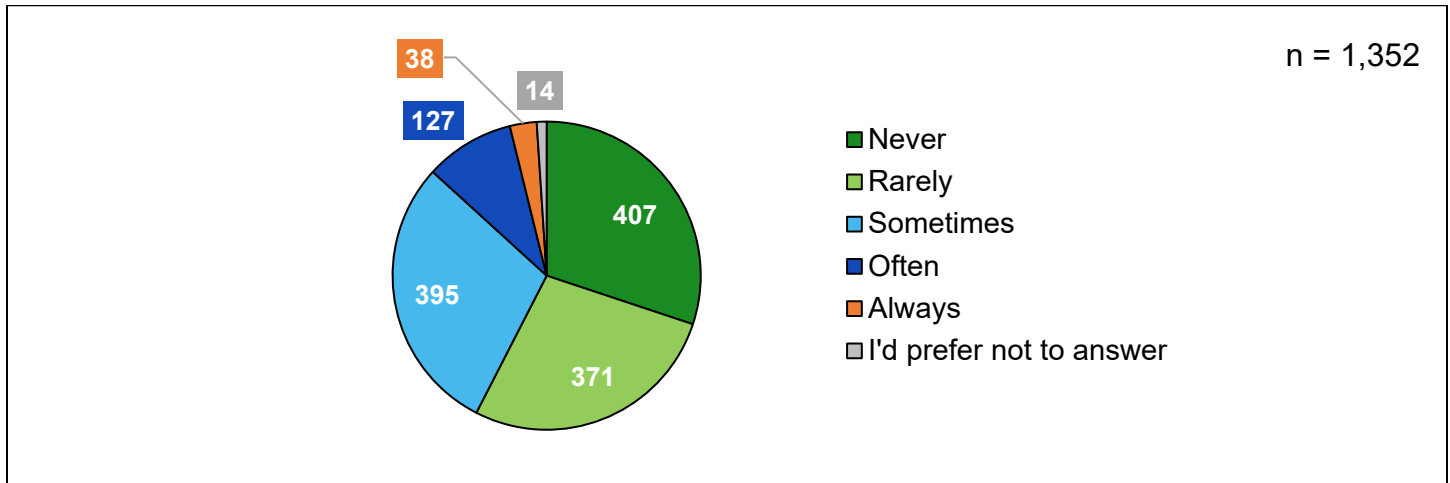
The top three things participants liked the most about living in Flagler and Volusia counties included proximity to family and friends (704), parks and recreation (523), and a low crime rate (309). In the "Other" category, write-in answers included weather, beaches, and the fact that the participant grew up in this area.

EXHIBIT 167: I LIKE THE FOLLOWING THE MOST ABOUT LIVING IN FLAGLER AND VOLUSIA COUNTIES. (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

n = 1,314

Category	Responses
Cost of living	247
Employment opportunities	167
Traffic and ease of transportation	205
Low crime rate	309
Proximity to family and friends	704
Culture	219
School and education system	179
Parks and recreation	523
Other	173
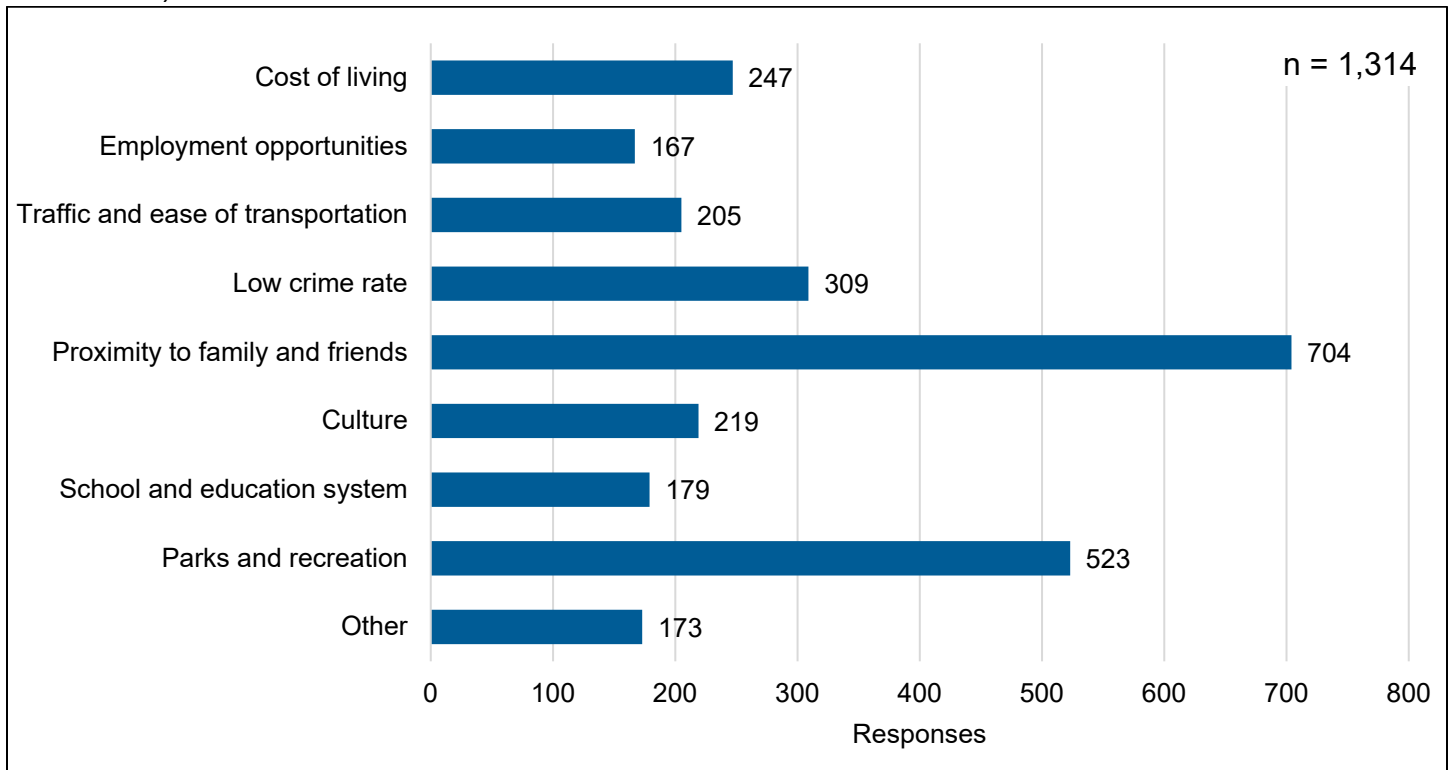
In many instances, healthcare coverage was facilitated through employers, either through personal coverage (54.7%) or through a family member (10.5%). Of the survey participants, 12.0% indicated that they pay for health insurance on their own. In contrast, other participants indicated that their health insurance is covered through Medicare (16.2%), Medicaid (8.3%), and Military or VA benefits (3.7%). About 13.2% of participants responded that they pay for their healthcare out of pocket. For participants who selected "Other," write-in answers included health insurance from a parent, marketplace, and not having insurance.

EXHIBIT 168: THE COST OF MY HEALTH CARE IS PAID BY THE FOLLOWING. (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

n = 1,348

Category	Responses
Health insurance from my job	737
Health insurance offered from a family member's job	142
Health insurance that I pay for on my own	162
Medicare (any kind)	219
Medicaid (any kind)	112
Military or VA benefits	50
I pay out of pocket	178
Other	46
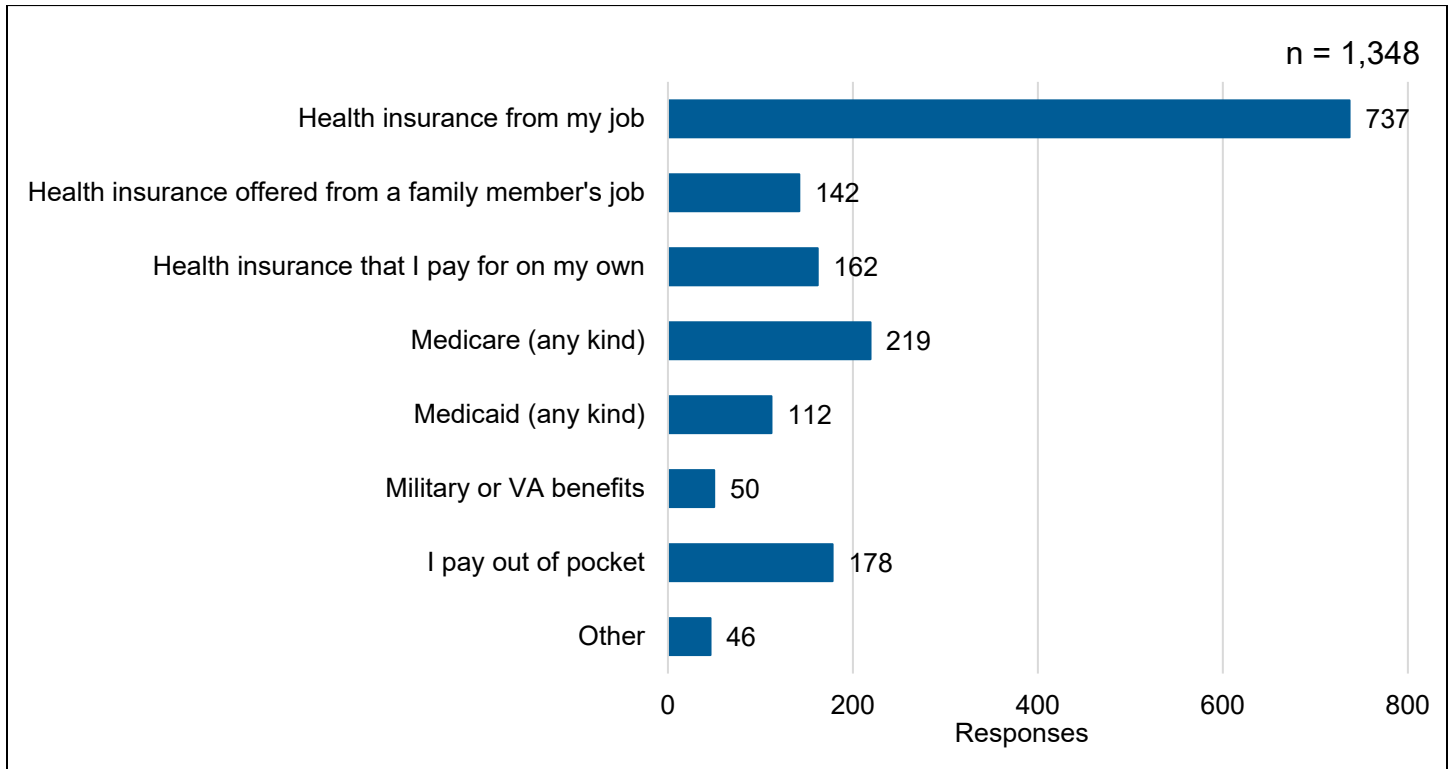
Finally, 425 survey participants provided additional comments about health issues in Flagler and Volusia counties. Ninety-six of the comments were either unrelated to the question or indicated that the participant had no additional concerns about Flagler and Volusia counties' health issues. Counts for the most prevalent health issues raised are provided below (Exhibit 169).

EXHIBIT 169: PLEASE LIST ANY OTHER COMMENTS YOU HAVE ABOUT THE HEALTH ISSUES IN FLAGLER AND VOLUSIA COUNTIES.

Health Issue	Number of Responses
Access to Healthcare Services & Other Resources	26
Affordability / Cost of Care	18
Connectivity and Collaboration	5
Costs of Living / Economy	17
Dental Care	12
Emergency Services	5
Housing & Rent	20
Insurance	30
Long Wait Times for Healthcare	10
Mental Health and Substance Use	30
Outdoor Recreation / Living Conditions / Infrastructure	41
Preventative Care and Health Education Focused Initiatives	16
Provider Shortages and Healthcare Infrastructure Deficits	21
Quality of Healthcare Services	16
Special Populations	24
Specialty Care	25
Transportation	7
Younger Populations / Youth	15
Other	37

Key Health Issues

Top Health Issues Identified by Community Surveys

The Cooperative allowed community members to voice their opinions on the health status and health needs of Flagler and Volusia counties residents by distributing a survey throughout the counties. A total of 1,409 people completed the survey. Survey responses qualified for analysis if the participant completed at least 90% of the survey and had a ZIP Code in Flagler County or Volusia County. In the end, 1,355 surveys were included in the analysis. The community survey respondents identified the following as the top health issues in Flagler and Volusia counties:

- Access to Healthcare
- Mental Health & Substance Use
- Specialty Care
- Chronic Diseases
- Housing

Top Health Issues Identified by Focus Groups

A total of 107 community members and stakeholders attended ten community focus groups. Through a discussion of community health and health needs, focus group participants identified the following as the top health issues or key themes in Flagler and Volusia counties:

- Access to Healthcare
- Mental Health & Substance Use
- Disease Prevention & Lifestyle Behaviors
- Socioeconomic Factors & Disparities
- Vulnerable Populations & Areas

Top Health Issues Identified by Key Stakeholder Interviews

Twenty-two representatives from governmental offices, healthcare providers, and local community organizations participated in key stakeholder interviews to offer their perspectives on the most pressing local healthcare issues and needs. Key stakeholders identified the following as the top health issues or key themes in Flagler and Volusia counties:

- Mental Health & Substance Use
- Access to Healthcare Services
- Transportation Challenges
- Aging Populations
- Socioeconomic Factors

Top Health Issues Identified by Quantitative Data

Over 100 secondary data indicators were analyzed in the Community Health Status Assessment. The following were determined as the top health issues or key themes in Flagler and Volusia counties:

- Chronic Diseases

- Communicable Diseases
- Mental Health & Substance Use
- Access to Healthcare
- Socioeconomic Factors

Identification of Priority Areas

On September 11, 2024, stakeholders from Flagler and Volusia counties gathered at AdventHealth Palm Coast to discuss the preliminary results of the Flagler and Volusia counties Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA). A total of 35 individuals attended the meeting. A team from the Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc. (HPCNEF) presented the CHNA preliminary findings, which consisted of primary (community survey, focus groups, key stakeholder interviews) and secondary data that supported the top five overall themes.

After the CHNA findings were presented, participants were asked to rank their top three health issues from the following:

- Economic Stability & Social and Community Context (income, poverty level, access to affordable housing, access to affordable healthcare, demographic-specific challenges [e.g., seniors aged 65+])
- Health Care Access & Quality (provider shortages, cost of care, lack of awareness of available services and proper health education)
- Health Communication & Preventative Care (health behaviors, obesity/overweight, access to healthy foods, cancer, chronic diseases, communicable diseases, health education)
- Mental Health & Disorders and Drug & Alcohol Use (mental health, substance use/abuse, child abuse/neglect, domestic violence, suicide)
- Neighborhood & Built Environment (housing, transportation challenges, long travel times)

Participants wrote their rankings down on slips of paper to vote on. Through voting, participants selected health issues as the top three priorities for Flagler and Volusia counties residents and the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) group for the next three to five years.

The individuals who attended the preliminary results meeting selected the following as the top three priority health issues of focus for the CHIP:

- Mental Health & Disorders and Drug & Alcohol Use
- Health Care Access & Quality
- Economic Stability & Social and Community Context

Dissemination Plan & Next Steps

This report will only be beneficial to the residents of Flagler and Volusia counties if the information presented—including demographic, socioeconomic, and health status information, as well as input from the community that identifies health priorities and available resources—is utilized by the Florida Department of Health in Flagler County, the Florida Department of Health in Volusia County, AdventHealth, Halifax Health, Flagler Cares, One Voice for Volusia, community leaders, and other community partners to take action. From there, the Flagler and Volusia counties communities can move forward to implement action steps for improvement.

The ultimate impact of this needs assessment rests in the effectiveness of the dissemination strategy. The Cooperative considered a variety of dissemination methods that would best lead to a plan of action within the community with utilization as the goal, the Cooperative presents the following plan to begin the dissemination of this report.

- Document will be available on the Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, OI website: www.hpcnef.org
- Document will be available on the Florida Department of Health in Flagler County's and Volusia County's websites: https://flagler.floridahealth.gov & https://volusia.floridahealth.gov
- Document will be presented to the Flagler County and Volusia County Commissioners
- Document will be distributed to the Flagler County and Volusia County Chambers of Commerce
- A press release will be submitted to local newspapers and other local and regional news organizations
- Data will be presented and/or distributed to local community groups
- Document will be posted on established local community social media sites and sent to distribution lists

The Cooperative will invite other community stakeholders to meet to develop an implementation plan, also known as the CHIP (Community Health Improvement Plan). Using the information and priorities in this assessment, these community leaders can identify areas where targeted interventions and policy changes may have the greatest impact. Once key strategies have been chosen based on the level of potential impact as well as the community's ability to implement them, then the health improvement process can begin. From there, steps will be taken to move toward healthier Flagler and Volusia counties.

Recommendations

HPCNEF recommends using evidence-based practices, models, frameworks, and theories to address health issues and needs in the community. Based on the data collected and the top three key themes that emerged at the prioritization meeting, HPCNEF recommends that the Florida Department of Health in Flagler County, the Florida Department of Health in Volusia County, AdventHealth, Halifax Health, Flagler Cares, and One Voice for Volusia use the following sources to find evidence-based practices for developing interventions. These practice databases are some of the most frequently and widely used for improving community health. These sources provide comprehensive, regularly updated lists of evidence-based and promising practices that will allow community stakeholders to identify best practices based on issues, type of intervention, and target population. Community stakeholders should review these existing databases prior to implementing interventions and activities that will address the three priority health issues in Flagler and Volusia counties.

EXHIBIT 170: DATABASES FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

Database	Link
The Community Guide *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Community Prevention Services Task Force*	https://www.thecommunityguide.org
The Community Guide is a collection of evidence-based recommendations and findings from the Community Preventative Services Task Force (CPSTF). CPSTF makes evidence-based recommendations about the overall effectiveness and economic impact of public health programs, services, and interventions that are used in real-world settings. These recommendations help communities know how to protect and serve their population's overall health. Users can search the Community Guide for recommendations focused on a variety of health areas and issues.	
Community Toolbox *The University of Kansas KU Work Group for Community Health and Development*	http://ctb.ku.edu/en/databases-best-practices
Community Toolbox developed by the University of Kansas, is a comprehensive resource for public and community health professionals. Community Toolbox provides information for knowledge and skill building, toolkits related to each topic, and guidance for successful community improvement efforts. There are databases for evidence-based practices as well as evidence-supported community change processes. Toolkits provide an outline for a skill, component, or task needed for community health improvement followed by related examples.	

Database	Link
County Health Rankings Policy Database *University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation*	https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/county-health-rankings-model/policies-programs
The County Health Rankings Policy Database holds more than 400 evidence-based policies and programs to improve community health, as well as an Action Center that has guidance and tools for selecting and implementing health improvement strategies that meet the unique needs and resources of a community. Evidence-based strategies can be found for a variety of topics under health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and physical environment. The website even offers a curated strategy list that is carefully selected by expert evidence analysts to include evidence-informed programs, policies, and systems changes that can support community health improvement efforts around specific topics and themes.	
Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) Web Guide *Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services*	https://www.samhsa.gov/ebp-web-guide
The Evidence-Based Practices Resource Center, run by SAMHSA, provides community stakeholders with the information and tools to incorporate evidence-based practices into their communities or clinical settings. Resource topics include substance use treatment, mental disorders, substance use prevention, educational resources, substance use recovery, and telehealth.	
Evidence-Based Toolkits for Rural Community Health *Rural Health Information Hub*	https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/toolkits
The Rural Health Information Hub has step-by-step guides to help build effective community health. The resources and examples are drawn from evidence-based and promising programs. There is an overall Rural Community Health Toolkit that is a guide to building community health programs to address any type of health issues. Other toolkits cover various topics such as health literacy, health promotion and disease, mental health, tobacco control and prevention, transportation, etc.	
Healthy People 2030 Evidence-Based Resources *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services*	https://health.gov/healthypeople/tools-action/browse-evidence-based-resources
Healthy People 2030 has organized evidence-based resources (EBRs) into intuitive topics so users can easily explore relevant resources that can help them work to achieve the Healthy People 2030 Objectives. The topics include health conditions, health behaviors, populations, settings and systems, and social determinants of health, which all have various sub-topics to choose from.	

Each resource assesses the quality of the evidence provided for recommended interventions, ensuring that they are best practices. Many promising interventions from these sources can be implemented to target the health issues of **mental health & disorders and drug & alcohol use**, **health care access & quality**, and **economic stability & social and community context**. It is important to consider previous data and effectiveness before adopting any practices or interventions to improve community health in Flagler and Volusia counties. Exhibit 171 presents the results of a query of some best practices for the three key health issues in Flagler and Volusia counties that may be effective as community interventions. This is not a comprehensive list. Flagler and Volusia

counties community stakeholders should do additional research when developing future community health improvement plans.

EXHIBIT 171: PRACTICES AND INTERVENTIONS FOR MENTAL HEALTH & DISORDERS AND DRUG & ALCOHOL USE, HEALTH CARE ACCESS & QUALITY, AND ECONOMIC STABILITY & SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY CONTEXT

Health Issue	Practice or Intervention	Effectiveness	Source
Mental Health	Targeted school-based cognitive behavioral therapy programs to reduce mental illness symptoms can be delivered to students who are assessed to be at risk for mental illness. Trained school staff or health professionals use individual or group therapeutic approaches designed to reduce depression or anxiety and promote well-being.	Strong Evidence Supported	https://www.thecommunityguide.org/findings/mental-health-targeted-school-based-cognitive-behavioral-therapy-programs-reduce-depression-anxiety-symptoms.html
Mental Health	Community-based exercise interventions provide individual or group exercise classes focusing on strength, endurance, and functional training for older adults to reduce depression.	Some Evidence Supporting	https://www.thecommunityguide.org/findings/mental-health-and-mental-illness-interventions-reduce-depression-among-older-adults.html
Access to Care	Community health workers (CHWs) can provide health education, follow-ups, case management, and home visiting services. CHWs can work in multiple settings and provide culturally appropriate care.	Some Evidence Supporting	https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/take-action-to-improve-health/what-works-for-health/strategies/community-health-workers
Access to Care	Patient navigation services facilitate access to breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer screenings for underserved populations by offering cost reductions, scheduling help, and transportation. These services are delivered by a range of professionals, including community health workers, nurses, and social workers, both within and outside the healthcare system.	Scientifically Supported	https://health.gov/healthypeople/tools-action/browse-evidence-based-resources/patient-navigation-services-increase-cancer-screening-and-advance-health-equity
Access to Care	The Healthy Pathways program focuses on patients with chronic conditions and poor self-management or compliance to increase the use of preventive services and a medical home and reduce emergency room usage. Case managers work with patients to provide health education and identify the barriers to self-care, with an emphasis on non-medical factors such as access to transportation.	Some Evidence Supporting	https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/toolkits/care-coordination/7/public-health-solutions

Health Issue	Practice or Intervention	Effectiveness	Source
Mental Health; Substance Use; Access to Care	Utilizing Peer Support Worker programs and Mental Health First Aid training can be supplemental for mental health and substance use treatment. These nontraditional behavioral health workforce members can provide support to community members when it is difficult to access necessary services.	Some Evidence Supporting	https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/toolkits/mental-health/2/availability
Access to Care; Mental Health	School-based health centers can increase access to primary care services and mental health support. Teams of providers bring care to the communities and are especially helpful to individuals on Medicaid or without insurance and urban areas.	Scientifically Supported	https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/strategies-and-solutions/what-works-for-health/strategies/school-based-health-centers
Built Environment	Community-level policies aimed at improving streets by increasing lighting, widening sidewalks, and emphasizing pedestrian/biker safety can decrease health disparities. These projects include, but are not limited to, additional pedestrian walkways, improved street crossing safety features, and reinforced street infrastructure.	Scientifically Supported	https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/strategies-and-solutions/what-works-for-health/strategies/complete-streets-streetscape-design-initiatives
Economic Factors	Fruit and vegetable incentive programs increase access to healthy foods by matching funds to allow the participant to redeem the incentives on healthy food purchases, such as fruits and vegetables.	Scientifically Supported	https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/strategies-and-solutions/what-works-for-health/strategies/fruit-vegetable-incentive-programs
Substance Use; Access to Care	Technology-based tobacco cessation interventions can increase quit rates by providing participants with motivational messages, cessation advice, and other interactive features via text messaging or applications on their cell phones. These messages are tailored based on the participants' characteristics and needs.	Scientifically Supported	https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/strategies-and-solutions/what-works-for-health/strategies/cell-phone-based-tobacco-cessation-interventions
Economic Stability	Tenant-based housing voucher programs can help improve health-related outcomes and social and economic factors, especially for children and families. Vouchers for housing costs leave households with money to cover other needs.	Some Evidence Supporting	https://www.thecommunityguide.org/findings/social-determinants-health-tenant-based-housing-voucher-programs.html

Health Issue	Practice or Intervention	Effectiveness	Source
Social & Community Factors	Social service integration efforts coordinate access to services across systems and sectors. These efforts can improve health outcomes by improving access to social services, especially for vulnerable populations like veterans, the homeless, and older adults.	Some Evidence Supporting	https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/strategies-and-solutions/what-works-for-health/strategies/social-service-integration

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Appendix A. Table of Exhibits

Appendix B-1. Focus Group Demographic Survey

1. What is your age?
   - ☐ 18–25
   - ☐ 26–39
   - ☐ 40–54
   - ☐ 55–64
   - ☐ 65–74
   - ☐ 75+

2. What is your gender?
   - ☐ Male
   - ☐ Female
   - ☐ Other: _____

3. What race/ethnicity do you most identify with? (select one)
   - ☐ White / Caucasian
   - ☐ Black / African American
   - ☐ Native American
   - ☐ Asian / Pacific Islander
   - ☐ Hispanic / Latino(a)
   - ☐ Other: _____

4. Please select the highest level of education you have completed.
   - ☐ Elementary / Middle School
   - ☐ High School or GED
   - ☐ Technical or Community College
   - ☐ 4-year College / Bachelor's Degree
   - ☐ Graduate / Advanced Degree

5. What ZIP Code do you live in? _____

6. What is your employment status? (choose one)
   - ☐ Employed – Full-time
   - ☐ Employed – Part-time
   - ☐ Unemployed
   - ☐ Retired
   - ☐ Stay-at-home parent
   - ☐ Student
   - ☐ Disabled
   - ☐ Other: _____

7. How is your health insurance covered?
   - ☐ Health insurance offered from your job or a family member's job
   - ☐ Health insurance that you pay for on your own
   - ☐ Veterans' Administration or Military Coverage
   - ☐ Medicare (any kind)
   - ☐ Medicaid (any kind)
   - ☐ I can't afford any health insurance
   - ☐ Other: _____

8. What is the total annual income among all earners in your household before taxes?
   - ☐ Less than $10,000
   - ☐ $10,000–$20,000
   - ☐ $21,000–$30,000
   - ☐ $31,000–$50,000
   - ☐ $51,000–$99,000
   - ☐ $100,000 or more

9. How do you rate your overall health? (choose one)
   - ☐ Excellent
   - ☐ Good
   - ☐ Fair
   - ☐ Poor
   - ☐ I don't know

Appendix B-2. Focus Group Discussion Questions

Facilitator Introduction for Focus Groups

Flagler Cares and One Voice for Volusia have partnered with DOH-Flagler, DOH-Volusia, AdventHealth, and Halifax Health to contract with the Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc. to hold 10 focus groups to gather community feedback about improving Flagler and Volusia counties residents' health. These focus groups are intended only for people who live or work in Flagler and Volusia counties. Through these focus groups, we will discuss local health issues, the causes of these issues, and possible solutions to address them. The results of these discussions will give us a better understanding of local issues and concerns as well as opinions about the quality of life in Flagler and Volusia counties.

Today, I would like to discuss a set of questions with you. As we go through these questions, please answer them in relation to your neighborhood and Flagler and Volusia counties.

There are a few things I would like you to keep in mind.
- The focus group will last for approximately one hour.
- Participation in the focus group is voluntary.
- Try to stay on topic – we may need to interrupt so that we can cover all the questions.
- Avoid revealing very detailed information about your personal health.
- What is said in this room, stays in this room. Please respect others' privacy by not discussing details outside the group.
- Please be respectful of your fellow participants and their answers.
- Please put your phone on silent and if you need to answer it during the conversation, please step outside.
- There are no right or wrong answers so please speak freely.
- We will be recording the meeting. We will summarize themes without identifying individuals by name.
- Lastly, we would like you all (the participants) to do the talking. We are here to help guide the conversation, but your opinions and thoughts on health in Flagler and Volusia counties are important and needed to help improve community health.

Focus Group Questions

1. What does community mean to you?

2. What makes you the most proud of this community?

3. What is the benefit of living in Flagler and Volusia counties?

4. What do you believe are the 2–3 most important features of a healthy community?

5. What are the most important health concerns or unhealthy behaviors in Flagler and Volusia counties?

Have the facilitator and notetaker write down the health concerns and unhealthy behaviors mentioned by participants

6. What are the main reasons why these concerns or behaviors are present?

Facilitator will remind participants of the health concerns and unhealthy behaviors mentioned in Question 3 before asking Question 5.

7. Of the health concerns you mentioned, what are the top 3 in Flagler and Volusia counties?

8. Which healthcare services are most difficult to get?

9. What are the greatest barriers to getting these services?

10. Is a group of people in Flagler and Volusia counties affected more by these health issues or more difficulty getting these services?

11. Describe a time when either you, a family member, or a friend had a positive experience in a healthcare setting?

12. What are the factors that you feel made that positive experience possible?

13. What health services or health initiatives would you like to see in Flagler and Volusia counties?

14. How would that health service or health initiative benefit your community?

15. In the time we have left, is there anything else you would like to share?

Appendix C-1. Key Stakeholders Interviewed

David Alfin
Mayor, City of Palm Coast

Francene Barnes
President, Volusia Volunteers in Medicine & Volusia Free Clinic

Pam Birtolo
Executive Director, Flagler Open Arms Recovery Services (OARS)

Brad Burbaugh
Director of Community Services, Volusia County

Karen Chrapek
Executive Director, Volusia Recovery Alliance

Wally De Aquino
President/CEO, AdventHealth Palm Coast Parkway

Ben Eby
Vice President/Administrator, Halifax Health

Bill Feyk
Administrator, Good Samaritan Clinic

Rafael Garces
Revenue Cycle Analyst II, Halifax Health

Savannah-Jane Griffin
CEO, Neighborhood Center of West Volusia

John Guthrie
Vice President of Corporate Communications, Halifax Health

Joseph Hegedus
Human and Health Services Director, Flagler County

John Lazarus
Executive Director of Ambulatory Services, AdventHealth

Deidra Jacobs Manning
CEO, Saafe Behavioral Services

Cheryl Massaro
School Board Member, Flagler County School District

Donald O'Brien
County Commissioner District 5, Flagler County Board of County Commissioners

Heidi Petito
County Administrator, Flagler County

Nangela Pulsfus
CEO, EPIC Behavioral Healthcare

Laura Spencer
CEO, Aza Health

David Weis
Chief Executive Officer, AdventHealth Daytona Beach

Brandy Williams
Coordinator of Counseling Services, Flagler County School District

Appendix C-2. Key Stakeholder Interview Questions

Introduction for Stakeholder Interview

Flagler Cares and One Voice for Volusia have partnered with DOH-Flagler, DOH-Volusia, AdventHealth, and Halifax Health to contract with the Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida, Inc. to conduct the next Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA). The goal of this assessment is to identify the most pressing health needs of Flagler and Volusia counties.

We are gathering input from key stakeholders through one-on-one interviews. You have been identified as one of our key stakeholders in the local public health system. We value your expertise and knowledge of our community. Your participation will help us identify areas where we can improve Flagler and Volusia counties residents' health and well-being.

If it is okay with you, I will be recording this interview. The recording will only be used by the project team and then will be deleted. In the final report, the information you share will not be attributed to you by name. Your name will be listed as a key stakeholder in the report, but your specific thoughts and comments will remain anonymous.

We will be discussing the interview questions previously shared with you. Some of these questions may be duplicative of material we have already discussed in earlier questions, but they may prompt you to think of additional issues.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

We will now begin the recording.

Stakeholder Interview Questions

1. Could you briefly describe your position?

2. How long have you lived and/or worked in Flagler and/or Volusia County?

3. What do you think are the most pressing healthcare needs or concerns in Flagler and Volusia counties

4. Are there particular populations in Flagler and Volusia counties with specific health issues or difficulty accessing health services?

5. Why do you believe these group(s) have more difficulties with healthcare?

6. Are there any health services that individuals in Flagler and Volusia counties have difficulty accessing?

7. Are there areas/neighborhoods in Flagler and Volusia counties whose residents have a particularly difficult time accessing services?

8. We often hear that transportation is an issue that affects accessing needed healthcare. In what way have you seen this in the community?

9. What makes you the most proud of this community?

10. What strengths can Flagler and Volusia counties build off of to improve health moving forward?

11. Do you have any additional comments you would like to share about health or healthcare needs in Flagler and Volusia counties?

Appendix D. Flagler and Volusia Counties Community Survey

We need your assistance to better understand the health of Flagler and Volusia counties. You can help by completing this community survey. Your feedback will help make both Flagler and Volusia counties healthier places to live. Thank you!

1. What is your ZIP code at home? _____

2. What is your city/town name? _____

3. How do you rate your overall health? (choose one)
   - Excellent
   - Good
   - Fair
   - Poor
   - I don't know

4. Choose up to 5 of the items below that you feel are the most important features of a healthy community?
   - Access to churches or other places of worship
   - Good place to raise kids
   - Access to healthcare
   - Good jobs, healthy economy
   - Access to parks and places to play
   - Good education
   - Access to transportation (e.g. bus, taxi)
   - Low crime rates/safe neighborhoods
   - Affordable and/or available housing options
   - Preventative health care (e.g. annual check-ups, screenings, mammograms, vaccinations
   - Available arts and cultural events
   - Quality childcare
   - Clean and healthy environment
   - Access to mental health and behavioral health services
   - Access to social services
   - Lack of discrimination
   - Good place to grow old
   - Adequate parking/accommodations for persons with disabilities
   - Other: _____

5. Choose up to 5 of the health problems that you feel are most important in Flagler and Volusia counties:
   - Respiratory/lung disease (e.g. COPD, asthma)
   - Drug abuse (e.g. alcohol, opioids, drugs, marijuana)
   - Cancers
   - Mental health (e.g. depression, suicide, anxiety, stress, etc.)
   - Infectious diseases (e.g. flu, pneumonia)
   - Child abuse/neglect
   - Diabetes
   - Teenage pregnancy
   - Heart disease and stroke
   - Accidental injuries
   - Unsafe sex/sexually transmitted diseases
   - Domestic violence
   - Obesity/overweight
   - Infant death/premature birth
   - High blood pressure
   - Not getting shots/immunizations to prevent disease
   - Adequate parking/accommodations for persons with disabilities
   - Lack of access to healthcare
   - Dental problems
   - Smoking/tobacco use
   - Other: _____

6. What health care services are difficult to obtain in your community? (check all that apply)
   - o Alternative therapy (e.g. herbals, acupuncture)
   - o Physical or rehab therapies
   - o Ambulance/rescue services
   - o Prescriptions/medications/medical supplies
   - o Chiropractic care
   - o Wellness/nutrition counseling
   - o Dental/oral care
   - o Primary care (e.g. family doctor or walk-in clinic)
   - o Emergency room care
   - o Specialty care (e.g. heart doctor)
   - o Family planning/birth control
   - o Inpatient hospital
   - o Vision care
   - o Lab work
   - o Mental health/counseling
   - o X-rays/mammograms
   - o OB/pregnancy care
   - o Substance abuse services (e.g. drug and alcohol)
   - o Other: _____

7. In the past 5 years, which of the following issues have made it difficult or prevented you from getting medical, dental, or mental health services for you or your family? (check all that apply)
   - o Problems with transportation (e.g. bus, taxi, etc.)
   - o Lack of evening and weekend services
   - o I can't afford to pay for healthcare
   - o Long wait times for appointments and services
   - o I can't find providers that accept my insurance
   - o I don't know what types of services are available
   - o Healthcare information is not kept private
   - o Can't find health services in my native language
   - o I don't like accepting government assistance
   - o I don't understand the health information my doctor gives me
   - o None – I don't have any barriers to healthcare
   - o Other: _____

8. In the last 12 months, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?
   - o Yes
   - o No
   - o I'd prefer not to answer

9. Are you worried or concerned that in the next two months you may not have stable housing that you own, rent, or stay in as part of a household?
   - o Yes
   - o No
   - o I'd prefer not to answer

10. How often do you feel lonely or isolated from those around you?
    - o Never
    - o Rarely
    - o Sometimes
    - o Often
    - o Always
    - o I'd prefer not to answer

11. What do you like most about living in Flagler and Volusia counties? (check all that apply)
   o Cost of living
   o Employment opportunities
   o Traffic and ease of transportation
   o Low crime rate
   o Proximity to friends and family
   o Weather
   o Culture
   o School and education system
   o Parks and recreation
   o Other _____

12. How is the cost of your health care paid? (check all that apply)
   o Health insurance from my job
   o Health insurance from a family member's job
   o Health insurance that I pay for on my own
   o Medicare (any kind)
   o Medicaid (any kind)
   o Military or VA benefits
   o I can't afford any health insurance
   o Other: _____

13. What is your age?
   o Under 18
   o 18–25
   o 26–39
   o 40–54
   o 55–64
   o 65–79
   o 80+

14. What is your sex assigned at birth?
   o Male   o Female   o Unknown

15. Which race/ethnicity do you most identify with? (check all that apply)
   o Black / African American
   o Hispanic or Latino
   o American Indian / Alaskan Native
   o Asian
   o Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
   o Multi-racial
   o White

16. What is the highest level of education you have completed? (choose one)
   o High School Diploma or GED
   o Trade/Technical/Vocational Training
   o Associate/Bachelor's Degree
   o Graduate/Advanced Degree
   o I'd rather not answer

17. What is your current employment status? (choose one)
   o Employed – Full time
   o Employed – Part-time
   o Student
   o Stay-at-home parent
   o Retired
   o Disabled
   o Unemployed
   o I'd rather not answer

18. What is the approximate total income among all earners in your household? (choose one)
   o Less than $10,000
   o $10,000–$20,000
   o $21,000–$30,000
   o $31,000–$50,000
   o $51,000–$99,000
   o $100,000 or more
   o I'd rather not answer

19. Is there anything else you would like to share about the health issues in Flagler and Volusia counties?

_____

_____

_____

Appendix E. LPHSA Performance Measure Scores

Essential Service 1. Monitor Health Status to Identify Community Health Problems

1.1 Model Standard: Population-Based Community Health Assessment (CHA) *At what level does the local public health system:*	
1.1.1 Conduct regular community health assessments?	80.6
1.1.2 Continuously update the community health assessment with current information?	63.9
1.1.3 Promote the use of the community health assessment among community members and partners?	55.6
1.2 Model Standard: Current Technology to Manage and Communicate Population Health Data *At what level does the local public health system:*	
1.2.1 Use the best available technology and methods to display data on the public's health?	59.4
1.2.2 Analyze health data, including geographic information, to see where health problems exist?	63.9
1.2.3 Use computer software to create charts, graphs, and maps to display complex public health data (trends over time, sub-population analyses, etc.)?	61.1
1.3 Model Standard: Maintenance of Population Health Registries *At what level does the local public health system:*	
1.3.1 Collect data on specific health concerns to provide the data to population health registries in a timely manner, consistent with current standards?	61.1
1.3.2 Use information from population health registries in community health assessments or other analyses?	63.9

Essential Service 2. Diagnose and Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards

2.1 Model Standard: Identification and Surveillance of Health Threats *At what level does the local public health system:*	
2.1.1 Participate in a comprehensive surveillance system with national, state and local partners to identify, monitor, share information, and understand emerging health problems and threats?	75.0
2.1.2 Provide and collect timely and complete information on reportable diseases and potential disasters, emergencies and emerging threats (natural and manmade)?	83.3
2.1.3 Assure that the best available resources are used to support surveillance systems and activities, including information technology, communication systems, and professional expertise?	54.2
2.2 Model Standard: Investigation and Response to Public Health Threats and Emergencies *At what level does the local public health system:*	
2.2.1 Maintain written instructions on how to handle communicable disease outbreaks and toxic exposure incidents, including details about case finding, contact tracing, and source identification and containment?	66.7
2.2.2 Develop written rules to follow in the immediate investigation of public health threats and emergencies, including natural and intentional disasters?	66.7
2.2.3 Designate a jurisdictional Emergency Response Coordinator?	75.0
2.2.4 Prepare to rapidly respond to public health emergencies according to emergency operations coordination guidelines?	79.2
2.2.5 Identify personnel with the technical expertise to rapidly respond to possible biological, chemical, or and nuclear public health emergencies?	66.7
2.2.6 Evaluate incidents for effectiveness and opportunities for improvement?	75.0

2.3 Model Standard: Laboratory Support for Investigation of Health Threats *At what level does the local public health system:*	
2.3.1 Have ready access to laboratories that can meet routine public health needs for finding out what health problems are occurring?	79.2
2.3.2 Maintain constant (24/7) access to laboratories that can meet public health needs during emergencies, threats, and other hazards?	65.0
2.3.3 Use only licensed or credentialed laboratories?	91.7
2.3.4 Maintain a written list of rules related to laboratories, for handling samples (collecting, labeling, storing, transporting, and delivering), for determining who is in charge of the samples at what point, and for reporting the results?	70.0

Essential Service 3. Inform, Educate, and Empower People about Health Issues

3.1 Model Standard: Inform, Educate, and Empower People about Health Issues *At what level does the local public health system:*	
3.1.1 Provide policymakers, stakeholders, and the public with ongoing analyses of community health status and related recommendations for health promotion policies?	45.0
3.1.2 Coordinate health promotion and health education activities to reach individual, interpersonal, community, and societal levels?	65.0
3.1.3 Engage the community throughout the process of setting priorities, developing plans and implementing health education and health promotion activities?	52.5
3.2 Model Standard: Health Communication *At what level does the local public health system:*	
3.2.1 Develop health communication plans for relating to media and the public and for sharing information among LPHS organizations?	52.5
3.2.2 Use relationships with different media providers (e.g., print, radio, television, and the internet) to share health information, matching the message with the target audience?	50.0
3.2.3 Identify and train spokespersons on public health issues?	50.0
3.3 Model Standard: Risk Communication *At what level does the local public health system:*	
3.3.1 Develop an emergency communications plan for each stage of an emergency to allow for the effective dissemination of information?	62.5
3.3.2 Make sure resources are available for a rapid emergency communication response?	65.0
3.3.3 Provide risk communication training for employees and volunteers?	42.5

Essential Service 4. Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems

4.1 Model Standard: Constituency Development *At what level does the local public health system:*	
4.1.1 Maintain a complete and current directory of community organizations?	65.0
4.1.2 Follow an established process for identifying key constituents related to overall public health interests and particular health concerns?	47.2
4.1.3 Encourage constituents to participate in activities to improve community health?	47.5
4.1.4 Create forums for communication of public health issues?	40.0
4.2 Model Standard: Community Partnerships *At what level does the local public health system:*	
4.2.1 Establish community partnerships and strategic alliances to provide a comprehensive approach to improving health in the community?	62.5
4.2.2 Establish a broad-based community health improvement committee?	57.5
4.2.3 Assess how well community partnerships and strategic alliances are working to improve community health?	47.5

Essential Service 5. Develop Policies and Plans that Support Individual and Community Health Efforts

5.1 Model Standard: Governmental Presence at the Local Level *At what level does the local public health system:*	
5.1.1 Support the work of a local health department dedicated to the public health to make sure the essential public health services are provided?	60.0
5.1.2 See that the local health department is accredited through the national voluntary accreditation program?	72.2
5.1.3 Assure that the local health department has enough resources to do its part in providing essential public health services?	57.5
5.2 Model Standard: Public Health Policy Development *At what level does the local public health system:*	
5.2.1 Contribute to public health policies by engaging in activities that inform the policy development process?	47.5
5.2.2 Alert policymakers and the community of the possible public health impacts (both intended and unintended) from current and/or proposed policies?	45.0
5.2.3 Review existing policies at least every three to five years?	52.8
5.3 Model Standard: Risk Communication *At what level does the local public health system:*	
5.3.1 Establish a community health improvement process, with broad- based diverse participation, that uses information from both the community health assessment and the perceptions of community members?	55.0
5.3.2 Develop strategies to achieve community health improvement objectives, including a description of organizations accountable for specific steps?	60.0
5.3.3 Connect organizational strategic plans with the Community Health Improvement Plan?	65.0
5.4 Model Standard: Plan for Public Health Emergencies *At what level does the local public health system:*	
5.4.1 Support a workgroup to develop and maintain preparedness and response plans?	57.5
5.4.2 Develop a plan that defines when it would be used, who would do what tasks, what standard operating procedures would be put in place, and what alert and evacuation protocols would be followed?	55.0
5.4.3 Test the plan through regular drills and revise the plan as needed, at least every two years?	47.5

Essential Service 6. Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety

6.1 Model Standard: Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety *At what level does the local public health system:*	
6.1.1 Identify public health issues that can be addressed through laws, regulations, or ordinances?	70.8
6.1.2 Stay up-to-date with current laws, regulations, and ordinances that prevent, promote, or protect public health on the federal, state, and local levels?	62.5
6.1.3 Review existing public health laws, regulations, and ordinances at least once every five years?	58.3
6.1.4 Have access to legal counsel for technical assistance when reviewing laws, regulations, or ordinances?	70.8

6.2 Model Standard: Involvement in the Improvement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances *At what level does the local public health system:*	
6.2.1 Identify local public health issues that are inadequately addressed in existing laws, regulations, and ordinances?	62.5
6.2.2 Participate in changing existing laws, regulations, and ordinances, and/or creating new laws, regulations, and ordinances to protect and promote the public health?	54.2
6.2.3 Provide technical assistance in drafting the language for proposed changes or new laws, regulations, and ordinances?	50.0
6.3 Model Standard: Enforcement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances *At what level does the local public health system:*	
6.3.1 Identify organizations that have the authority to enforce public health laws, regulations, and ordinances?	70.8
6.3.2 Assure that a local health department (or other governmental public health entity) has the authority to act in public health emergencies?	75.0
6.3.3 Assure that all enforcement activities related to public health codes are done within the law?	75.0
6.3.4 Educate individuals and organizations about relevant laws, regulations, and ordinances?	50.0
6.3.5 Evaluate how well local organizations comply with public health laws?	45.8

Essential Service 7. Link People to Needed Personal Health Services and Assure the Provision of Health Care when Otherwise Unavailable

7.1 Model Standard: Identification of Personal Health Service Needs of Populations *At what level does the local public health system:*	
7.1.1 Identify groups of people in the community who have trouble accessing or connecting to personal health services?	57.5
7.1.2 Identify all personal health service needs and unmet needs throughout the community?	47.5
7.1.3 Defines partner roles and responsibilities to respond to the unmet needs of the community?	47.5
7.1.4 Understand the reasons that people do not get the care they need?	52.5
7.2 Model Standard: Assuring the Linkage of People to Personal Health Services *At what level does the local public health system:*	
7.2.1 Connect (or link) people to organizations that can provide the personal health services they may need?	57.5
7.2.2 Help people access personal health services, in a way that takes into account the unique needs of different populations?	50.0
7.2.3 Help people sign up for public benefits that are available to them (e.g., Medicaid or medical and prescription assistance programs)?	52.5
7.2.4 Coordinate the delivery of personal health and social services so that everyone has access to the care they need?	42.5

Essential Service 8. Assure a Competent Public and Personal Health Care Workforce

8.1 Model Standard: Workforce Assessment, Planning, and Development *At what level does the local public health system:*	
8.1.1 Set up a process and a schedule to track the numbers and types of LPHS jobs and the knowledge, skills, and abilities that they require whether those jobs are in the public or private sector?	40.0
8.1.2 Review the information from the workforce assessment and use it to find and address gaps in the local public health workforce?	60.0
8.1.3 Provide information from the workforce assessment to other community organizations and groups, including governing bodies and public and private agencies, for use in their organizational planning?	40.0
8.2 Model Standard: Public Health Workforce Standards	

At what level does the local public health system:	
8.2.1 Make sure that all members of the public health workforce have the required certificates, licenses, and education needed to fulfill their job duties and meet the law?	83.3
8.2.2 Develop and maintain job standards and position descriptions based in the core knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to provide the essential public health services?	79.2
8.2.3 Base the hiring and performance review of members of the public health workforce in public health competencies?	70.8
8.3 Model Standard: Life-Long Learning through Continuing Education, Training, and Mentoring *At what level does the local public health system:*	
8.3.1 Identify education and training needs and encourage the workforce to participate in available education and training?	58.3
8.3.2 Provide ways for workers to develop core skills related to essential public health services?	50.0
8.3.3 Develop incentives for workforce training, such as tuition reimbursement, time off for class, and pay increases?	66.7
8.3.4 Create and support collaborations between organizations within the public health system for training and education?	66.7
8.3.5 Continually train the public health workforce to deliver services in a cultural competent manner and understand social determinants of health?	58.3
8.4 Model Standard: Public Health Leadership Development *At what level does the local public health system:*	
8.4.1 Provide access to formal and informal leadership development opportunities for employees at all organizational levels?	62.5
8.4.2 Create a shared vision of community health and the public health system, welcoming all leaders and community members to work together?	66.7
8.4.3 Ensure that organizations and individuals have opportunities to provide leadership in areas where they have knowledge, skills, or access to resources?	62.5
8.4.4 Provide opportunities for the development of leaders representative of the diversity within the community?	58.3

Essential Service 9. Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population-Based Health Services

9.1 Model Standard: Evaluation of Population-Based Services *At what level does the local public health system:*	
9.1.1 Evaluate how well population-based health services are working, including whether the goals that were set for programs were achieved?	55.0
9.1.2 Assess whether community members, including those with a higher risk of having a health problem, are satisfied with the approaches to preventing disease, illness, and injury?	40.0
9.1.3 Identify gaps in the provision of population-based health services?	55.0
9.1.4 Use evaluation findings to improve plans and services?	40.5
9.2 Model Standard: Evaluation of Personal Health Services *At what level does the local public health system:*	
9.2.1 Evaluate the accessibility, quality, and effectiveness of personal health services?	47.5
9.2.2 Compare the quality of personal health services to established guidelines?	45.0
9.2.3 Measure satisfaction with personal health services?	47.2
9.2.4 Use technology, like the internet or electronic health records, to improve quality of care?	47.5
9.2.5 Use evaluation findings to improve services and program delivery?	42.5

9.3 Model Standard: Evaluation of the Local Public Health System *At what level does the local public health system:*	
9.3.1 Identify all public, private, and voluntary organizations that provide essential public health services?	60.0
9.3.2 Evaluate how well LPHS activities meet the needs of the community at least every five years, using guidelines that describe a model LPHS and involving all entities contributing to essential public health services?	50.0
9.3.3 Assess how well the organizations in the LPHS are communicating, connecting, and coordinating services?	42.5
9.3.4 Use results from the evaluation process to improve the LPHS?	45.0

Essential Service 10. Research for New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems

10.1 Model Standard: Fostering Innovation *At what level does the local public health system:*	
10.1.1 Provide staff with the time and resources to pilot test or conduct studies to test new solutions to public health problems and see how well they actually work?	29.2
10.1.2 Suggest ideas about what currently needs to be studied in public health to organizations that do research?	33.3
10.1.3 Keep up with information from other agencies and organizations at the local, state, and national levels about current best practices in public health?	58.3
10.1.4 Encourage community participation in research, including deciding what will be studied, conducting research, and in sharing results?	41.7
10.2 Model Standard: Linkage with Institutions of Higher Learning and/or Research *At what level does the local public health system:*	
10.2.1 Develop relationships with colleges, universities, or other research organizations, with a free flow of information, to create formal and informal arrangements to work together?	62.5
10.2.2 Partner with colleges, universities, or other research organizations to do public health research, including community-based participatory research?	62.5
10.2.3 Encourage colleges, universities, and other research organizations to work together with LPHS organizations to develop projects, including field training and continuing education?	54.2
10.3 Model Standard: Capacity to Initiate or Participate in Research *At what level does the local public health system:*	
10.3.1 Collaborate with researchers who offer the knowledge and skills to design and conduct health-related studies?	33.3
10.3.2 Support research with the necessary infrastructure and resources, including facilities, equipment, databases, information technology, funding, and other resources?	41.7
10.3.3 Share findings with public health colleagues and the community broadly, through journals, websites, community meetings, etc.?	41.7
10.3.4 Evaluate public health systems research efforts throughout all stages of work from planning to impact on local public health practice?	50.0

Appendix F. Supplemental Census Tract Data

EXHIBIT 172: FLAGLER COUNTY TOTAL POPULATION BY CENSUS TRACT, 2020–2022

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
601.03	2,002	2,089	2,323	Palm Coast
601.04	5,366	5,422	5,538	Palm Coast
601.05	4,749	4,537	4,511	Palm Coast
601.06	3,672	3,652	4,200	Marineland
601.07	5,371	5,314	5,126	Bunnell
602.06	5,239	5,396	5,401	Bunnell
602.07	5,474	5,834	6,052	Bunnell
602.08	8,014	8,436	8,627	Palm Coast
602.1	4,115	4,053	4,005	Palm Coast
602.11	7,959	7,588	7,456	Palm Coast
602.12	5,353	5,205	5,375	Palm Coast
602.13	7,100	7,406	7,488	Palm Coast
602.14	8,226	8,566	8,920	Palm Coast
602.15	3,805	4,287	4,896	Palm Coast
602.16	3,981	4,238	4,333	Palm Coast
602.17	3,757	3,506	3,622	Palm Coast
602.18	4,905	5,041	5,296	Bunnell/Palm Coast
602.19	5,465	4,658	5,016	Palm Coast
602.2	3,005	2,977	3,009	Palm Coast
603.01	5,659	6,142	6,490	Palm Coast
603.02	3,380	3,356	3,536	Flagler Beach
603.03	3,296	3,252	3,160	Beverly Beach
603.04	2,961	2,933	3,135	Palm Coast/Flagler Beach

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

EXHIBIT 173: VOLUSIA COUNTY TOTAL POPULATION BY CENSUS TRACT, 2020–2022

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
801.01	4,594	4,632	4,595	Ormond Beach
801.02	5,854	5,235	5,534	Ormond Beach
802.01	2,362	2,277	2,347	Ormond Beach
802.02	2,430	2,312	2,376	Ormond by the Sea
803	3,356	3,049	3,153	Ormond by the Sea
804	3,724	3,270	3,235	Ormond Beach
805	3,005	2,881	2,798	Ormond Beach
806	4,034	3,817	3,930	Ormond Beach
807	4,245	4,370	4,410	Ormond Beach
808.03	4,904	5,231	4,880	Ormond Beach
808.05	6,188	5,863	6,010	Daytona Beach
808.06	2,698	2,703	2,676	Ormond Beach
808.07	5,303	5,213	5,129	Ormond Beach
808.08	5,770	6,115	6,313	Daytona Beach
808.09	3,751	3,980	3,871	Daytona Beach
809.01	4,634	4,868	4,773	Holly Hill

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
809.02	3,595	3,645	3,626	Holly Hill
810.01	1,629	1,760	1,806	Holly Hill
810.02	2,225	2,378	2,549	Holly Hill
811.01	2,622	2,668	2,617	Daytona Beach
811.02	1,867	1,829	1,774	Daytona Beach
812.01	3,170	3,074	3,140	Daytona Beach
812.02	982	1,240	1,171	Daytona Beach
813	1,569	1,849	1,647	Daytona Beach
815	1,468	1,611	1,552	Daytona Beach
816	2,801	2,751	2,595	Daytona Beach
817.01	3,434	3,161	3,234	Daytona Beach
817.02	4,825	4,912	4,993	Daytona Beach
818	2,795	2,740	2,709	Daytona Beach
819	3,595	3,738	4,231	Daytona Beach
820	2,820	2,935	3,114	Daytona Beach
821	4,547	4,684	4,303	Daytona Beach
822.01	3,935	4,187	4,167	Daytona Beach
822.02	2,044	2,002	1,970	Daytona Beach
823.02	3,404	3,674	4,254	Daytona Beach
823.03	3,321	3,116	3,309	Daytona Beach
824.01	3,748	3,623	3,743	South Daytona
824.04	2,493	2,773	2,807	South Daytona
824.05	4,314	4,138	4,063	South Daytona
824.06	2,647	2,578	2,638	South Daytona
824.1	7,235	6,565	6,706	South Daytona
824.11	3,753	3,957	3,979	Port Orange
824.12	2,572	2,720	2,918	Daytona Beach
824.13	3,988	3,687	3,446	Port Orange
824.14	4,128	4,025	4,079	Port Orange
824.15	3,008	3,016	2,906	Daytona Beach
825.03	5,130	5,190	5,628	Port Orange
825.06	5,099	5,014	5,208	Port Orange
825.08	4,692	4,535	4,638	Port Orange
825.09	4,323	4,020	4,096	Port Orange/Ponce Inlet
825.1	3,475	3,419	3,545	Port Orange
825.11	2,517	2,387	2,387	Port Orange
825.12	5,485	5,426	5,497	Port Orange
825.13	1,778	1,661	1,645	Port Orange
826.04	2,793	2,988	3,065	Daytona Beach
826.05	3,806	3,884	3,898	Daytona Beach Shores
826.06	3,272	3,342	3,364	Ponce Inlet
826.07	1,922	1,998	1,922	Daytona Beach Shores
827.01	1,785	1,825	1,809	New Smyrna Beach
827.03	3,177	3,396	3,230	New Smyrna Beach
827.04	2,784	2,159	2,247	Oak Hill
827.05	2,277	2,333	2,301	New Smyrna Beach

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
828.01	3,011	3,467	3,147	New Smyrna Beach
828.02	3,737	3,892	3,717	New Smyrna Beach
829.02	5,977	5,996	6,316	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.03	5,166	5,467	5,362	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.04	5,746	5,934	5,934	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
830.03	6,545	6,225	6,305	Oak Hill
830.05	3,898	3,665	3,707	Edgewater
830.06	6,987	6,673	6,610	Edgewater
830.07	5,214	4,840	4,744	Edgewater
830.08	3,425	3,488	3,793	Edgewater
830.09	3,919	3,704	3,690	Edgewater
832.03	8,192	7,837	8,514	Ormond Beach
832.05	3,779	4,214	5,168	Daytona Beach
832.06	2,914	3,180	3,008	Daytona Beach
832.07	8,489	8,895	9,131	Port Orange/Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.09	6,787	7,025	7,306	Edgewater/New Smyrna Beach/Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.1	7,409	7,132	6,915	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
832.11	7,047	6,814	6,701	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
901.01	4,311	4,539	5,098	Pierson/Seville
901.02	4,113	3,995	3,890	Pierson/Seville
902.02	6,263	5,904	6,270	DeLand
902.03	5,645	5,606	5,924	DeLeon Springs
902.04	8,131	8,451	8,276	DeLand
903.03	2,778	2,553	2,677	DeLand
903.04	5,498	5,256	5,249	DeLand
903.05	3,981	3,832	4,195	DeLand
903.06	6,917	7,800	8,646	DeLand
903.07	6,917	7,326	7,510	DeLand
904.01	2,242	2,422	2,601	DeLand
904.02	3,576	3,473	4,071	DeLand
905	2,195	2,510	2,380	DeLand
906	5,918	6,189	6,259	DeLand
907.01	5,135	5,197	5,211	DeLand West
907.02	5,662	5,780	5,830	DeLand Southwest
908.03	5,821	5,833	5,810	DeBary
908.04	7,552	6,823	6,507	Orange City
908.06	4,541	4,577	5,209	Orange City
908.07	4,346	4,515	5,004	Orange City
908.08	1,888	1,793	1,915	Orange City
909.03	4,752	5,118	4,706	DeBary
909.04	5,872	6,348	7,358	DeBary
909.05	7,280	7,669	7,528	DeBary
909.06	3,350	3,573	3,477	DeBary
910.01	7,200	7,598	7,938	Lake Helen
910.05	2,202	2,027	1,962	Deltona
910.15	4,568	4,800	4,808	Deltona

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
910.16	7,374	6,950	7,243	Deltona
910.17	3,848	3,994	3,832	Deltona
910.18	6,594	6,855	6,404	Deltona
910.19	5,927	5,902	6,416	Deltona
910.2	7,729	8,305	8,570	Deltona
910.21	2,448	2,669	2,689	Deltona
910.23	2,905	3,019	3,088	Deltona
910.25	4,596	4,822	4,374	Deltona
910.28	5,064	5,312	5,149	Deltona
910.29	5,176	5,158	5,292	Deltona
910.3	2,439	2,096	2,317	Deltona
910.31	5,193	5,381	5,466	Deltona
910.32	3,836	3,045	3,280	Deltona
910.33	3,950	3,830	3,983	Deltona
910.34	4,047	4,028	4,078	Deltona
910.35	3,601	3,907	4,245	Deltona
910.36	3,351	3,383	3,066	Deltona
910.37	3,949	3,982	3,888	Deltona
910.38	3,806	3,927	3,938	Deltona
910.39	3,009	3,041	2,910	Deltona
925	4,668	4,793	5,359	Daytona Beach

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

EXHIBIT 174: POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, FLAGLER COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2018–2022

Census Tract	Under 5	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	Region
601.03	4.9	2.7	1.2	1.2	4.4	3.7	5.5	2.1	Palm Coast
601.04	2.7	2.8	2.6	5.7	6.4	4.9	1.7	3.1	Palm Coast
601.05	1.4	2.9	5.5	4.0	5.3	3.4	1.6	3.8	Palm Coast
601.06	2.2	3.0	4.5	0.8	2.6	0.9	3.9	3.6	Marineland
601.07	2.3	3.4	4.4	11.6	2.1	3.8	3.5	8.4	Bunnell
602.06	8.1	2.3	6.8	4.1	8.7	4.1	5.1	5.6	Bunnell
602.07	3.7	3.4	1.9	3.4	5.9	4.0	4.9	2.4	Bunnell
602.08	5.7	5.6	7.9	3.7	4.1	6.2	8.1	6.1	Palm Coast
602.1	2.1	3.7	3.9	8.3	5.2	5.0	6.2	2.9	Palm Coast
602.11	2.3	4.3	2.1	4.6	2.4	5.9	3.5	4.3	Palm Coast
602.12	5.2	6.1	8.4	5.8	2.6	2.6	4.8	7.1	Palm Coast
602.13	2.4	6.9	10.5	4.7	4.7	5.5	6.0	3.6	Palm Coast
602.14	2.8	7.1	5.1	7.6	7.1	5.8	9.4	3.2	Palm Coast
602.15	6.2	4.7	6.1	6.1	10.0	6.4	6.3	3.6	Palm Coast
602.16	4.4	6.5	10.0	8.9	4.2	5.2	1.3	6.6	Palm Coast
602.17	0.2	8.0	9.1	4.6	6.4	3.3	6.2	7.1	Palm Coast
602.18	3.8	5.8	2.9	2.5	4.6	4.0	1.1	5.2	Bunnell/Palm Coast
602.19	4.5	3.7	8.8	2.4	3.0	3.7	3.2	9.3	Palm Coast
602.2	9.5	4.2	5.1	5.8	2.0	4.3	2.4	6.0	Palm Coast

Census Tract	Under 5	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	Region
603.01	1.9	1.9	3.7	2.8	1.3	1.7	1.1	5.9	Palm Coast
603.02	2.9	3.0	1.3	4.6	1.8	2.7	3.5	2.2	Flagler Beach
603.03	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.8	0.0	1.8	Beverly Beach
603.04	3.0	6.1	2.0	0.5	3.5	3.8	6.4	4.7	Palm Coast/Flagler Beach

Census Tract	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Region
601.03	2.7	3.4	3.6	5.2	11.8	13.7	11.5	11.3	4.9	6.3	Palm Coast
601.04	7.6	3.7	4.8	9.6	8.9	9.5	9.7	7.5	5.7	3.2	Palm Coast
601.05	4.8	4.5	8.7	10.6	7.1	9.1	10.2	9.1	2.9	5.2	Palm Coast
601.06	2.3	7.9	4.0	11.8	12.2	13.2	12.8	7.8	3.2	3.2	Marineland
601.07	8.7	5.6	4.7	3.4	10.3	7.6	8.8	4.7	3.7	3.1	Bunnell
602.06	6.9	4.7	7.6	6.1	8.6	8.4	1.9	5.7	4.1	1.4	Bunnell
602.07	5.4	4.5	4.8	5.6	10.2	14.9	11.9	5.6	1.4	6.3	Bunnell
602.08	7.6	3.6	7.3	6.8	8.4	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.1	1.6	Palm Coast
602.1	2.9	5.5	4.7	5.1	9.7	8.1	10.3	7.9	5.4	3.0	Palm Coast
602.11	4.5	5.8	5.6	6.4	6.8	12.3	12.9	6.1	3.8	6.5	Palm Coast
602.12	5.6	6.8	9.9	5.2	7.7	2.7	6.3	5.8	4.6	2.9	Palm Coast
602.13	4.5	7.5	4.3	4.3	6.7	8.0	9.1	3.5	3.2	4.9	Palm Coast
602.14	4.6	5.5	5.3	9.0	7.1	4.5	9.6	3.4	1.5	1.4	Palm Coast
602.15	3.4	7.9	6.9	5.4	8.0	6.0	4.1	4.6	2.3	1.9	Palm Coast
602.16	12.6	8.3	3.6	6.2	5.0	4.7	6.3	4.0	1.2	1.2	Palm Coast
602.17	7.1	4.8	4.4	6.2	15.0	5.0	4.3	1.7	0.0	6.4	Palm Coast
602.18	5.9	6.4	5.4	4.9	6.9	13.5	11.6	10.4	3.6	1.4	Bunnell/Palm Coast
602.19	1.7	7.3	8.7	8.7	9.4	8.1	5.8	6.0	3.4	2.3	Palm Coast
602.2	5.5	3.2	11.1	6.7	8.6	10.2	6.0	5.8	0.8	2.6	Palm Coast
603.01	5.0	4.1	8.0	6.0	8.8	12.6	14.2	12.2	3.7	5.2	Palm Coast
603.02	3.5	3.4	8.7	18.2	9.8	7.9	10.3	5.8	4.2	6.1	Flagler Beach
603.03	1.6	2.3	7.0	6.8	21.4	8.7	13.3	16.8	4.2	3.5	Beverly Beach
603.04	2.6	5.7	3.3	7.0	10.0	7.7	13.2	8.6	7.3	4.4	Palm Coast/Flagler Beach

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

EXHIBIT 175: POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, VOLUSIA COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2018–2022

Census Tract	Under 5	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	Region
801.01	5.5	4.9	4.6	2.3	4.3	2.7	4.5	6.4	Ormond Beach
801.02	0.9	2.9	2.8	2.1	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.1	Ormond Beach
802.01	3.1	0.6	2.3	2.9	1.4	3.4	1.7	0.4	Ormond Beach
802.02	1.1	1.6	0.5	5.5	3.6	3.3	2.9	1.7	Ormond by the Sea
803	1.9	3.3	1.9	5.5	2.8	2.3	4.8	1.1	Ormond by the Sea
804	2.5	5.3	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	Ormond Beach
805	3.4	3.2	4.7	4.2	6.9	5.0	7.4	2.5	Ormond Beach
806	11.9	12.6	2.1	3.1	1.6	3.9	2.8	2.8	Ormond Beach

Census Tract	Under 5	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	Region
807	4.9	4.1	2.8	4.3	6.4	4.8	3.0	6.4	Ormond Beach
808.03	5.8	5.3	4.5	3.9	7.3	5.6	5.1	7.0	Ormond Beach
808.05	2.1	2.2	5.0	4.3	3.8	5.4	3.3	5.3	Daytona Beach
808.06	2.5	2.3	6.9	10.0	6.9	5.8	4.7	4.9	Ormond Beach
808.07	7.5	3.2	6.5	1.4	5.0	1.9	9.7	5.3	Ormond Beach
808.08	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.6	8.2	8.5	3.4	3.7	Daytona Beach
808.09	1.8	6.4	4.5	4.9	9.0	6.0	3.1	4.9	Daytona Beach
809.01	7.2	9.1	2.5	6.0	3.0	6.0	6.6	8.8	Holly Hill
809.02	3.1	5.3	7.7	5.4	0.9	2.6	6.8	9.3	Holly Hill
810.01	0.0	6.7	4.1	3.4	9.5	0.4	10.5	4.9	Holly Hill
810.02	6.7	4.3	9.2	4.6	2.6	1.6	10.3	8.9	Holly Hill
811.01	1.2	2.4	1.4	1.5	3.2	7.1	5.8	6.4	Daytona Beach
811.02	0.0	0.6	5.0	5.1	5.0	0.9	3.6	6.8	Daytona Beach
812.01	3.9	8.1	3.1	4.0	1.1	9.3	6.5	3.5	Daytona Beach
812.02	5.6	16.3	6.4	0.6	4.7	9.4	8.1	9.4	Daytona Beach
813	3.7	1.9	0.4	5.5	1.7	1.0	8.1	4.4	Daytona Beach
815	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.4	3.7	13.5	4.6	3.7	Daytona Beach
816	7.8	4.9	4.1	6.9	4.8	11.4	3.4	4.9	Daytona Beach
817.01	7.1	3.5	7.5	3.2	1.1	13.0	7.9	3.4	Daytona Beach
817.02	7.1	9.5	2.4	11.7	3.3	6.7	6.0	8.7	Daytona Beach
818	3.3	4.5	5.4	5.4	4.0	7.9	3.5	12.3	Daytona Beach
819	7.3	8.5	3.4	19.0	28.6	5.1	1.9	4.8	Daytona Beach
820	4.4	2.7	0.0	24.2	22.7	5.2	3.1	5.9	Daytona Beach
821	5.3	15.9	8.6	6.2	3.3	6.4	7.0	6.1	Daytona Beach
822.01	2.6	4.4	1.1	2.5	11.1	5.1	9.6	4.2	Daytona Beach
822.02	2.0	6.6	4.0	2.9	4.5	3.4	7.4	3.5	Daytona Beach
823.02	6.0	2.9	2.0	2.8	16.9	17.6	10.9	4.2	Daytona Beach
823.03	3.7	4.1	1.0	4.4	21.1	15.0	9.6	2.4	Daytona Beach
824.01	5.3	5.7	2.4	5.6	4.7	4.0	4.8	9.4	South Daytona
824.04	4.1	8.2	1.4	3.5	5.7	6.0	7.5	6.3	South Daytona
824.05	2.7	5.6	4.6	2.0	2.7	3.4	3.1	9.1	South Daytona
824.06	5.3	4.9	6.2	3.6	8.9	2.8	8.8	7.9	South Daytona
824.1	7.3	4.1	4.4	4.7	3.9	15.8	6.5	2.6	South Daytona
824.11	1.7	1.9	2.6	0.6	17.5	7.9	5.2	4.7	Port Orange
824.12	3.4	4.4	3.7	1.9	13.5	17.6	4.8	6.4	Daytona Beach
824.13	4.4	3.2	6.1	8.4	11.2	4.5	4.0	4.8	Port Orange
824.14	1.6	0.2	1.8	0.7	12.3	9.5	3.5	4.3	Port Orange
824.15	4.7	5.6	8.0	3.4	2.5	3.2	2.7	7.6	Daytona Beach
825.03	1.5	4.3	3.4	5.0	8.9	6.8	3.0	6.2	Port Orange
825.06	1.5	0.6	5.1	11.8	4.2	10.5	2.6	4.2	Port Orange
825.08	5.8	5.0	4.4	5.4	1.7	4.9	4.2	4.7	Port Orange
825.09	1.6	2.9	6.4	10.5	2.1	4.1	5.3	3.3	Port Orange/Ponce Inlet

Census Tract	Under 5	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	Region
825.1	2.3	3.4	3.1	4.0	3.4	2.8	6.4	4.2	Port Orange
825.11	4.9	4.1	7.8	1.8	0.4	6.8	7.8	9.4	Port Orange
825.12	6.5	7.8	3.5	2.5	5.7	4.2	4.8	7.9	Port Orange
825.13	5.5	3.8	6.7	0.6	14.8	3.3	11.1	5.2	Port Orange
826.04	3.9	0.3	1.1	0.8	4.3	6.0	5.0	3.5	Daytona Beach
826.05	2.7	5.1	1.2	3.1	2.5	3.2	3.0	3.4	Daytona Beach Shores
826.06	1.6	0.8	1.6	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.0	3.0	Ponce Inlet
826.07	1.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	5.3	7.3	3.8	Daytona Beach Shores
827.01	4.4	1.4	1.1	1.9	0.4	0.9	1.8	4.1	New Smyrna Beach
827.03	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.6	2.0	2.8	1.8	4.3	New Smyrna Beach
827.04	1.6	1.4	4.4	0.5	2.8	0.0	2.2	2.4	Oak Hill
827.05	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	5.5	3.3	New Smyrna Beach
828.01	9.2	4.9	4.2	2.0	1.0	2.5	12.6	3.5	New Smyrna Beach
828.02	2.8	2.5	3.2	1.5	5.4	0.6	2.2	1.5	New Smyrna Beach
829.02	0.8	4.1	5.1	6.5	5.3	6.2	3.9	3.4	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.03	6.3	4.6	3.9	3.7	4.3	5.0	17.5	4.7	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.04	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.2	5.3	2.9	4.4	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
830.03	3.4	2.5	4.9	2.1	2.1	4.4	1.3	2.4	Oak Hill
830.05	4.2	2.8	4.6	1.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	Edgewater
830.06	3.5	4.6	5.6	3.5	4.5	7.7	8.1	4.9	Edgewater
830.07	6.9	4.2	7.8	5.0	1.8	7.0	10.8	2.9	Edgewater
830.08	5.2	1.7	3.5	4.1	6.6	1.7	6.1	2.6	Edgewater
830.09	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.3	Edgewater
832.03	8.2	4.6	5.2	3.8	2.0	2.7	5.0	3.3	Ormond Beach
832.05	3.8	2.2	3.1	4.2	3.6	5.1	4.9	5.9	Daytona Beach
832.06	1.3	2.7	1.7	2.6	6.2	7.6	11.0	8.1	Daytona Beach
832.07	2.0	4.4	6.2	3.2	10.4	6.2	6.3	7.7	Port Orange/Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.09	5.0	2.6	0.9	3.1	6.6	1.6	3.4	3.9	Edgewater/New Smyrna Beach/ Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.1	2.2	8.2	5.1	5.1	7.5	3.1	5.1	3.8	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
832.11	1.4	4.8	9.5	4.5	3.2	0.6	1.3	7.0	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
901.01	8.5	6.5	7.6	6.3	6.2	5.3	4.0	4.7	Pierson/Seville
901.02	1.1	4.2	17.7	9.9	4.9	4.6	3.1	3.4	Pierson/Seville
902.02	2.2	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.4	6.1	6.8	6.0	DeLand
902.03	4.6	7.0	9.3	4.0	0.8	7.8	7.6	3.9	DeLeon Springs
902.04	7.4	6.3	3.1	5.3	5.4	8.0	4.0	10.2	DeLand
903.03	4.0	3.4	4.2	3.1	5.3	3.1	6.3	6.0	DeLand
903.04	7.7	5.2	5.0	1.9	7.0	9.2	8.1	6.4	DeLand
903.05	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.4	7.6	10.8	5.9	DeLand
903.06	4.3	5.8	4.5	3.8	3.3	1.6	4.2	4.9	DeLand
903.07	9.4	6.8	7.3	8.7	7.9	5.6	5.5	3.4	DeLand
904.01	5.9	5.5	3.3	16.3	5.0	6.2	10.8	6.7	DeLand

Census Tract	Under 5	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	Region
904.02	0.5	3.7	2.3	34.4	19.1	1.9	3.7	1.8	DeLand
905	1.8	3.5	3.8	11.6	13.1	6.5	3.2	5.8	DeLand
906	8.4	8.2	3.5	7.4	6.5	4.1	5.8	11.1	DeLand
907.01	1.6	7.6	4.5	2.0	3.4	5.4	5.8	4.1	DeLand West
907.02	6.4	9.7	5.7	8.4	6.4	7.7	6.8	3.5	DeLand Southwest
908.03	7.0	4.3	3.4	6.0	4.3	6.1	7.3	5.4	DeBary
908.04	2.2	4.3	9.4	5.5	4.5	3.4	5.5	8.3	Orange City
908.06	4.7	7.9	7.0	4.9	6.2	7.4	6.9	7.4	Orange City
908.07	2.9	4.0	2.6	8.6	4.1	3.5	1.8	6.2	Orange City
908.08	8.0	0.4	1.0	12.5	2.1	14.3	4.9	4.7	Orange City
909.03	0.0	1.7	9.0	4.3	1.1	0.0	4.2	2.8	DeBary
909.04	5.6	6.0	8.8	6.7	8.5	3.1	5.1	6.1	DeBary
909.05	4.6	5.2	2.6	8.6	4.8	6.5	5.1	8.1	DeBary
909.06	11.2	2.3	0.7	8.2	7.2	6.8	8.0	7.3	DeBary
910.01	4.4	8.7	14.5	7.8	4.5	5.0	9.4	6.2	Lake Helen
910.05	2.6	4.5	6.4	8.6	5.6	2.9	3.5	5.0	Deltona
910.15	4.3	4.9	7.4	4.0	5.6	4.6	11.1	6.8	Deltona
910.16	3.1	9.6	5.7	7.7	5.2	4.1	11.0	7.7	Deltona
910.17	5.4	5.7	4.3	4.9	7.0	9.7	6.5	11.4	Deltona
910.18	1.9	4.1	6.8	6.8	6.1	7.0	8.0	7.1	Deltona
910.19	5.7	7.2	6.2	4.5	5.6	8.2	5.0	9.7	Deltona
910.2	8.0	6.0	11.3	7.9	6.8	5.7	8.5	8.3	Deltona
910.21	10.2	8.9	8.0	7.1	4.4	10.7	4.8	6.4	Deltona
910.23	10.7	3.6	4.5	4.1	3.8	8.9	2.9	7.1	Deltona
910.25	4.9	3.5	6.9	8.3	6.5	7.9	10.7	5.9	Deltona
910.28	4.9	8.2	3.9	5.7	6.9	7.3	6.9	5.8	Deltona
910.29	7.1	3.4	4.5	5.4	5.0	3.9	6.3	9.2	Deltona
910.3	4.2	4.4	5.3	2.5	7.0	5.6	12.7	4.9	Deltona
910.31	5.1	6.2	3.8	5.6	6.9	9.5	7.1	8.3	Deltona
910.32	3.4	9.6	1.9	4.6	1.3	5.9	6.9	2.8	Deltona
910.33	6.4	5.4	6.4	12.5	2.6	4.9	8.7	3.3	Deltona
910.34	10.1	7.4	3.3	3.6	7.1	14.3	6.2	7.1	Deltona
910.35	6.1	7.5	9.9	8.1	4.4	10.2	3.4	7.8	Deltona
910.36	3.1	6.1	4.4	5.8	8.3	5.8	8.1	4.5	Deltona
910.37	2.2	5.5	6.1	4.8	5.8	8.6	7.0	8.4	Deltona
910.38	6.5	6.1	6.4	5.7	1.8	10.9	9.0	3.5	Deltona
910.39	3.7	5.1	4.1	6.0	5.3	3.4	8.1	7.0	Deltona
925	1.5	1.0	0.0	13.7	19.5	14.1	6.4	8.6	Daytona Beach

Census Tract	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Region
801.01	1.3	6.1	9.1	4.9	6.8	13.6	6.7	5.5	5.2	5.5	Ormond Beach

Census Tract	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Region
801.02	5.1	2.7	5.3	9.3	5.0	19.4	14.8	12.8	7.2	3.3	Ormond Beach
802.01	3.7	3.5	6.4	8.8	12.1	14.1	13.9	9.4	4.9	7.3	Ormond Beach
802.02	2.2	1.6	10.3	7.2	18.9	9.4	9.3	7.7	4.3	8.8	Ormond by the Sea
803	5.7	4.2	8.5	9.5	12.5	14.7	7.0	3.5	6.5	4.2	Ormond by the Sea
804	6.6	8.1	6.2	8.9	10.9	7.8	6.0	6.6	4.7	6.8	Ormond Beach
805	4.5	6.5	4.6	7.0	8.6	11.8	8.9	3.8	4.3	2.7	Ormond Beach
806	4.7	3.8	7.5	5.8	6.9	6.0	13.3	4.1	3.0	4.1	Ormond Beach
807	2.8	7.9	5.9	9.6	8.4	9.2	6.3	5.3	4.9	3.0	Ormond Beach
808.03	8.1	2.9	7.5	6.5	10.7	6.6	4.1	3.6	2.7	2.8	Ormond Beach
808.05	6.8	4.0	6.7	6.4	8.0	7.8	11.4	7.3	4.6	5.6	Daytona Beach
808.06	3.1	6.9	8.0	4.9	6.5	8.6	6.1	2.9	6.2	2.6	Ormond Beach
808.07	2.7	3.6	8.4	5.1	9.3	6.8	8.3	6.5	3.0	5.7	Ormond Beach
808.08	1.3	9.9	6.6	5.4	4.8	5.4	9.3	5.8	4.6	7.0	Daytona Beach
808.09	3.0	4.4	13.8	11.0	7.6	6.7	6.3	4.4	1.6	0.6	Daytona Beach
809.01	4.6	1.3	3.9	9.1	9.6	6.1	4.4	2.0	2.8	7.1	Holly Hill
809.02	9.1	6.5	4.0	9.1	11.0	6.8	5.8	2.8	1.5	2.5	Holly Hill
810.01	10.8	4.0	3.3	9.4	9.9	7.5	3.5	5.8	2.1	4.3	Holly Hill
810.02	6.1	3.7	4.9	4.7	8.8	7.7	7.6	4.8	2.5	0.9	Holly Hill
811.01	3.4	5.3	4.2	10.4	8.8	11.0	11.7	6.2	3.3	6.7	Daytona Beach
811.02	8.7	4.2	10.3	11.3	13.0	9.1	7.6	4.3	2.8	1.9	Daytona Beach
812.01	6.7	0.0	6.9	13.6	6.1	5.8	8.9	2.8	9.1	0.6	Daytona Beach
812.02	0.0	1.8	1.0	14.9	8.0	4.7	3.6	1.0	4.4	0.0	Daytona Beach
813	3.8	5.0	8.7	17.2	12.9	7.2	6.7	5.5	3.6	2.8	Daytona Beach
815	12.4	8.7	3.3	5.2	5.9	12.9	6.5	7.7	1.7	2.4	Daytona Beach
816	8.7	10.5	6.1	7.5	9.3	3.3	2.0	0.6	2.7	1.1	Daytona Beach
817.01	4.6	6.7	7.3	8.1	7.8	9.2	5.1	2.8	0.9	0.9	Daytona Beach
817.02	4.4	5.4	7.1	3.7	3.9	7.4	4.6	2.2	3.1	2.7	Daytona Beach
818	2.6	7.6	7.9	6.7	6.4	8.5	3.9	3.4	2.7	3.9	Daytona Beach
819	2.6	3.8	0.5	3.4	3.1	2.1	1.2	0.2	2.9	1.8	Daytona Beach
820	5.5	2.3	2.5	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	Daytona Beach
821	5.4	5.6	4.8	5.8	7.9	3.9	1.9	3.5	1.3	1.0	Daytona Beach
822.01	11.8	0.9	4.8	10.5	7.5	8.6	4.5	6.0	2.9	1.9	Daytona Beach
822.02	6.7	9.5	3.0	7.7	11.2	9.3	6.8	3.8	3.3	4.4	Daytona Beach
823.02	3.8	3.1	0.9	0.6	5.2	4.6	5.1	5.8	2.9	4.6	Daytona Beach
823.03	3.4	2.8	8.9	4.3	5.8	6.3	1.7	2.0	0.5	3.0	Daytona Beach
824.01	7.5	8.7	8.9	5.3	8.4	8.5	4.5	3.9	0.7	1.6	South Daytona
824.04	6.0	6.9	5.9	7.4	5.5	6.7	2.2	8.2	6.9	1.8	South Daytona
824.05	7.7	5.3	9.5	13.1	8.1	5.4	8.0	3.9	3.0	2.7	South Daytona
824.06	5.8	7.1	7.3	7.8	5.2	6.0	4.5	4.0	2.8	1.0	South Daytona
824.1	4.8	5.6	4.4	8.2	7.4	7.1	5.6	4.8	1.0	1.9	South Daytona
824.11	1.9	2.9	3.4	6.4	6.3	12.4	8.2	7.4	4.7	4.1	Port Orange
824.12	2.5	1.6	7.7	7.0	4.8	5.5	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.0	Daytona Beach

Census Tract	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Region
824.13	4.8	9.1	2.2	8.7	5.4	10.9	7.1	1.2	1.6	2.3	Port Orange
824.14	1.8	2.7	4.8	15.9	8.2	11.8	6.9	7.7	3.6	2.6	Port Orange
824.15	2.3	6.1	5.5	5.4	14.6	8.1	9.0	6.2	3.6	1.5	Daytona Beach
825.03	7.9	6.5	7.9	4.9	5.2	6.2	8.5	7.2	2.8	3.8	Port Orange
825.06	5.1	4.2	6.4	11.0	8.2	3.7	9.8	1.7	3.7	5.6	Port Orange
825.08	6.2	7.2	6.1	8.6	7.3	9.8	5.2	7.2	2.9	3.3	Port Orange
825.09	5.5	8.5	12.0	9.6	5.2	8.7	6.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	Port Orange/Ponce Inlet
825.1	3.7	6.3	7.8	11.8	11.7	10.6	7.2	6.9	3.0	1.4	Port Orange
825.11	4.4	4.6	5.6	4.1	9.8	8.0	11.6	4.7	2.5	1.8	Port Orange
825.12	2.4	6.9	6.8	5.8	7.5	9.9	6.5	2.5	2.0	6.9	Port Orange
825.13	2.4	0.6	10.9	3.3	11.7	5.6	2.2	3.8	4.1	4.3	Port Orange
826.04	3.8	3.4	3.1	12.6	14.8	13.1	10.3	3.0	5.1	5.9	Daytona Beach
826.05	1.9	3.6	2.5	7.5	13.4	10.3	11.6	11.7	7.1	6.2	Daytona Beach Shores
826.06	2.2	5.2	9.2	7.4	11.1	14.6	12.6	9.3	6.6	6.9	Ponce Inlet
826.07	1.5	4.3	13.1	6.7	12.8	14.0	8.4	11.7	2.1	5.1	Daytona Beach Shores
827.01	6.3	5.8	6.7	10.7	13.2	11.2	12.6	4.3	8.2	5.0	New Smyrna Beach
827.03	5.6	2.8	7.2	15.8	8.1	11.4	10.3	8.4	5.3	3.0	New Smyrna Beach
827.04	3.0	5.3	7.3	7.7	13.6	20.6	14.7	7.8	3.0	1.8	Oak Hill
827.05	2.7	1.0	9.8	7.8	9.8	11.6	13.7	13.8	6.7	9.9	New Smyrna Beach
828.01	1.7	3.0	2.5	5.2	17.2	9.7	3.6	6.5	7.8	2.9	New Smyrna Beach
828.02	1.7	6.0	8.0	14.2	15.2	15.9	9.3	2.5	3.7	3.8	New Smyrna Beach
829.02	8.7	5.2	8.9	10.0	6.0	7.5	5.6	4.4	3.3	5.3	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.03	3.7	4.4	4.4	9.7	5.5	6.6	7.8	1.4	1.5	4.8	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.04	2.3	3.6	6.2	6.7	10.4	9.8	8.5	11.5	6.9	7.1	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
830.03	3.8	3.1	5.1	7.6	19.4	12.9	11.0	5.3	4.6	4.2	Oak Hill
830.05	3.0	2.5	4.0	8.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.7	5.2	5.9	Edgewater
830.06	5.9	7.5	4.1	7.2	8.0	8.9	5.4	6.2	1.8	2.6	Edgewater
830.07	12.2	6.2	7.3	4.4	6.1	5.0	3.7	2.4	4.0	2.1	Edgewater
830.08	3.8	7.3	4.4	7.0	17.6	11.1	6.0	5.8	3.1	2.7	Edgewater
830.09	3.1	3.4	10.4	9.0	10.8	8.3	13.7	4.8	3.2	3.0	Edgewater
832.03	8.9	9.2	5.2	6.9	8.1	6.5	6.1	9.7	3.0	1.5	Ormond Beach
832.05	4.6	5.4	4.7	8.1	10.1	11.2	11.3	3.8	5.3	2.7	Daytona Beach
832.06	9.1	9.2	13.6	7.9	5.8	3.9	5.1	3.0	1.4	0.0	Daytona Beach
832.07	6.6	4.7	3.7	6.0	5.5	5.5	9.7	6.5	3.6	1.7	Port Orange/ Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.09	4.2	5.3	6.3	13.5	11.7	12.4	8.2	8.0	2.3	1.1	Edgewater/New Smyrna Beach/ Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.1	3.3	3.3	4.0	5.7	15.1	9.1	5.6	5.1	4.2	4.4	Samsula-Spruce Creek/ Port Orange
832.11	2.5	13.4	7.9	11.9	7.4	6.9	7.2	6.4	3.5	0.6	Samsula-Spruce Creek/ Port Orange
901.01	5.8	7.5	3.9	6.1	11.7	3.9	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.7	Pierson/Seville
901.02	7.9	6.6	5.9	5.1	12.1	6.0	2.8	2.2	1.4	1.2	Pierson/Seville
902.02	3.9	2.7	7.2	11.7	6.5	7.6	8.0	6.2	4.1	4.8	DeLand

Census Tract	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Region
902.03	5.5	4.0	7.1	6.4	6.4	9.4	5.8	4.8	3.7	1.9	DeLeon Springs
902.04	3.1	5.2	6.1	7.9	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	2.8	1.9	DeLand
903.03	4.9	2.7	8.9	8.2	6.9	14.2	5.7	7.3	4.5	1.2	DeLand
903.04	3.4	6.8	9.0	4.5	6.0	5.1	7.5	3.5	2.0	1.7	DeLand
903.05	4.7	6.9	5.7	9.1	6.0	7.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.3	DeLand
903.06	4.9	5.5	5.4	9.2	9.1	10.6	9.5	3.4	3.2	6.8	DeLand
903.07	9.5	4.6	6.0	2.9	4.4	4.5	5.9	3.2	1.9	2.5	DeLand
904.01	6.2	4.5	3.6	11.3	4.3	3.7	2.3	2.4	0.5	1.3	DeLand
904.02	2.5	2.2	5.1	1.7	3.2	5.1	4.0	3.2	1.3	4.2	DeLand
905	4.3	8.9	2.3	6.3	5.3	5.2	3.7	2.1	7.8	4.9	DeLand
906	3.8	5.1	4.3	8.8	4.7	5.9	4.5	2.9	2.1	3.0	DeLand
907.01	5.0	7.6	6.4	6.2	7.6	7.7	11.7	4.4	3.2	5.7	DeLand West
907.02	6.1	7.7	7.1	5.1	5.8	4.2	3.3	1.9	1.3	2.8	DeLand Southwest
908.03	8.2	6.5	12.0	7.1	7.4	8.8	3.9	1.6	0.8	0.0	DeBary
908.04	9.0	8.8	6.5	7.0	6.6	6.5	5.8	4.0	1.6	1.2	Orange City
908.06	4.7	7.1	2.8	5.7	5.6	5.3	2.5	7.4	3.5	3.0	Orange City
908.07	5.5	2.4	5.0	4.6	9.9	7.8	10.5	7.5	4.8	8.3	Orange City
908.08	3.6	6.2	6.7	3.3	14.0	7.1	7.3	2.1	0.3	1.4	Orange City
909.03	3.1	6.9	4.4	8.0	11.6	13.8	8.8	5.9	6.5	7.8	DeBary
909.04	4.9	7.9	7.5	5.7	8.9	4.6	3.2	3.9	2.8	0.7	DeBary
909.05	7.8	6.7	7.6	7.9	4.7	4.3	4.4	5.8	2.8	2.4	DeBary
909.06	5.2	7.2	6.8	4.9	6.7	6.6	3.2	4.3	3.0	0.6	DeBary
910.01	4.7	3.7	6.9	5.0	5.9	6.2	2.7	2.0	1.6	0.8	Lake Helen
910.05	5.8	4.7	8.5	8.0	5.4	11.3	9.4	3.9	2.4	1.6	Deltona
910.15	3.7	8.5	8.7	5.8	2.6	6.6	5.6	3.2	2.1	4.5	Deltona
910.16	5.9	5.1	4.0	4.9	4.0	8.9	5.0	4.8	2.1	1.1	Deltona
910.17	2.0	5.5	9.5	5.5	8.0	3.3	4.9	3.5	2.8	0.2	Deltona
910.18	9.2	4.7	10.0	6.8	5.9	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.5	2.8	Deltona
910.19	6.6	5.5	7.9	5.6	6.7	5.4	4.7	3.2	1.4	1.1	Deltona
910.2	4.6	6.8	6.5	5.9	2.9	4.8	1.1	3.3	0.5	1.0	Deltona
910.21	6.1	5.5	4.1	7.0	5.4	5.8	2.6	1.6	1.4	0.3	Deltona
910.23	4.3	8.5	6.1	10.1	4.0	7.2	5.8	3.7	1.0	3.7	Deltona
910.25	7.3	5.6	7.5	6.0	5.0	5.6	5.1	2.2	0.5	0.5	Deltona
910.28	5.5	3.4	5.9	4.2	9.9	7.7	3.3	3.7	4.4	2.3	Deltona
910.29	6.9	6.6	3.7	6.3	7.2	9.5	3.9	5.8	4.2	1.1	Deltona
910.3	6.0	8.2	6.3	9.6	7.4	5.9	2.7	2.2	3.2	1.9	Deltona
910.31	2.0	5.0	4.9	9.1	6.4	6.7	4.8	4.9	1.6	2.2	Deltona
910.32	11.3	12.3	10.1	2.3	5.4	6.3	3.2	2.7	2.5	7.4	Deltona
910.33	6.5	4.1	5.4	1.4	9.6	14.8	2.5	1.3	2.8	1.5	Deltona
910.34	3.0	7.6	3.0	8.0	8.9	1.9	2.7	2.2	3.1	0.6	Deltona
910.35	5.3	8.5	6.5	7.8	3.2	4.6	2.1	1.1	0.9	2.4	Deltona
910.36	7.4	4.6	6.2	11.1	6.2	3.6	4.7	6.7	2.9	0.6	Deltona

Census Tract	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Region
910.37	3.4	4.0	6.6	7.7	11.6	2.5	4.5	2.4	4.8	4.0	Deltona
910.38	6.3	9.4	4.9	4.5	9.0	7.3	3.6	1.9	1.4	1.8	Deltona
910.39	6.1	6.9	8.1	12.0	5.4	5.7	6.6	3.0	1.6	1.9	Deltona
925	4.8	3.7	6.4	5.7	3.1	5.9	2.9	0.6	1.5	0.7	Daytona Beach

Source: [U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates](). Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

EXHIBIT 176: POPULATION BY RACE, FLAGLER COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2018–2022

Census Tract	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More Races	Region
601.03	80.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	14.4	Palm Coast
601.04	77.7	3.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	1.9	7.5	Palm Coast
601.05	90.5	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.7	4.3	Palm Coast
601.06	90.6	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.3	0.5	3.8	Marineland
601.07	75.4	2.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	9.4	10.8	Bunnell
602.06	94.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.6	Bunnell
602.07	76.3	12.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.9	4.8	Bunnell
602.08	82.7	9.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.9	6.1	Palm Coast
602.1	70.7	12.1	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.9	14.3	Palm Coast
602.11	75.4	12.2	0.0	3.6	1.6	0.4	6.7	Palm Coast
602.12	71.2	12.8	0.3	2.0	0.0	7.4	6.4	Palm Coast
602.13	68.5	13.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	14.0	2.8	Palm Coast
602.14	62.1	16.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	9.9	10.4	Palm Coast
602.15	72.6	9.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	9.7	6.3	Palm Coast
602.16	79.0	7.7	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.9	9.5	Palm Coast
602.17	53.3	29.7	1.7	7.1	0.0	4.6	3.6	Palm Coast
602.18	80.5	8.6	0.3	5.0	0.0	1.3	4.2	Bunnell/ Palm Coast
602.19	71.2	19.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.6	7.5	Palm Coast
602.2	77.5	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	10.3	Palm Coast
603.01	87.5	6.1	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.1	2.4	Palm Coast
603.02	87.6	3.8	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.8	Flagler Beach
603.03	94.1	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	3.4	Beverly Beach
603.04	89.8	0.0	0.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	Palm Coast/ Flagler Beach

Source: [2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05, Demographic and Housing Estimates](). Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

EXHIBIT 177: POPULATION BY RACE, VOLUSIA COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2018–2022

Census Tract	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More Races	Region
801.01	90.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.9	2.7	Ormond Beach

Census Tract	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More Races	Region
801.02	94.7	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	Ormond Beach
802.01	94.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.1	2.3	Ormond Beach
802.02	94.8	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	Ormond by the Sea
803	88.5	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.6	7.8	Ormond by the Sea
804	93.7	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.5	4.3	Ormond Beach
805	88.2	4.6	1.0	0.7	0.0	1.6	3.9	Ormond Beach
806	65.2	29.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.3	3.4	Ormond Beach
807	89.9	2.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.8	5.3	Ormond Beach
808.03	90.2	4.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.0	2.9	Ormond Beach
808.05	82.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	Daytona Beach
808.06	80.7	12.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.2	3.4	Ormond Beach
808.07	86.2	5.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	3.9	3.8	Ormond Beach
808.08	79.4	5.8	0.0	8.5	0.0	1.0	5.2	Daytona Beach
808.09	71.2	12.6	0.0	6.2	0.0	3.4	6.6	Daytona Beach
809.01	62.2	25.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	4.1	6.1	Holly Hill
809.02	68.1	18.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	3.4	9.0	Holly Hill
810.01	66.5	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	Holly Hill
810.02	75.1	11.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.8	8.0	Holly Hill
811.01	78.8	3.9	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.3	11.7	Daytona Beach
811.02	87.1	4.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.2	4.1	Daytona Beach
812.01	69.7	10.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	17.4	Daytona Beach
812.02	81.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	17.0	0.0	Daytona Beach
813	88.6	3.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	6.6	Daytona Beach
815	76.9	15.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	5.8	Daytona Beach
816	32.8	60.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.9	1.3	Daytona Beach
817.01	44.3	44.7	2.1	0.8	0.0	2.1	6.1	Daytona Beach
817.02	23.3	55.6	0.0	7.9	0.0	8.3	4.9	Daytona Beach
818	15.3	72.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.1	6.6	Daytona Beach
819	16.7	70.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	6.6	5.1	Daytona Beach
820	33.9	56.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.7	5.6	Daytona Beach
821	17.1	73.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.5	7.4	Daytona Beach
822.01	58.0	24.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	10.6	6.8	Daytona Beach
822.02	68.5	21.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	7.8	Daytona Beach
823.02	56.2	29.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	10.3	2.2	Daytona Beach
823.03	34.6	58.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.7	4.0	Daytona Beach
824.01	63.1	26.0	2.4	1.9	0.0	3.0	3.6	South Daytona
824.04	78.9	13.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.6	2.4	South Daytona
824.05	94.4	1.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	1.6	South Daytona
824.06	94.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.1	South Daytona

Census Tract	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More Races	Region
824.1	81.8	5.9	0.5	4.2	0.0	1.5	6.0	South Daytona
824.11	85.1	6.8	0.4	5.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	Port Orange
824.12	76.9	12.6	0.0	4.1	0.0	1.3	5.0	Daytona Beach
824.13	71.2	17.4	0.2	2.3	0.0	4.8	4.1	Port Orange
824.14	90.6	2.2	0.5	2.3	0.0	2.5	1.9	Port Orange
824.15	74.2	9.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.0	7.8	Daytona Beach
825.03	82.0	5.3	0.9	3.9	0.0	2.1	5.8	Port Orange
825.06	93.4	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.5	Port Orange
825.08	84.0	3.1	1.1	3.8	0.0	1.5	6.5	Port Orange
825.09	92.2	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.3	2.7	Port Orange/Ponce Inlet
825.1	93.3	0.7	2.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	Port Orange
825.11	97.0	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	Port Orange
825.12	82.9	7.2	0.4	2.5	0.0	2.1	5.1	Port Orange
825.13	93.4	0.0	0.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	Port Orange
826.04	85.3	2.9	3.9	4.6	0.0	2.1	1.2	Daytona Beach
826.05	90.6	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.9	5.3	Daytona Beach Shores
826.06	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	4.4	Ponce Inlet
826.07	97.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.5	Daytona Beach Shores
827.01	96.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	1.8	New Smyrna Beach
827.03	91.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	New Smyrna Beach
827.04	96.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.9	Oak Hill
827.05	96.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.4	New Smyrna Beach
828.01	80.2	13.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	5.7	New Smyrna Beach
828.02	84.4	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.0	5.3	7.3	New Smyrna Beach
829.02	92.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.0	3.9	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.03	81.2	12.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.6	4.3	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.04	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	1.6	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
830.03	90.4	5.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.9	Oak Hill
830.05	83.2	0.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	8.8	3.9	Edgewater
830.06	96.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.0	1.5	Edgewater
830.07	89.0	2.9	0.8	0.6	0.0	3.5	3.2	Edgewater
830.08	94.0	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	Edgewater
830.09	88.6	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	8.2	Edgewater
832.03	86.6	3.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.7	2.5	Ormond Beach
832.05	84.2	6.9	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.9	2.0	Daytona Beach
832.06	61.7	33.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.5	1.3	Daytona Beach
832.07	84.2	6.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.6	3.0	Port Orange/ Samsula-Spruce Creek

Census Tract	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More Races	Region
832.09	94.9	0.8	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	Edgewater/ New Smyrna Beach/ Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.1	93.5	3.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	Samsula-Spruce Creek/ Port Orange
832.11	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	Samsula-Spruce Creek/ Port Orange
901.01	72.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	7.0	Pierson/Seville
901.02	44.7	4.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	47.4	2.5	Pierson/Seville
902.02	77.4	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	12.8	6.9	DeLand
902.03	59.6	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	32.9	5.5	DeLeon Springs
902.04	80.4	5.8	0.1	2.6	0.0	4.1	6.9	DeLand
903.03	82.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.8	DeLand
903.04	84.2	1.1	0.2	2.3	0.0	5.2	7.0	DeLand
903.05	82.8	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.5	3.2	DeLand
903.06	83.2	3.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.4	8.8	DeLand
903.07	69.6	8.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	10.2	10.2	DeLand
904.01	85.9	4.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.6	3.9	DeLand
904.02	71.6	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	4.4	DeLand
905	70.4	18.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.2	4.8	DeLand
906	41.7	29.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	12.7	15.3	DeLand
907.01	81.9	4.7	0.4	0.0	1.0	6.9	5.1	DeLand West
907.02	51.3	23.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	15.5	9.4	DeLand Southwest
908.03	76.7	7.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	8.5	5.3	DeBary
908.04	78.7	7.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	8.4	5.2	Orange City
908.06	58.4	16.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	15.6	7.4	Orange City
908.07	89.2	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	4.4	4.2	Orange City
908.08	95.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	Orange City
909.03	77.4	7.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.4	9.5	DeBary
909.04	79.9	5.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	6.7	4.7	DeBary
909.05	73.5	7.9	0.0	4.4	0.0	10.4	3.8	DeBary
909.06	89.6	3.9	0.4	1.0	0.0	4.4	0.7	DeBary
910.01	70.6	12.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.3	5.0	Lake Helen
910.05	90.6	3.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.8	1.7	Deltona
910.15	55.3	8.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	21.8	11.7	Deltona
910.16	50.7	9.4	0.3	1.8	0.0	27.6	10.2	Deltona
910.17	56.8	7.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	17.0	16.3	Deltona
910.18	54.7	10.9	0.3	2.9	0.0	23.5	7.8	Deltona
910.19	50.5	12.2	0.5	3.7	0.0	27.2	5.9	Deltona
910.2	54.2	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	13.3	Deltona
910.21	66.5	18.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	11.7	2.2	Deltona

Census Tract	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More Races	Region
910.23	62.2	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	4.1	Deltona
910.25	62.4	13.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	10.8	12.6	Deltona
910.28	48.3	16.0	0.7	6.7	0.1	21.8	6.3	Deltona
910.29	74.3	4.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	7.7	12.2	Deltona
910.3	55.8	5.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	23.4	13.8	Deltona
910.31	67.7	9.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	17.6	5.3	Deltona
910.32	51.5	13.7	0.0	9.3	0.0	23.7	1.8	Deltona
910.33	58.1	12.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	22.0	7.1	Deltona
910.34	55.7	14.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	14.7	14.2	Deltona
910.35	54.3	28.2	1.4	1.1	0.0	7.2	7.8	Deltona
910.36	80.2	3.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	9.1	4.3	Deltona
910.37	75.7	8.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	8.7	4.6	Deltona
910.38	70.1	11.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	14.2	2.6	Deltona
910.39	72.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	13.8	Deltona
925	60.2	21.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	8.4	7.0	Daytona Beach

Source: [2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05, Demographic and Housing Estimates](). Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

EXHIBIT 178: FLAGLER COUNTY MINORITY POPULATION (%) BY CENSUS TRACT, 2018–2022

Census Tract	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Region
601.03	0.0	0.8	2.2	2.7	94.2	Palm Coast
601.04	0.6	17.2	1.3	2.7	78.2	Palm Coast
601.05	0.5	3.1	0.9	3.7	91.8	Palm Coast
601.06	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.4	96.6	Marineland
601.07	3.0	12.6	0.2	3.0	81.2	Bunnell
602.06	0.7	1.5	0.5	2.1	95.2	Bunnell
602.07	6.0	1.7	0.5	2.5	89.4	Bunnell
602.08	0.0	4.4	1.5	3.0	91.2	Palm Coast
602.1	0.0	0.6	1.3	7.9	90.2	Palm Coast
602.11	0.2	8.3	0.4	1.1	90.0	Palm Coast
602.12	8.2	8.8	5.1	1.5	76.5	Palm Coast
602.13	10.9	1.7	0.5	1.4	85.6	Palm Coast
602.14	5.9	3.4	1.3	9.1	80.4	Palm Coast
602.15	0.0	4.2	3.0	8.1	84.7	Palm Coast
602.16	0.9	12.2	0.2	3.3	83.4	Palm Coast
602.17	1.1	1.1	4.0	3.4	90.4	Palm Coast
602.18	0.2	0.8	0.0	3.0	96.0	Bunnell/Palm Coast
602.19	1.5	2.6	0.6	9.0	86.4	Palm Coast
602.2	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.6	95.4	Palm Coast

Census Tract	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Region
603.01	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.9	96.9	Palm Coast
603.02	0.6	0.0	1.2	4.8	93.4	Flagler Beach
603.03	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	98.4	Beverly Beach
603.04	0.3	2.6	0.6	2.0	94.5	Palm Coast/Flagler Beach

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05, Demographic and Housing Estimates. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

EXHIBIT 179: VOLUSIA COUNTY MINORITY POPULATION (%) BY CENSUS TRACT, 2018–2022

Census Tract	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Region
801.01	0.8	0.8	4.2	1.3	93.0	Ormond Beach
801.02	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	Ormond Beach
802.01	2.0	0.8	0.0	2.2	95.0	Ormond Beach
802.02	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	99.1	Ormond by the Sea
803	0.0	3.7	0.4	1.0	94.9	Ormond by the Sea
804	0.5	2.3	0.0	0.6	96.7	Ormond Beach
805	1.4	3.2	0.0	2.0	93.3	Ormond Beach
806	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	98.4	Ormond Beach
807	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	97.1	Ormond Beach
808.03	0.0	3.5	3.0	2.7	90.8	Ormond Beach
808.05	0.4	4.5	0.0	1.5	93.6	Daytona Beach
808.06	2.2	1.6	0.6	1.9	93.5	Ormond Beach
808.07	1.1	4.0	2.7	1.1	91.2	Ormond Beach
808.08	0.4	7.0	0.8	4.4	87.5	Daytona Beach
808.09	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.4	97.0	Daytona Beach
809.01	2.5	2.2	0.5	1.0	93.8	Holly Hill
809.02	4.9	0.3	0.5	5.0	89.4	Holly Hill
810.01	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.5	95.0	Holly Hill
810.02	3.8	5.0	0.6	2.3	88.3	Holly Hill
811.01	0.4	2.6	2.1	0.5	94.5	Daytona Beach
811.02	0.0	2.9	3.2	0.6	93.3	Daytona Beach
812.01	1.0	8.2	0.0	0.9	89.9	Daytona Beach
812.02	7.6	16.2	0.0	0.0	76.2	Daytona Beach
813	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.9	95.6	Daytona Beach
815	0.3	2.8	1.0	0.2	95.7	Daytona Beach
816	0.0	3.2	0.9	8.1	87.9	Daytona Beach
817.01	0.5	2.4	3.9	9.7	83.5	Daytona Beach
817.02	0.4	8.9	0.1	5.7	85.0	Daytona Beach
818	4.2	3.1	4.3	0.2	88.2	Daytona Beach
819	1.3	6.3	0.0	3.9	88.4	Daytona Beach
820	2.5	0.5	0.5	3.1	93.3	Daytona Beach
821	0.8	2.1	1.5	0.8	94.8	Daytona Beach

Census Tract	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Region
822.01	4.7	14.5	0.2	7.5	73.2	Daytona Beach
822.02	1.6	1.9	1.5	4.4	90.7	Daytona Beach
823.02	0.3	2.2	0.4	4.5	92.6	Daytona Beach
823.03	0.7	3.4	0.2	1.3	94.4	Daytona Beach
824.01	0.3	7.1	0.8	4.3	87.5	South Daytona
824.04	3.5	0.3	0.0	2.3	93.9	South Daytona
824.05	0.0	1.9	0.5	3.6	93.9	South Daytona
824.06	1.2	4.0	0.9	3.7	90.1	South Daytona
824.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	2.7	94.2	South Daytona
824.11	0.0	0.4	0.3	8.3	91.0	Port Orange
824.12	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.1	97.6	Daytona Beach
824.13	0.8	6.2	0.0	2.2	90.8	Port Orange
824.14	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	94.8	Port Orange
824.15	0.0	9.0	0.0	4.9	86.2	Daytona Beach
825.03	1.4	2.0	0.4	4.7	91.4	Port Orange
825.06	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.4	97.2	Port Orange
825.08	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.9	92.9	Port Orange
825.09	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.4	97.4	Port Orange/Ponce Inlet
825.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	99.2	Port Orange
825.11	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.5	97.0	Port Orange
825.12	0.4	2.2	0.0	3.2	94.2	Port Orange
825.13	0.0	4.4	0.2	0.0	95.4	Port Orange
826.04	4.0	0.6	0.9	2.5	92.0	Daytona Beach
826.05	0.0	1.6	0.4	3.2	94.8	Daytona Beach Shores
826.06	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.8	96.6	Ponce Inlet
826.07	0.8	0.8	0.7	3.0	94.7	Daytona Beach Shores
827.01	0.1	0.6	2.0	0.3	97.0	New Smyrna Beach
827.03	1.5	0.0	1.1	6.9	90.6	New Smyrna Beach
827.04	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	99.5	Oak Hill
827.05	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.8	94.8	New Smyrna Beach
828.01	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.2	New Smyrna Beach
828.02	5.3	3.7	0.5	0.9	89.5	New Smyrna Beach
829.02	1.6	0.2	0.0	2.4	95.8	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.03	3.0	0.8	1.3	11.5	83.5	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.04	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	99.1	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
830.03	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	99.0	Oak Hill
830.05	5.8	8.1	1.7	0.8	83.6	Edgewater
830.06	0.7	3.7	1.0	0.8	93.8	Edgewater
830.07	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.6	97.7	Edgewater
830.08	0.0	0.3	3.0	0.3	96.4	Edgewater
830.09	0.0	0.7	1.8	4.0	93.5	Edgewater

Census Tract	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Region
832.03	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.1	94.5	Ormond Beach
832.05	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.0	98.2	Daytona Beach
832.06	2.2	1.9	0.1	2.6	93.3	Daytona Beach
832.07	2.4	0.1	1.7	4.2	91.6	Port Orange/ Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.09	1.0	0.3	1.9	1.8	95.0	Edgewater/New Smyrna Beach/ Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.1	0.3	1.2	0.0	6.7	91.8	Samsula-Spruce Creek/ Port Orange
832.11	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	97.9	Samsula-Spruce Creek/ Port Orange
901.01	21.3	0.4	0.1	1.4	76.8	Pierson/Seville
901.02	56.7	0.1	0.2	4.1	38.9	Pierson/Seville
902.02	14.5	2.0	0.5	6.6	76.4	DeLand
902.03	39.6	2.8	1.0	4.4	52.3	DeLeon Springs
902.04	5.1	11.3	0.0	1.4	82.2	DeLand
903.03	13.9	1.2	0.0	0.4	84.4	DeLand
903.04	7.2	0.3	1.4	1.8	89.3	DeLand
903.05	11.0	0.5	0.5	1.2	86.7	DeLand
903.06	0.7	8.0	2.9	3.1	85.3	DeLand
903.07	5.2	8.8	0.8	3.7	81.5	DeLand
904.01	4.7	0.0	0.1	1.9	93.3	DeLand
904.02	3.3	2.7	0.0	6.3	87.7	DeLand
905	0.3	22.2	1.0	2.8	73.8	DeLand
906	22.1	8.8	0.0	3.9	65.2	DeLand
907.01	5.5	3.9	4.4	1.8	84.5	DeLand West
907.02	10.7	8.9	1.0	4.6	74.9	DeLand Southwest
908.03	0.8	11.2	0.3	2.0	85.8	DeBary
908.04	1.5	11.0	0.4	3.2	84.0	Orange City
908.06	1.5	20.9	2.0	9.2	66.4	Orange City
908.07	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.3	93.9	Orange City
908.08	0.8	0.0	2.2	0.8	96.1	Orange City
909.03	4.3	10.2	1.0	1.7	82.9	DeBary
909.04	0.7	8.9	0.2	3.4	86.8	DeBary
909.05	0.2	8.4	3.3	7.9	80.2	DeBary
909.06	0.4	14.2	0.0	1.2	84.3	DeBary
910.01	0.0	10.4	1.5	6.2	81.9	Lake Helen
910.05	0.9	2.1	1.3	0.7	94.9	Deltona
910.15	3.2	25.7	6.7	9.3	55.2	Deltona
910.16	6.4	24.0	1.1	12.1	56.4	Deltona
910.17	8.3	24.4	2.3	12.1	52.9	Deltona
910.18	1.8	24.7	9.3	5.9	58.3	Deltona
910.19	1.8	20.1	0.5	23.5	54.1	Deltona

Census Tract	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Region
910.2	0.0	25.2	6.8	14.9	53.1	Deltona
910.21	0.8	18.1	0.0	6.2	74.9	Deltona
910.23	0.4	22.7	1.4	8.5	67.0	Deltona
910.25	1.9	21.4	1.4	3.8	71.6	Deltona
910.28	2.1	19.4	0.5	13.1	65.0	Deltona
910.29	0.2	15.0	1.7	8.7	74.5	Deltona
910.3	5.1	19.5	5.7	9.8	59.8	Deltona
910.31	0.2	27.5	0.0	7.9	64.3	Deltona
910.32	1.3	23.0	1.3	6.8	67.7	Deltona
910.33	6.4	29.7	3.8	5.8	54.2	Deltona
910.34	0.0	22.3	1.6	15.6	60.6	Deltona
910.35	1.6	19.1	1.3	6.7	71.2	Deltona
910.36	0.0	18.9	0.4	8.3	72.3	Deltona
910.37	0.3	16.2	0.4	21.3	61.9	Deltona
910.38	0.0	28.5	1.0	2.9	67.6	Deltona
910.39	0.7	32.0	0.0	3.4	63.9	Deltona
925	1.9	7.4	1.2	7.9	81.5	Daytona Beach

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05, Demographic and Housing Estimates. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

EXHIBIT 180: FLAGLER COUNTY REPORTED HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED, POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER, BY CENSUS TRACT, 2018–2022

Census Tract	Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree	Region
601.03	1.1	2.9	31.7	27.1	6.9	17.9	12.4	Palm Coast
601.04	8.5	6.2	31.6	22.1	10.0	14.5	7.2	Palm Coast
601.05	1.0	1.2	30.1	16.8	14.4	21.2	15.3	Palm Coast
601.06	0.5	4.5	18.9	15.7	6.1	28.8	25.6	Marineland
601.07	1.9	3.0	39.7	23.0	5.8	19.7	6.8	Bunnell
602.06	3.8	8.7	50.1	21.4	6.6	7.1	2.3	Bunnell
602.07	2.2	7.2	30.8	28.8	8.6	11.5	10.9	Bunnell
602.08	0.6	3.3	27.9	28.9	14.3	19.1	6.0	Palm Coast
602.1	3.6	5.1	35.7	18.7	11.3	16.8	8.8	Palm Coast
602.11	2.4	5.4	34.7	21.4	13.5	13.9	8.7	Palm Coast
602.12	4.5	2.2	38.1	18.8	12.9	17.5	6.1	Palm Coast
602.13	4.3	5.7	30.7	28.5	8.2	17.9	4.6	Palm Coast
602.14	5.5	6.4	34.3	24.2	12.1	9.3	8.1	Palm Coast
602.15	2.1	3.3	33.8	17.0	14.0	23.5	6.3	Palm Coast
602.16	0.5	6.3	27.4	28.2	6.2	24.6	6.8	Palm Coast
602.17	11.1	10.4	23.2	21.2	6.3	23.2	4.6	Palm Coast
602.18	2.7	8.5	32.8	21.1	9.8	15.0	10.1	Bunnell/ Palm Coast

Census Tract	Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree	Region
602.19	4.3	5.7	27.8	27.3	9.1	22.1	3.7	Palm Coast
602.2	0.0	6.8	31.7	21.6	16.3	18.7	4.8	Palm Coast
603.01	1.6	1.8	21.8	17.3	11.0	30.7	15.8	Palm Coast
603.02	1.7	1.3	27.1	24.8	7.3	22.3	15.5	Flagler Beach
603.03	0.1	1.1	13.8	22.7	6.3	23.7	32.4	Beverly Beach
603.04	1.9	2.4	34.0	20.2	11.8	17.5	12.2	Palm Coast/ Flagler Beach

EXHIBIT 181: VOLUSIA COUNTY REPORTED HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED, POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER, BY CENSUS TRACT, 2018–2022

Census Tract	Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree	Region
801.01	0.6	3.7	33.6	20.1	13.3	20.0	8.7	Ormond Beach
801.02	0.0	4.9	17.3	31.9	11.9	22.0	12.1	Ormond Beach
802.01	1.0	2.0	24.3	28.9	9.9	20.5	13.3	Ormond Beach
802.02	0.9	4.5	26.9	21.6	12.7	20.9	12.5	Ormond by the Sea
803	0.5	3.5	28.6	16.7	9.5	25.8	15.4	Ormond by the Sea
804	2.1	2.5	18.2	16.9	8.9	27.9	23.5	Ormond Beach
805	1.6	7.1	21.7	34.7	9.9	14.2	10.7	Ormond Beach
806	6.7	6.8	35.3	18.8	8.7	18.1	5.6	Ormond Beach
807	0.4	4.9	23.4	23.7	12.1	24.0	11.5	Ormond Beach
808.03	2.2	8.3	23.2	25.2	13.0	23.3	4.8	Ormond Beach
808.05	3.1	9.9	36.5	28.4	12.8	7.7	1.7	Daytona Beach
808.06	0.8	7.5	18.0	20.4	10.4	25.0	17.8	Ormond Beach
808.07	0.8	1.3	22.8	30.4	8.8	24.2	11.8	Ormond Beach
808.08	2.1	3.4	31.4	15.3	10.8	28.9	8.1	Daytona Beach
808.09	5.0	16.5	26.4	17.4	15.8	10.2	8.5	Daytona Beach
809.01	2.9	4.6	35.9	22.8	8.1	16.1	9.7	Holly Hill
809.02	6.0	9.4	41.6	24.9	6.5	8.1	3.5	Holly Hill
810.01	1.5	5.1	37.1	26.4	14.1	10.7	5.1	Holly Hill
810.02	3.0	4.5	24.6	24.0	12.1	23.7	8.2	Holly Hill
811.01	3.5	8.0	27.3	20.1	16.5	12.4	12.1	Daytona Beach
811.02	0.3	3.7	33.4	17.8	17.0	18.3	9.5	Daytona Beach
812.01	0.0	17.6	24.0	18.7	14.4	19.5	5.9	Daytona Beach
812.02	0.0	6.3	50.1	31.8	1.7	7.2	3.0	Daytona Beach
813	3.2	2.9	35.8	23.8	10.8	13.8	9.6	Daytona Beach
815	19.0	9.6	25.1	15.1	12.6	12.0	6.7	Daytona Beach
816	3.3	10.2	36.7	23.2	14.9	6.0	5.8	Daytona Beach

Census Tract	Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree	Region
817.01	7.4	3.8	33.4	32.7	6.6	8.1	8.0	Daytona Beach
817.02	3.3	6.4	35.7	24.3	14.7	12.0	3.6	Daytona Beach
818	10.6	11.6	39.4	16.8	7.9	9.0	4.7	Daytona Beach
819	7.1	5.7	34.1	19.8	22.6	2.4	8.3	Daytona Beach
820	6.5	15.4	33.1	16.0	12.5	11.5	5.0	Daytona Beach
821	1.3	7.9	47.4	27.6	5.5	8.5	1.8	Daytona Beach
822.01	1.2	9.2	36.0	21.7	15.9	8.7	7.4	Daytona Beach
822.02	1.6	3.9	42.2	16.2	12.8	13.0	10.5	Daytona Beach
823.02	1.5	9.1	35.6	10.2	7.7	23.2	12.8	Daytona Beach
823.03	1.4	5.7	27.3	29.4	10.4	16.4	9.4	Daytona Beach
824.01	0.7	9.6	29.6	23.5	11.8	15.4	9.5	South Daytona
824.04	7.0	7.1	30.1	17.9	17.7	16.1	4.2	South Daytona
824.05	1.0	5.5	35.3	22.4	12.8	15.7	7.3	South Daytona
824.06	1.2	1.7	28.6	27.3	12.7	16.5	12.0	South Daytona
824.1	1.9	3.2	33.2	25.5	14.0	15.9	6.2	South Daytona
824.11	1.9	1.2	21.1	23.1	10.4	25.3	17.0	Port Orange
824.12	2.1	8.6	28.5	25.6	10.1	11.8	13.2	Daytona Beach
824.13	1.3	4.0	20.2	25.4	9.8	23.7	15.6	Port Orange
824.14	5.5	7.2	39.4	15.3	17.1	10.6	4.8	Port Orange
824.15	6.7	7.6	35.1	28.7	10.0	6.5	5.5	Daytona Beach
825.03	1.2	7.7	31.5	30.9	8.8	11.2	8.7	Port Orange
825.06	3.4	6.1	34.5	16.8	12.5	17.2	9.5	Port Orange
825.08	1.4	4.9	25.5	25.3	13.9	19.4	9.6	Port Orange
825.09	0.3	2.0	26.7	27.2	15.3	15.9	12.6	Port Orange/ Ponce Inlet
825.1	1.2	6.3	41.5	20.5	14.4	12.3	3.9	Port Orange
825.11	4.0	13.6	25.5	26.4	12.2	9.2	9.0	Port Orange
825.12	0.3	6.0	24.1	22.7	12.1	20.7	14.0	Port Orange
825.13	9.2	8.7	28.7	26.8	18.9	6.6	1.1	Port Orange
826.04	2.0	4.3	28.3	22.0	6.5	20.9	16.0	Daytona Beach
826.05	2.5	0.8	29.5	16.5	12.1	20.2	18.4	Daytona Beach Shores
826.06	0.3	2.0	20.5	15.5	9.9	30.2	21.5	Ponce Inlet
826.07	0.0	0.4	27.9	25.0	4.6	22.7	19.4	Daytona Beach Shores
827.01	0.8	1.4	21.2	20.8	6.4	27.7	21.8	New Smyrna Beach
827.03	0.0	0.9	16.5	25.4	17.3	24.5	15.4	New Smyrna Beach
827.04	1.6	0.0	13.4	19.5	11.1	25.1	29.2	Oak Hill
827.05	0.2	3.2	23.0	19.2	9.1	27.5	17.8	New Smyrna Beach
828.01	2.7	10.7	26.7	24.2	12.6	15.5	7.7	New Smyrna Beach
828.02	2.7	9.7	27.4	19.8	8.0	14.6	17.8	New Smyrna Beach

Census Tract	Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree	Region
829.02	0.9	2.7	40.4	20.8	10.3	18.2	6.8	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.03	0.6	7.6	25.9	23.0	9.7	26.7	6.4	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.04	0.6	6.4	32.9	17.9	10.5	19.9	11.8	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
830.03	2.2	4.3	38.4	30.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	Oak Hill
830.05	2.3	8.9	32.3	24.8	9.4	14.4	7.9	Edgewater
830.06	0.8	6.3	37.2	22.4	14.6	15.6	3.1	Edgewater
830.07	1.2	3.8	31.4	20.6	20.4	11.7	10.9	Edgewater
830.08	3.6	6.4	28.5	29.8	10.3	13.9	7.4	Edgewater
830.09	1.2	5.0	39.5	29.6	12.7	6.6	5.4	Edgewater
832.03	0.9	3.8	24.9	21.5	7.7	27.6	13.6	Ormond Beach
832.05	1.1	4.0	21.8	18.6	9.5	25.6	19.4	Daytona Beach
832.06	3.2	13.2	53.8	15.3	6.9	4.8	2.8	Daytona Beach
832.07	2.9	6.2	29.8	19.2	13.8	19.6	8.5	Port Orange/ Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.09	2.3	2.2	27.2	23.2	10.8	27.8	6.6	Edgewater/New Smyrna Beach/ Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.1	5.6	1.1	14.9	23.8	16.2	21.7	16.6	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
832.11	0.0	0.4	15.3	16.4	14.6	39.5	13.8	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
901.01	5.9	6.6	39.6	17.4	13.6	10.7	6.3	Pierson/Seville
901.02	13.3	13.4	25.9	27.0	10.6	4.9	4.9	Pierson/Seville
902.02	8.2	4.8	34.7	18.4	6.2	16.5	11.1	DeLand
902.03	8.7	8.0	36.1	18.0	11.3	9.0	8.8	DeLeon Springs
902.04	2.1	3.7	25.6	16.6	19.7	16.7	15.6	DeLand
903.03	1.8	5.0	48.8	20.2	10.6	7.4	6.2	DeLand
903.04	0.9	5.8	34.6	21.6	3.5	23.5	10.2	DeLand
903.05	5.2	4.6	37.5	20.1	10.8	14.9	6.7	DeLand
903.06	0.9	2.3	22.9	17.5	13.5	26.1	16.7	DeLand
903.07	2.6	1.3	25.0	20.4	15.6	21.5	13.5	DeLand
904.01	1.3	0.7	32.1	15.2	23.4	16.9	10.4	DeLand
904.02	0.7	3.1	22.1	24.0	20.3	15.4	14.4	DeLand
905	2.9	10.4	26.8	27.4	5.8	15.8	10.9	DeLand
906	5.0	5.1	30.9	20.9	16.0	16.0	6.1	DeLand
907.01	3.9	11.2	33.1	15.1	15.3	16.6	4.8	DeLand West
907.02	5.5	10.4	30.9	16.6	12.9	13.7	10.0	DeLand Southwest
908.03	1.1	7.0	36.8	23.6	13.4	15.2	2.8	DeBary
908.04	1.9	7.7	36.7	27.3	13.4	8.6	4.4	Orange City

Census Tract	Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree	Region
908.06	5.6	4.1	29.2	19.5	16.0	16.9	8.8	Orange City
908.07	1.4	11.0	29.0	21.7	9.0	16.2	11.8	Orange City
908.08	3.9	7.0	31.9	35.5	5.0	9.2	7.6	Orange City
909.03	3.3	2.4	28.1	21.9	9.1	25.6	9.5	DeBary
909.04	3.0	4.4	35.3	20.1	10.1	19.2	8.0	DeBary
909.05	1.3	1.5	23.7	21.8	20.5	22.2	8.8	DeBary
909.06	1.2	4.8	30.9	32.5	13.5	15.5	1.6	DeBary
910.01	3.1	7.4	25.0	22.8	9.9	22.2	9.6	Lake Helen
910.05	4.8	8.2	39.7	21.0	10.2	12.0	4.1	Deltona
910.15	3.1	7.9	33.1	21.4	12.7	11.7	10.1	Deltona
910.16	5.3	6.9	45.5	19.0	12.3	9.1	1.8	Deltona
910.17	3.6	4.5	33.5	23.0	10.7	20.2	4.6	Deltona
910.18	3.0	5.0	34.9	22.2	13.8	13.8	7.3	Deltona
910.19	1.5	4.9	43.9	17.9	15.4	7.4	9.1	Deltona
910.2	5.6	4.8	30.9	18.7	15.9	20.4	3.8	Deltona
910.21	1.9	6.8	33.6	20.0	20.9	11.2	5.6	Deltona
910.23	2.9	4.8	23.8	32.3	19.0	10.9	6.3	Deltona
910.25	1.4	6.0	32.3	25.2	13.4	17.1	4.5	Deltona
910.28	6.7	7.3	32.3	27.5	10.9	11.6	3.6	Deltona
910.29	2.6	4.0	33.4	22.9	10.8	16.7	9.6	Deltona
910.3	6.4	10.4	40.3	21.5	11.4	7.7	2.3	Deltona
910.31	2.3	7.6	44.8	19.7	12.6	11.8	1.3	Deltona
910.32	5.2	3.2	21.8	17.5	21.2	23.6	7.7	Deltona
910.33	3.2	5.9	32.1	29.4	12.0	14.5	2.9	Deltona
910.34	2.1	5.6	40.9	26.3	12.8	7.5	4.7	Deltona
910.35	4.4	7.0	36.7	27.8	11.4	6.1	6.6	Deltona
910.36	3.7	4.4	42.8	19.4	20.3	7.7	1.8	Deltona
910.37	5.8	5.4	30.4	22.5	16.8	16.1	2.9	Deltona
910.38	2.3	4.8	38.5	20.4	19.8	12.0	2.1	Deltona
910.39	2.6	3.4	38.0	20.8	12.9	16.2	6.2	Deltona
925	2.7	3.3	23.7	29.7	10.6	25.6	4.4	Daytona Beach

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP02, Selected Social Characteristics in the United States. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

EXHIBIT 182: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (% OF LABOR FORCE), FLAGLER COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2020–2022

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
601.03	8.8	8.9	6.1	Palm Coast
601.04	2.4	3.5	5.1	Palm Coast
601.05	7.0	2.8	2.2	Palm Coast
601.06	3.7	3.0	1.6	Marineland
601.07	3.9	2.9	2.6	Bunnell
602.06	5.6	3.6	5.0	Bunnell
602.07	0.6	2.3	1.6	Bunnell
602.08	2.9	3.1	1.9	Palm Coast
602.1	7.1	8.9	7.8	Palm Coast
602.11	6.4	5.4	6.2	Palm Coast
602.12	2.1	2.3	3.3	Palm Coast
602.13	1.0	1.8	1.9	Palm Coast
602.14	4.1	3.7	4.1	Palm Coast
602.15	5.1	4.5	4.9	Palm Coast
602.16	3.2	3.6	3.8	Palm Coast
602.17	6.4	4.1	6.9	Palm Coast
602.18	6.8	2.7	2.9	Bunnell/Palm Coast
602.19	2.6	3.3	5.1	Palm Coast
602.2	8.6	6.5	5.0	Palm Coast
603.01	4.5	4.8	4.5	Palm Coast
603.02	1.5	3.5	3.6	Flagler Beach
603.03	2.2	0.6	0.6	Beverly Beach
603.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	Palm Coast/Flagler Beach

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S2301. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Census tract data from 2020 onward is used for consistency, as census tract boundaries are remapped every ten years.

EXHIBIT 183: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (% OF LABOR FORCE), VOLUSIA COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2020–2022

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
801.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	Ormond Beach
801.02	1.4	3.2	3.5	Ormond Beach
802.01	3.8	2.9	4.6	Ormond Beach
802.02	5.2	5.5	9.8	Ormond by the Sea
803	4.3	6.3	8.9	Ormond by the Sea
804	5.9	4.5	4.2	Ormond Beach
805	2.6	5.0	2.0	Ormond Beach
806	4.0	4.8	4.9	Ormond Beach
807	4.2	2.5	2.6	Ormond Beach
808.03	7.0	7.9	5.2	Ormond Beach
808.05	5.5	2.1	0.3	Daytona Beach
808.06	4.2	0.7	1.8	Ormond Beach
808.07	1.7	0.8	2.0	Ormond Beach
808.08	4.2	0.9	0.5	Daytona Beach

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
808.09	4.5	3.4	4.0	Daytona Beach
809.01	6.0	4.6	6.5	Holly Hill
809.02	5.4	4.7	7.4	Holly Hill
810.01	4.7	10.5	6.4	Holly Hill
810.02	14.8	13.8	13.8	Holly Hill
811.01	9.8	9.3	4.2	Daytona Beach
811.02	1.5	0.9	2.8	Daytona Beach
812.01	0.4	1.1	2.0	Daytona Beach
812.02	4.1	4.2	8.2	Daytona Beach
813	3.0	0.9	0.9	Daytona Beach
815	20.5	17.5	17.8	Daytona Beach
816	5.8	4.1	4.3	Daytona Beach
817.01	5.5	5.7	5.1	Daytona Beach
817.02	6.4	2.4	5.7	Daytona Beach
818	4.5	3.2	3.4	Daytona Beach
819	6.9	8.1	5.5	Daytona Beach
820	19.8	21.7	18.5	Daytona Beach
821	7.3	7.2	8.4	Daytona Beach
822.01	2.7	0.5	0.5	Daytona Beach
822.02	4.5	6.3	7.2	Daytona Beach
823.02	11.0	5.7	4.8	Daytona Beach
823.03	5.9	4.6	4.4	Daytona Beach
824.01	7.6	7.1	6.3	South Daytona
824.04	2.7	6.9	5.1	South Daytona
824.05	3.8	4.8	2.9	South Daytona
824.06	6.1	3.3	1.4	South Daytona
824.1	6.3	5.6	2.9	South Daytona
824.11	7.2	6.4	8.5	Port Orange
824.12	5.5	4.3	2.6	Daytona Beach
824.13	6.2	6.7	7.3	Port Orange
824.14	4.3	4.3	3.2	Port Orange
824.15	7.5	3.2	3.1	Daytona Beach
825.03	7.7	6.4	2.7	Port Orange
825.06	3.4	4.2	3.6	Port Orange
825.08	6.1	5.6	5.1	Port Orange
825.09	3.4	6.8	5.4	Port Orange/Ponce Inlet
825.1	3.5	3.7	3.7	Port Orange
825.11	4.5	4.5	3.8	Port Orange
825.12	2.2	1.3	2.5	Port Orange
825.13	2.4	3.1	1.7	Port Orange
826.04	9.1	5.0	2.9	Daytona Beach
826.05	3.3	5.4	4.4	Daytona Beach Shores

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
826.06	1.3	1.2	2.0	Ponce Inlet
826.07	3.6	5.2	4.0	Daytona Beach Shores
827.01	4.6	4.9	3.6	New Smyrna Beach
827.03	1.7	2.9	2.4	New Smyrna Beach
827.04	4.1	6.1	5.8	Oak Hill
827.05	1.4	2.0	3.3	New Smyrna Beach
828.01	0.0	2.7	3.6	New Smyrna Beach
828.02	1.1	0.0	0.0	New Smyrna Beach
829.02	12.3	9.4	10.2	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.03	2.7	2.4	2.7	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.04	1.5	2.0	1.1	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
830.03	5.6	6.5	4.2	Oak Hill
830.05	4.1	3.1	2.8	Edgewater
830.06	3.4	3.5	2.9	Edgewater
830.07	7.9	9.2	9.6	Edgewater
830.08	2.8	1.2	2.1	Edgewater
830.09	2.4	1.3	3.2	Edgewater
832.03	1.6	1.4	1.4	Ormond Beach
832.05	6.4	6.9	5.2	Daytona Beach
832.06	6.1	6.2	2.6	Daytona Beach
832.07	3.2	3.8	3.8	Port Orange/Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.09	2.6	4.4	5.8	Edgewater/New Smyrna Beach/Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.1	0.7	0.8	3.6	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
832.11	7.3	4.6	1.9	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
901.01	1.6	1.5	4.5	Pierson/Seville
901.02	1.3	1.3	0.4	Pierson/Seville
902.02	7.6	5.0	7.8	DeLand
902.03	2.5	3.9	2.7	DeLeon Springs
902.04	5.3	4.7	4.8	DeLand
903.03	8.1	7.8	5.8	DeLand
903.04	2.5	1.6	1.5	DeLand
903.05	2.1	2.9	2.6	DeLand
903.06	4.3	4.6	3.9	DeLand
903.07	9.8	9.0	10.1	DeLand
904.01	0.9	0.5	1.5	DeLand
904.02	8.8	3.7	2.0	DeLand
905	8.8	9.2	5.0	DeLand
906	6.6	1.9	1.4	DeLand
907.01	9.5	4.6	6.7	DeLand West
907.02	2.7	1.9	1.9	DeLand Southwest
908.03	1.7	2.1	4.0	DeBary
908.04	2.9	4.1	5.1	Orange City

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
908.06	5.9	4.4	6.5	Orange City
908.07	6.7	5.3	4.9	Orange City
908.08	2.8	1.5	0.0	Orange City
909.03	1.7	3.2	1.6	DeBary
909.04	1.1	0.3	4.2	DeBary
909.05	2.9	2.3	2.6	DeBary
909.06	9.7	7.5	8.7	DeBary
910.01	4.8	5.5	5.3	Lake Helen
910.05	2.1	1.3	0.8	Deltona
910.15	3.5	3.2	2.8	Deltona
910.16	6.3	2.0	1.5	Deltona
910.17	3.1	2.4	4.8	Deltona
910.18	7.0	3.7	2.3	Deltona
910.19	1.1	2.0	1.6	Deltona
910.2	3.1	3.4	4.0	Deltona
910.21	2.4	1.0	2.1	Deltona
910.23	2.6	2.8	1.5	Deltona
910.25	4.8	2.2	3.6	Deltona
910.28	5.2	3.8	2.6	Deltona
910.29	7.7	5.6	4.2	Deltona
910.3	3.5	9.7	6.0	Deltona
910.31	3.5	11.7	9.2	Deltona
910.32	6.2	2.3	6.7	Deltona
910.33	0.0	2.6	5.1	Deltona
910.34	6.4	4.0	5.2	Deltona
910.35	8.3	4.6	4.4	Deltona
910.36	3.3	3.9	3.2	Deltona
910.37	8.6	2.0	0.6	Deltona
910.38	3.1	3.3	4.0	Deltona
910.39	5.5	12.3	12.3	Deltona
925	6.1	5.0	5.7	Daytona Beach

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S2301. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Census tract data from 2020 onward is used for consistency, as census tract boundaries are remapped every ten years.

Census Tract	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	Information	Region
601.03	0.0	4.0	5.4	1.1	10.8	4.3	0.8	Palm Coast
601.04	0.0	5.3	7.3	2.4	11.5	7.2	2.9	Palm Coast
601.05	0.0	9.5	4.8	4.3	7.3	5.0	8.9	Palm Coast
601.06	0.0	2.7	6.9	4.2	12.3	12.1	0.8	Marineland
601.07	0.0	7.2	8.4	0.3	18.8	7.0	0.4	Bunnell
602.06	0.7	18.0	5.4	2.4	14.1	4.0	2.8	Bunnell
602.07	0.0	8.5	7.2	5.0	19.9	5.2	0.7	Bunnell
602.08	0.8	9.8	3.9	3.2	20.1	3.8	3.0	Palm Coast
602.1	0.0	8.1	5.1	0.7	13.7	4.5	2.0	Palm Coast
602.11	0.4	12.1	6.2	0.0	7.5	8.0	0.0	Palm Coast
602.12	0.0	9.0	2.4	2.6	7.7	5.8	2.7	Palm Coast
602.13	0.0	6.9	5.0	3.0	13.5	10.3	0.0	Palm Coast
602.14	0.4	5.8	7.2	0.5	18.9	5.3	3.4	Palm Coast
602.15	2.0	10.4	3.6	5.1	12.7	7.5	0.8	Palm Coast
602.16	0.6	8.5	4.1	0.7	13.3	4.0	0.3	Palm Coast
602.17	0.0	6.3	2.7	3.1	9.2	8.4	4.2	Palm Coast
602.18	1.2	7.5	1.7	2.6	9.5	8.5	0.5	Bunnell/Palm Coast
602.19	1.3	8.4	9.4	1.0	7.5	1.7	0.5	Palm Coast
602.2	0.0	7.6	7.6	2.8	12.0	6.1	6.0	Palm Coast
603.01	0.4	5.3	4.7	1.4	8.4	3.9	0.5	Palm Coast
603.02	0.0	5.8	3.5	0.0	7.5	4.4	2.5	Flagler Beach
603.03	0.0	8.5	4.1	2.3	11.2	2.7	0.0	Beverly Beach
603.04	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.9	19.3	9.6	1.5	Palm Coast/ Flagler Beach

Census Tract	Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	Educational services, and health care and social assistance	Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	Other services, except public administration	Public administration	Region
601.03	7.3	10.9	17.9	17.4	17.4	2.8	Palm Coast
601.04	7.3	23.0	10.3	12.1	8.8	1.9	Palm Coast
601.05	7.9	12.8	18.3	9.6	6.5	5.0	Palm Coast
601.06	3.8	18.0	23.5	5.3	7.0	3.4	Marineland
601.07	3.5	11.9	25.9	6.6	4.6	5.4	Bunnell
602.06	1.2	14.9	11.7	14.1	6.1	4.6	Bunnell
602.07	4.6	10.0	16.3	12.1	4.7	5.9	Bunnell
602.08	7.9	11.5	19.1	8.2	1.8	7.0	Palm Coast
602.1	9.3	7.6	22.8	11.0	6.7	8.5	Palm Coast
602.11	6.0	16.6	22.8	11.6	5.9	2.8	Palm Coast
602.12	7.3	17.2	25.6	11.9	4.6	3.2	Palm Coast
602.13	9.4	15.0	26.3	1.9	3.1	5.7	Palm Coast
602.14	5.4	16.4	23.8	5.0	1.4	6.4	Palm Coast
602.15	6.0	14.3	17.9	8.8	7.7	3.5	Palm Coast
602.16	15.0	17.4	18.6	10.0	4.7	2.9	Palm Coast
602.17	5.5	13.9	22.3	14.2	6.6	3.7	Palm Coast
602.18	6.8	12.0	23.9	16.6	7.1	2.1	Bunnell/Palm Coast
602.19	15.8	12.7	22.2	7.8	6.8	4.7	Palm Coast
602.2	4.5	3.5	21.4	20.4	4.1	3.9	Palm Coast
603.01	9.4	10.1	33.6	14.8	4.4	3.1	Palm Coast
603.02	13.2	14.4	23.6	12.9	3.9	8.2	Flagler Beach
603.03	14.4	12.9	33.0	3.4	3.4	4.1	Beverly Beach
603.04	10.9	8.3	16.9	12.6	1.2	10.9	Palm Coast/Flagler Beach

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03, Selected Economic Characteristics. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

Exhibit 185: Employment by Industry (%), Volusia County Census Tracts, 2018–2022

Census Tract	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	Information	Region
801.01	0	5.6	6.9	2	3.2	6.8	1.2	Ormond Beach
801.02	0	11.9	4.7	4	23.7	0	4.8	Ormond Beach
802.01	1.7	2.9	13.2	3.2	17.6	4.9	5.1	Ormond Beach
802.02	0	2.2	7.9	0	17.3	1.1	0	Ormond by the Sea
803	0	7.1	9.1	1.3	8.7	0.8	1.8	Ormond by the Sea
804	0	3.6	4	3.7	11.8	3.1	4.9	Ormond Beach
805	0	8.3	4.7	2.5	16.4	7.5	0	Ormond Beach
806	0.8	7.7	6.2	0	7	5.7	2.7	Ormond Beach
807	0.5	6.5	6.1	0.5	16.6	2.8	1.9	Ormond Beach
808.03	0	7.8	3	2.2	11.4	0.9	0.5	Ormond Beach
808.05	0	6.3	0.7	0.1	22	4.7	0.6	Daytona Beach
808.06	1.1	4	3.5	2.7	7	2.9	1.8	Ormond Beach
808.07	2.4	2.3	8.9	1	10.7	0.6	0	Ormond Beach
808.08	1	1.1	5.1	2.4	10.2	3.5	2.1	Daytona Beach
808.09	0	5.7	2.9	3.1	19.6	1.8	0.8	Daytona Beach
809.01	0	9.8	4.4	1.2	11.5	13.6	0	Holly Hill
809.02	0	16	10.5	1.4	16.5	3.2	0	Holly Hill
810.01	0.9	8.4	6.3	3.3	16.4	6.9	2.4	Holly Hill
810.02	0	5.2	6.7	2.3	14.6	6.4	0	Holly Hill
811.01	0	5.3	7.1	0	21.2	3.3	4.7	Daytona Beach
811.02	0	5.6	6.8	1.3	14.7	2.6	0.5	Daytona Beach
812.01	0	5.3	4.4	1	7.6	1.8	6.4	Daytona Beach
812.02	0	1.7	5.2	0	0	10.3	0	Daytona Beach
813	1.3	20	5.6	2.6	11.4	10.3	0	Daytona Beach
815	0	10.8	7	0	8.9	11.3	0	Daytona Beach
816	1.9	10.8	5.6	0	20.7	2.2	3.8	Daytona Beach
817.01	0	5.8	3.4	0	11.7	14	0	Daytona Beach
817.02	0	2.4	1.6	0.7	15	5	5.3	Daytona Beach
818	0	10.1	7.2	3.2	24.2	7.2	1.9	Daytona Beach
819	0	1.2	3.6	0	12.3	9.9	0	Daytona Beach
820	3.9	4.4	3.5	4.1	23.5	9.3	1	Daytona Beach
821	0	2.7	5.4	2.4	9.5	6.1	0	Daytona Beach
822.01	0	4.1	0	0	30.9	19.4	2	Daytona Beach
822.02	0	6.6	11.2	5.5	7.2	6.1	4	Daytona Beach
823.02	2.7	7.3	1.7	1.3	15.2	9.5	0.6	Daytona Beach
823.03	0	1.2	1.3	8.8	23.3	0	10.5	Daytona Beach

Census Tract	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	Information	Region
824.01	1.1	7.1	3.4	0.6	10.2	12	2	South Daytona
824.04	0	4.8	5.7	1.5	9.1	2.9	0	South Daytona
824.05	0	3.2	4.7	1.1	19.1	4.2	0	South Daytona
824.06	0	7.5	6.9	0.6	11.4	5	0	South Daytona
824.1	0	15.6	4.9	2.7	9	7.1	0	South Daytona
824.11	1.2	2.4	3.2	2.7	14.3	6.5	2.4	Port Orange
824.12	0	9.8	2.9	4.9	12.3	1.2	5.6	Daytona Beach
824.13	0	0.5	3.3	0.9	24.9	8	0.9	Port Orange
824.14	0.8	6.4	3.1	0.6	21.9	8.9	0	Port Orange
824.15	0	9.3	6.2	0.6	16.4	3	0	Daytona Beach
825.03	0	4	3.6	2.7	20.1	3.1	0.7	Port Orange
825.06	0.1	6.2	2.5	0	16.7	11	2.2	Port Orange
825.08	0.3	9	5.1	1	14.4	4.9	2.5	Port Orange
825.09	0	9.7	3.1	0	15.7	3.1	1.1	Port Orange/ Ponce Inlet
825.1	0.6	7.6	13.4	1.4	14.5	1.7	5.1	Port Orange
825.11	5.4	5.9	8.4	8.3	10.6	5.5	0	Port Orange
825.12	0	5.8	3.8	7.5	12.1	1.4	0	Port Orange
825.13	0	22.3	10.2	1.8	21	0	0	Port Orange
826.04	0	5.4	5.7	1.8	19	9.4	2.6	Daytona Beach
826.05	0.6	4.8	3.8	2.2	7.6	6.9	2.8	Daytona Beach Shores
826.06	2.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	7.7	9	0	Ponce Inlet
826.07	0	0.7	5.3	18.2	3.1	5.7	0	Daytona Beach Shores
827.01	0	6.1	6.5	2.2	16.8	4.6	0.7	New Smyrna Beach
827.03	0	12.1	3.7	1.2	16.5	2.5	2.5	New Smyrna Beach
827.04	0	3.2	6.2	5.1	9.3	4.5	4.1	Oak Hill
827.05	0	7.2	7.8	0	11.7	5	0	New Smyrna Beach
828.01	0	6.1	5.4	3	11.6	0.9	0	New Smyrna Beach
828.02	0	13	8.4	1.8	14.1	4	0	New Smyrna Beach
829.02	0	17.1	3.7	1.8	10.3	7.1	0	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.03	0.1	15.4	3.1	0.4	9.7	5.8	0	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.04	0	14	10.2	2	14.1	5.6	1.6	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
830.03	0	18	5.3	3.4	9.8	2.4	0.7	Oak Hill
830.05	0.2	7.2	4.8	1.5	20.3	10.9	0.7	Edgewater
830.06	0	18.1	6.6	0.9	11.1	2.1	0.4	Edgewater
830.07	0.3	12.3	5.7	0.6	18.4	11.2	0.8	Edgewater

Census Tract	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	Information	Region
830.08	0	6.3	14.4	1.4	22.8	1.6	1	Edgewater
830.09	0.5	17.9	7.4	2	10.8	4	0.8	Edgewater
832.03	0	3.5	5	2.2	12.2	1.8	2.7	Ormond Beach
832.05	0	3.3	5.3	2	11.4	5.1	1.1	Daytona Beach
832.06	0	17.3	2.4	1.3	9.6	0	1.3	Daytona Beach
832.07	3.8	5.1	7.7	1.8	11.4	5.2	2.3	Port Orange/ Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.09	1.8	9.2	3.5	3.9	13.4	5.1	1.5	Edgewater/New Smyrna Beach/ Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.1	0	10.3	0.1	4	4.9	5.7	2.4	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
832.11	0	4.5	13.6	5.2	13.8	2.8	0	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
901.01	5.6	12.6	10.5	3.3	8.8	1.8	2.1	Pierson/Seville
901.02	22.7	17.6	3	5	5.3	2.5	1.1	Pierson/Seville
902.02	0	13.4	12.2	1	14	5.4	0.8	DeLand
902.03	3	16.9	3.6	4.2	8.5	5.8	2.6	DeLeon Springs
902.04	0.9	5.8	6.7	0.3	12.8	5.3	1	DeLand
903.03	0	2.9	8.4	2.2	22.3	3.4	0	DeLand
903.04	0.8	2.5	7.7	2	10.6	6.1	2.7	DeLand
903.05	1.2	15.2	4.2	1.3	13.2	4.3	3	DeLand
903.06	0	5.4	6.5	0.9	12.9	3.8	1.7	DeLand
903.07	0.9	5.1	8	0.2	11.9	4.9	2	DeLand
904.01	0	1.4	7.4	2.5	9.1	1.1	1	DeLand
904.02	0	8.4	1.5	0.3	11.5	9.8	0.1	DeLand
905	0	13.6	2.4	0	20.7	2.6	0	DeLand
906	2.1	5.5	4.4	0	6.5	5.6	1.9	DeLand
907.01	0.7	16.2	8	2.1	4.6	6.2	0	DeLand West
907.02	1.9	11.8	4.7	0	14.2	2.3	1.5	DeLand Southwest
908.03	2.4	15.5	5.6	1.6	14.5	2.8	2.6	DeBary
908.04	0	8.2	4.2	7.3	7.2	12.5	1.2	Orange City
908.06	1.2	10	1.4	4	16.1	6.3	5.9	Orange City
908.07	5.2	16.5	8.1	1.6	18.1	3.3	0	Orange City
908.08	0	3.4	8.8	0	13.7	1.4	0.5	Orange City
909.03	0	5.5	2.3	4.4	15.9	8.7	0.7	DeBary
909.04	0	10.4	4.5	2.4	14.6	7.8	1.2	DeBary
909.05	0	7.1	7.3	0.2	12.8	6.5	1.6	DeBary
909.06	0	6	2.4	0.5	10.9	0.5	0	DeBary

Census Tract	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	Information	Region
910.01	0.3	9.3	9.4	3.5	8.3	2.8	1	Lake Helen
910.05	0.6	17.1	2.2	2.5	12.1	6	0	Deltona
910.15	0.3	14	4.8	2.3	21	7.1	1.5	Deltona
910.16	0	20.6	5.1	0.9	16.2	3.1	0	Deltona
910.17	0.3	13.3	6.1	0	15.3	7.3	1.5	Deltona
910.18	2.3	8	6.5	1.7	14	8.5	3.1	Deltona
910.19	0.2	6.4	4.3	0	14.8	8.9	2	Deltona
910.2	0	4.4	9.4	0.4	12.2	6.1	3.9	Deltona
910.21	0	7.4	6.4	1.2	18	4.6	0.9	Deltona
910.23	0	8.4	4.1	0	6.1	9	2.3	Deltona
910.25	0.1	9.8	3.6	4.3	10.4	6.8	0.2	Deltona
910.28	1.7	5.4	4.5	2.5	12.1	4.9	0.5	Deltona
910.29	1.7	8.5	5.6	2	19.7	10.2	1.3	Deltona
910.3	0	23.7	9.5	0	13.4	3.7	0	Deltona
910.31	0	16.5	4.1	3.3	5	7.5	2.1	Deltona
910.32	0	5.8	4.1	3.3	7.7	9	0	Deltona
910.33	0	12.4	8.1	2.1	8.4	8.2	0	Deltona
910.34	0	7.9	3	3.3	14	15	0.5	Deltona
910.35	0	4.8	7.6	0	11.2	3.8	1.2	Deltona
910.36	0	24	6.5	3.1	7.4	4.2	0	Deltona
910.37	0	4.8	11.7	3.5	13	10.9	4.2	Deltona
910.38	0	17.7	3.4	3.8	14.8	1.3	0.2	Deltona
910.39	0	9.3	0.5	3.4	11.9	3	0	Deltona
925	1.9	5.3	4.8	1.6	15.1	6.8	0.7	Daytona Beach

Census Tract	Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	Educational services, and health care and social assistance	Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	Other services, except public administration	Public administration	Region
801.01	11	17.7	23.4	5	10.7	6.5	Ormond Beach
801.02	6	17.8	13.6	9.5	2.6	1.4	Ormond Beach
802.01	14.8	7.9	19.2	7.8	1.6	0	Ormond Beach
802.02	8.2	11.4	33.1	7.9	9.2	1.7	Ormond by the Sea
803	4.1	13.6	30.3	9.7	7.3	6.2	Ormond by the Sea
804	14.7	18	24.1	9.3	1.1	1.7	Ormond Beach
805	5	17.7	18	17.1	2.1	0.7	Ormond Beach
806	4.9	21.8	21.5	7.8	4.1	9.8	Ormond Beach
807	7.3	10.6	27.9	8.3	2.9	8	Ormond Beach
808.03	16.8	6.9	28	8.7	8.8	4.9	Ormond Beach
808.05	6	27	18.7	8.7	3.3	2	Daytona Beach
808.06	11.1	19.4	37.1	5.3	1	3.1	Ormond Beach
808.07	9.8	19.7	24	15.1	4	1.6	Ormond Beach
808.08	4.4	13.8	39.6	11.6	5.3	0	Daytona Beach
808.09	5.3	8.2	29.2	9.3	11	3.3	Daytona Beach
809.01	7.5	4.5	18.1	24.8	3.8	0.9	Holly Hill
809.02	2.8	13.2	18.7	11.3	2.8	3.6	Holly Hill
810.01	0.6	4.1	22.2	24.9	2	1.5	Holly Hill
810.02	12.5	13.8	14.8	15.1	7.4	1.1	Holly Hill
811.01	6.9	6.8	18.9	20.9	0.8	4.1	Daytona Beach
811.02	12.2	15.7	18.7	17.7	2.8	1.4	Daytona Beach
812.01	2.6	11.7	15.7	11.1	28.7	3.5	Daytona Beach
812.02	5.2	16.2	4.1	57.4	0	0	Daytona Beach
813	4.6	8.6	11.6	13.5	7.3	3.1	Daytona Beach
815	9.9	6.2	10.6	28.4	5.3	1.7	Daytona Beach
816	1.3	6.1	20.8	13.5	9.9	3.4	Daytona Beach
817.01	7.9	9.4	28.6	12.9	2.9	3.4	Daytona Beach
817.02	3	14.4	34.5	11.4	5.5	1.2	Daytona Beach
818	1.6	10.5	21.2	9.5	0.9	2.6	Daytona Beach
819	7.9	16.2	33.6	8.6	5.4	1.4	Daytona Beach
820	8.1	3.8	14.8	19	1	3.5	Daytona Beach
821	12.8	22.6	23.5	14.4	0.7	0	Daytona Beach
822.01	1.9	11.7	12.8	11.5	1.8	3.9	Daytona Beach
822.02	8.8	18	16.3	5.4	5.3	5.6	Daytona Beach
823.02	2.3	11.9	34	7.7	2.5	3.3	Daytona Beach
823.03	7.6	9.6	13	11.5	7.3	5.8	Daytona Beach
824.01	7.2	11.7	17.5	21	2.9	3.3	South Daytona

Census Tract	Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	Educational services, and health care and social assistance	Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	Other services, except public administration	Public administration	Region
824.04	6.2	16.7	23.1	21	5.9	3.2	South Daytona
824.05	8.5	9.6	23.5	11.8	4.3	10	South Daytona
824.06	5.8	10.3	26.9	7.5	2.8	15.3	South Daytona
824.1	4.9	11.9	25.5	12.5	4.8	1.2	South Daytona
824.11	9.7	4.9	18.8	23.4	8.1	2.7	Port Orange
824.12	6.5	17.8	14.9	17.6	4.7	1.9	Daytona Beach
824.13	10.8	7.6	25.2	8.3	2.6	7.3	Port Orange
824.14	9.5	17.5	16.6	10.3	2.1	2.2	Port Orange
824.15	1	9.9	32.4	6	12.8	2.3	Daytona Beach
825.03	6.7	14	24.8	15	2.1	3.2	Port Orange
825.06	5.3	13.4	27	11.4	0.4	3.8	Port Orange
825.08	7.9	13	27.9	8.1	3.2	2.7	Port Orange
825.09	7.3	9.6	20.4	16.2	9.4	4.4	Port Orange/Ponce Inlet
825.1	5	20.6	14	10.3	5.2	0.6	Port Orange
825.11	6.5	6.7	23.3	9.8	8.5	1	Port Orange
825.12	6	7.9	24.8	9.3	13.5	7.8	Port Orange
825.13	4.1	7.3	14.5	7	11.3	0.5	Port Orange
826.04	4.6	16.6	14.4	15.9	3.9	0.6	Daytona Beach
826.05	4.4	12.2	24.2	19.5	7.1	3.9	Daytona Beach Shores
826.06	16.1	22.8	13.1	13.7	4.5	0.8	Ponce Inlet
826.07	6.6	10	21.6	21	5.7	2.3	Daytona Beach Shores
827.01	8.1	13.6	30	8.5	1.5	1.4	New Smyrna Beach
827.03	7.6	12.3	12.7	22.9	4.2	1.9	New Smyrna Beach
827.04	18.2	8	25.8	13.1	1	1.5	Oak Hill
827.05	11.2	25.5	18.2	11	0.9	1.6	New Smyrna Beach
828.01	7.4	25.2	19.2	16.8	2.9	1.3	New Smyrna Beach
828.02	5.3	15	19.4	10.2	6.5	2.3	New Smyrna Beach
829.02	1.2	11.6	20.6	17.4	5.1	4.1	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.03	9	9.2	32.2	7.9	2.4	4.6	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.04	6.9	9.2	17	11	2	6.3	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
830.03	9.9	9.7	11.5	8.9	4.8	15.8	Oak Hill
830.05	3.3	10.5	21.3	6.1	1.1	12.2	Edgewater
830.06	7.1	12	20.7	14.3	2.8	4	Edgewater
830.07	10.5	1.6	13	12.3	2.7	10.7	Edgewater
830.08	6.6	10.8	12.2	13	8.9	1	Edgewater

Census Tract	Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	Educational services, and health care and social assistance	Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	Other services, except public administration	Public administration	Region
830.09	9	4.9	13.3	10.8	16.3	2.1	Edgewater
832.03	8.2	10.8	21.1	24.5	3.9	4.3	Ormond Beach
832.05	8.2	13.5	38.7	5	1.5	4.9	Daytona Beach
832.06	5.3	17.9	33.1	5.9	3.2	2.7	Daytona Beach
832.07	9.7	10.1	19.7	13.4	5.8	4.1	Port Orange/ Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.09	13.5	13	17.5	9.3	4.4	3.9	Edgewater/New Smyrna Beach/Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.1	7.9	9.9	17.5	15.1	13.6	8.6	Samsula-Spruce Creek/ Port Orange
832.11	7.4	7	34.5	5.8	2.7	2.7	Samsula-Spruce Creek/ Port Orange
901.01	5	11.8	18.9	12	4.3	3.4	Pierson/Seville
901.02	4.2	9	15.1	5.8	4.4	4.4	Pierson/Seville
902.02	9.5	4.9	19	5	9.3	5.5	DeLand
902.03	4.8	16.9	13.9	13.5	2.4	3.9	DeLeon Springs
902.04	9.7	20.2	22.2	8.2	5	2	DeLand
903.03	9.3	10.4	21.5	6	3.2	10.6	DeLand
903.04	2.1	21.4	23	13.3	5.2	2.5	DeLand
903.05	5.6	14.1	19.6	12.2	1.2	4.9	DeLand
903.06	11.7	11.5	26.2	9.2	4.6	5.5	DeLand
903.07	6.9	10.7	27	16.9	4.4	0.9	DeLand
904.01	6.2	12.3	20.2	26.8	1	11.1	DeLand
904.02	12.4	9	32.2	4.2	7.3	3.2	DeLand
905	0	17	21.7	6.2	9.5	6.2	DeLand
906	13.4	14.2	22.6	16.1	6.3	1.3	DeLand
907.01	6.1	12.5	15	12.9	4.4	11.2	DeLand West
907.02	6.6	12.8	19	14.2	3.4	7.7	DeLand Southwest
908.03	5.8	11.3	16.1	9.8	4.7	7.2	DeBary
908.04	10	16.8	14.2	8	7.2	3.1	Orange City
908.06	7.8	8.7	16.8	9	5.7	7.1	Orange City
908.07	2.6	16.9	21.1	3.6	1.8	1.2	Orange City
908.08	7.7	11.1	32	17.2	1.6	2.7	Orange City
909.03	15	21.4	15.1	3.7	6.2	1	DeBary
909.04	4.7	14.2	20.5	8.4	3.9	7.2	DeBary
909.05	14.6	7.6	19.2	15.6	3.4	4	DeBary
909.06	23.1	14.6	20.9	9.4	4.1	7.5	DeBary
910.01	10.7	12.7	24.1	9.4	1.9	6.6	Lake Helen

Census Tract	Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	Educational services, and health care and social assistance	Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	Other services, except public administration	Public administration	Region
910.05	5.9	16.8	17.6	8.9	6.8	3.5	Deltona
910.15	4.3	13.2	17.9	6.2	3	4.3	Deltona
910.16	6.9	11.6	20.4	11.6	3.4	0.3	Deltona
910.17	4.4	9.6	17.9	9.8	8.4	6	Deltona
910.18	9.8	14.3	11.1	10.2	5.1	5.4	Deltona
910.19	6.3	10.7	21.9	10.7	8.6	5.1	Deltona
910.2	11	16	14.6	6.4	10.4	5.2	Deltona
910.21	6.6	15.2	18.1	5.4	12.1	3.9	Deltona
910.23	18.5	19.4	23.8	5.9	0	2.5	Deltona
910.25	7.1	14.4	21.8	9.6	5.5	6.4	Deltona
910.28	11	15.1	19.6	13.1	4.4	5.2	Deltona
910.29	4.3	14.7	14.2	7.3	5.3	5.2	Deltona
910.3	4.9	8.5	21.8	9.6	4.9	0	Deltona
910.31	7.6	9.5	25.1	8.3	4.2	6.7	Deltona
910.32	9.1	19.8	26.5	11.7	2	1	Deltona
910.33	9.2	13.7	25.1	8.6	3.4	0.9	Deltona
910.34	8.8	13.4	21.4	4.5	7.4	1	Deltona
910.35	12.4	10.9	27.8	11.4	6.3	2.5	Deltona
910.36	13.5	10.1	13	14.1	3.1	1.1	Deltona
910.37	5.7	8.9	28	5.7	2	1.6	Deltona
910.38	9.2	9.3	27.4	10.4	1.2	1.4	Deltona
910.39	5	16.5	18.8	16.7	4.5	10.4	Deltona
925	2.1	11.1	27.7	13.2	1.4	8.4	Daytona Beach

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03, Selected Economic Characteristics. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

EXHIBIT 186: HOUSEHOLD INCOME/BENEFITS (2022 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS), FLAGLER COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2018–2022

Census Tract	Less than $10,000	$10,000–$14,999	$15,000–$24,999	$25,000–$34,999	$35,000–$49,999	$50,000–$74,999	$75,000–$99,999	$100,000–$149,999	$150,000–$199,999	$200,000 or More	Region
601.03	2.0	3.8	10.8	11.6	15.2	20.5	10.1	9.0	7.4	9.6	Palm Coast
601.04	5.4	0.7	2.8	8.6	19.8	18.1	9.5	12.8	9.7	12.5	Palm Coast
601.05	3.5	0.8	3.6	6.1	11.1	15.2	11.6	19.6	15.9	12.6	Palm Coast
601.06	2.6	3.4	4.8	2.6	5.3	18.3	10.0	18.8	12.5	21.8	Marineland
601.07	7.7	0.6	9.4	7.4	11.8	22.3	11.6	16.1	4.1	9.0	Bunnell
602.06	8.6	5.8	9.1	7.6	18.4	21.1	8.4	9.3	6.1	5.7	Bunnell
602.07	4.6	3.2	11.0	8.1	9.3	19.3	9.0	22.8	8.9	3.8	Bunnell
602.08	3.1	0.0	7.0	4.5	14.8	14.7	15.7	24.4	7.7	8.1	Palm Coast
602.1	4.5	4.3	8.4	8.9	19.3	17.8	17.7	12.1	4.1	2.9	Palm Coast
602.11	2.3	4.1	2.1	3.2	14.1	19.0	16.1	15.9	9.6	13.6	Palm Coast
602.12	5.0	1.1	9.5	4.3	22.3	21.1	15.7	11.1	7.1	2.9	Palm Coast
602.13	5.7	2.9	6.8	13.2	19.5	12.1	11.9	13.8	8.9	5.1	Palm Coast
602.14	2.0	3.1	10.9	4.0	17.8	17.7	14.2	16.8	9.8	3.6	Palm Coast
602.15	5.3	0.6	12.7	0.5	20.0	22.0	11.8	19.6	5.0	2.4	Palm Coast
602.16	2.4	1.9	8.7	5.0	22.7	11.6	14.3	14.9	8.5	10.1	Palm Coast
602.17	0.8	0.6	5.1	3.7	12.4	19.8	18.1	28.1	3.2	8.3	Palm Coast
602.18	9.6	3.1	10.3	7.0	8.0	20.7	13.2	18.2	6.8	3.2	Bunnell/Palm Coast
602.19	0.0	5.0	10.2	13.2	10.8	21.7	17.0	12.5	4.1	5.4	Palm Coast
602.2	3.3	6.5	1.2	5.8	22.4	12.0	10.7	30.9	2.9	4.3	Palm Coast
603.01	4.8	1.0	5.2	9.0	6.5	17.2	15.6	23.2	9.3	8.2	Palm Coast
603.02	9.3	3.6	4.2	10.5	12.6	14.3	8.4	12.6	11.2	13.4	Flagler Beach
603.03	1.0	0.3	6.2	12.1	8.4	8.8	21.0	10.8	6.8	24.7	Beverly Beach
603.04	1.3	2.2	12.7	5.8	10.7	24.9	21.1	12.6	2.5	6.1	Palm Coast/Flagler Beach

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03, Selected Economic Characteristics. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

EXHIBIT 187: HOUSEHOLD INCOME/BENEFITS (2022 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS), VOLUSIA COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2018–2022

Census Tract	Less than $10,000	$10,000–$14,999	$15,000–$24,999	$25,000–$34,999	$35,000–$49,999	$50,000–$74,999	$75,000–$99,999	$100,000–$149,999	$150,000–$199,999	$200,000 or More	Region
801.01	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.4	14.1	19.9	20.1	13.3	8.0	7.4	Ormond Beach
801.02	0.7	1.6	4.2	9.0	6.9	20.4	10.9	30.3	10.0	6.0	Ormond Beach
802.01	3.4	0.8	8.7	9.1	18.8	20.5	16.8	10.3	7.4	4.3	Ormond Beach

Census Tract	Less than $10,000	$10,000–$14,999	$15,000–$24,999	$25,000–$34,999	$35,000–$49,999	$50,000–$74,999	$75,000–$99,999	$100,000–$149,999	$150,000–$199,999	$200,000 or More	Region
802.02	10.5	2.8	5.3	2.6	14.1	17.6	17.0	14.1	2.4	13.7	Ormond by the Sea
803	4.9	4.7	18.0	8.8	12.1	13.4	5.8	14.2	12.9	5.2	Ormond by the Sea
804	3.0	1.6	4.7	10.2	9.2	8.1	12.1	21.1	5.6	24.3	Ormond Beach
805	5.9	1.9	10.5	14.9	10.9	28.0	8.6	5.8	6.0	7.4	Ormond Beach
806	8.2	7.5	23.5	10.4	7.4	12.8	10.1	14.7	4.3	1.1	Ormond Beach
807	4.2	1.6	1.0	6.0	11.8	24.6	12.5	22.6	7.4	8.4	Ormond Beach
808.03	4.8	0.9	7.7	8.7	16.6	25.6	9.9	15.0	7.8	3.0	Ormond Beach
808.05	4.1	10.7	16.3	8.4	12.7	18.2	11.5	17.1	0.4	0.5	Daytona Beach
808.06	8.6	1.3	4.5	4.3	9.6	17.4	20.2	20.6	1.8	11.7	Ormond Beach
808.07	5.4	4.4	7.5	12.2	18.5	17.7	8.0	9.9	10.4	6.0	Ormond Beach
808.08	4.5	3.8	8.2	11.6	8.3	34.6	14.6	9.3	2.3	2.8	Daytona Beach
808.09	20.7	2.4	12.8	12.2	14.5	15.3	10.5	7.4	2.8	1.5	Daytona Beach
809.01	5.9	13.2	11.0	11.5	15.6	16.5	9.8	6.8	1.1	8.6	Holly Hill
809.02	2.7	13.8	14.4	12.7	13.0	17.6	13.4	5.8	3.1	3.5	Holly Hill
810.01	4.3	6.6	12.1	22.0	16.9	19.5	11.3	5.6	1.8	0.0	Holly Hill
810.02	20.1	3.1	6.7	14.3	15.0	18.4	5.0	10.2	2.2	4.9	Holly Hill
811.01	1.4	5.5	8.3	8.0	23.8	21.1	5.9	11.8	3.1	11.2	Daytona Beach
811.02	7.5	4.0	7.4	9.5	12.5	29.0	5.3	12.8	5.0	7.1	Daytona Beach
812.01	6.4	3.0	12.4	11.5	18.7	12.8	21.4	9.9	3.9	0.0	Daytona Beach
812.02	17.5	15.6	0.0	10.3	40.9	6.4	3.7	3.0	2.7	0.0	Daytona Beach
813	3.3	8.2	13.5	22.4	8.3	17.1	11.1	4.7	9.8	1.7	Daytona Beach
815	10.7	9.7	12.4	10.6	3.7	37.3	2.9	7.1	0.6	4.8	Daytona Beach
816	6.4	10.1	12.7	13.2	17.0	25.4	4.5	10.0	0.6	0.0	Daytona Beach
817.01	6.9	3.4	12.6	16.6	12.4	11.7	8.9	17.9	6.6	3.0	Daytona Beach
817.02	6.9	6.6	14.6	20.0	8.5	21.9	17.5	2.3	1.2	0.5	Daytona Beach
818	3.5	0.0	12.1	10.3	31.6	14.0	12.3	9.4	4.9	2.0	Daytona Beach
819	11.9	6.0	17.8	5.0	11.3	12.3	27.6	5.5	0.6	2.1	Daytona Beach
820	19.5	13.9	17.6	13.7	18.9	8.2	1.4	3.3	2.8	0.7	Daytona Beach
821	12.9	9.7	17.7	16.9	13.1	14.9	12.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	Daytona Beach
822.01	16.2	13.2	12.1	8.3	15.9	17.4	11.3	2.4	2.4	0.7	Daytona Beach
822.02	6.9	0.0	7.2	4.7	8.1	16.7	19.4	22.1	11.4	3.4	Daytona Beach
823.02	17.1	2.7	6.1	9.2	13.4	17.7	21.4	8.4	1.7	2.3	Daytona Beach
823.03	13.8	1.8	2.4	22.8	15.3	22.8	7.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	Daytona Beach
824.01	11.8	6.0	12.7	12.7	7.7	16.3	14.2	12.0	2.5	4.0	South Daytona
824.04	2.6	5.2	9.4	12.6	13.2	33.9	12.1	9.4	1.5	0.0	South Daytona
824.05	3.1	5.0	8.0	11.8	6.9	29.3	16.5	15.6	3.2	0.7	South Daytona
824.06	3.0	3.3	5.0	15.0	9.2	22.2	12.5	20.1	6.1	3.5	South Daytona

Census Tract	Less than $10,000	$10,000–$14,999	$15,000–$24,999	$25,000–$34,999	$35,000–$49,999	$50,000–$74,999	$75,000–$99,999	$100,000–$149,999	$150,000–$199,999	$200,000 or More	Region
824.1	4.3	2.1	1.9	9.2	13.1	17.0	13.2	29.3	5.4	4.5	South Daytona
824.11	9.7	4.3	9.2	10.5	14.8	20.8	9.0	14.1	1.3	6.4	Port Orange
824.12	3.4	0.8	8.2	9.0	16.8	31.7	5.6	18.0	5.3	1.1	Daytona Beach
824.13	1.4	1.3	9.1	4.2	10.7	21.3	11.6	22.4	4.4	13.7	Port Orange
824.14	6.0	7.7	10.6	11.2	19.1	23.4	10.3	9.8	0.0	1.8	Port Orange
824.15	4.3	5.9	15.5	16.2	25.9	15.0	9.9	4.6	0.0	2.8	Daytona Beach
825.03	4.9	3.1	8.5	17.8	19.8	16.7	10.3	11.7	6.3	1.0	Port Orange
825.06	6.2	13.5	11.1	4.8	10.1	19.8	19.1	11.8	2.4	1.1	Port Orange
825.08	1.5	0.5	2.7	6.9	8.7	20.8	15.1	28.0	8.8	6.9	Port Orange
825.09	3.3	0.6	9.2	8.1	11.5	12.8	20.3	18.1	11.4	4.8	Port Orange/Ponce Inlet
825.1	6.0	7.4	10.4	10.3	17.1	17.3	10.7	13.8	3.7	3.3	Port Orange
825.11	6.0	3.2	27.1	23.0	10.0	11.4	13.2	4.8	0.0	1.3	Port Orange
825.12	5.7	9.9	4.7	7.9	10.3	18.6	21.2	10.6	8.4	2.7	Port Orange
825.13	10.3	0.0	15.5	4.9	18.8	24.4	23.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	Port Orange
826.04	5.4	1.8	10.0	19.4	14.7	16.2	8.0	11.8	6.2	6.5	Daytona Beach
826.05	4.6	3.5	2.0	17.1	8.9	15.2	22.0	11.5	7.5	7.6	Daytona Beach Shores
826.06	3.0	0.5	3.4	7.9	11.5	5.5	18.5	17.9	8.5	23.3	Ponce Inlet
826.07	4.3	7.3	5.1	5.7	13.1	28.6	6.5	9.8	5.3	14.2	Daytona Beach Shores
827.01	4.5	4.6	4.6	7.9	6.9	9.2	13.1	14.2	8.8	26.1	New Smyrna Beach
827.03	4.5	0.5	6.6	8.7	9.9	14.6	11.1	30.5	3.5	10.1	New Smyrna Beach
827.04	3.4	0.4	8.8	8.6	5.2	20.9	9.7	19.6	9.4	14.0	Oak Hill
827.05	4.0	1.6	9.0	8.0	13.0	11.2	7.1	33.5	6.8	5.8	New Smyrna Beach
828.01	5.6	7.0	7.8	27.0	12.3	10.5	15.3	10.8	3.3	0.5	New Smyrna Beach
828.02	2.6	6.4	5.6	4.8	11.7	18.1	19.7	12.3	11.9	6.8	New Smyrna Beach
829.02	1.9	2.4	4.8	5.9	21.7	24.6	10.7	17.5	6.3	4.1	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.03	6.3	5.1	6.5	5.2	7.4	24.1	21.5	14.5	7.8	1.6	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.04	4.9	1.3	5.1	12.6	14.0	18.0	13.9	18.7	5.3	6.2	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
830.03	4.9	4.3	11.5	7.5	7.7	16.4	27.3	12.3	4.1	4.1	Oak Hill
830.05	6.0	4.9	11.2	11.1	11.6	21.7	12.3	12.4	3.2	5.6	Edgewater
830.06	0.7	0.7	10.1	9.1	20.0	22.4	12.4	17.7	4.3	2.6	Edgewater
830.07	2.1	1.0	4.7	16.5	19.2	13.7	20.3	18.1	3.5	0.9	Edgewater
830.08	7.6	13.4	10.1	15.9	6.8	18.2	11.3	10.2	2.2	4.2	Edgewater
830.09	0.9	6.6	13.7	8.7	21.5	13.5	15.0	14.2	4.1	1.8	Edgewater
832.03	1.0	0.9	2.3	5.2	5.8	19.7	17.6	14.2	10.6	22.7	Ormond Beach
832.05	4.1	0.8	4.7	1.9	7.2	16.6	19.9	24.7	10.0	10.0	Daytona Beach
832.06	0.0	1.9	0.9	11.5	17.7	9.0	16.8	24.8	4.0	13.4	Daytona Beach

Census Tract	Less than $10,000	$10,000–$14,999	$15,000–$24,999	$25,000–$34,999	$35,000–$49,999	$50,000–$74,999	$75,000–$99,999	$100,000–$149,999	$150,000–$199,999	$200,000 or More	Region
832.07	5.2	3.0	13.6	3.8	7.1	26.2	17.7	14.9	6.3	2.2	Port Orange/ Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.09	1.4	3.2	6.6	3.7	7.7	21.6	8.2	28.6	5.5	13.5	Edgewater/New Smyrna Beach/Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.1	2.4	2.2	6.1	5.2	5.4	28.5	10.5	27.7	6.3	5.7	Samsula-Spruce Creek/ Port Orange
832.11	1.5	0.0	1.2	5.4	15.1	14.4	8.1	34.7	8.4	11.1	Samsula-Spruce Creek/ Port Orange
901.01	3.0	4.6	6.9	8.4	11.2	18.4	13.1	18.5	11.3	4.5	Pierson/Seville
901.02	4.2	3.1	7.3	5.7	13.9	32.4	9.2	17.6	4.9	1.8	Pierson/Seville
902.02	3.2	4.6	5.6	15.1	14.4	16.5	15.0	14.9	5.9	4.7	DeLand
902.03	2.0	3.4	7.3	7.6	21.0	19.7	16.0	13.3	2.9	6.9	DeLeon Springs
902.04	5.3	1.5	2.3	11.5	11.8	13.2	19.8	14.5	6.4	13.8	DeLand
903.03	0.7	4.6	10.4	10.8	18.8	22.5	10.7	15.1	1.4	5.0	DeLand
903.04	5.2	6.1	8.7	5.1	12.2	16.2	18.0	10.3	3.4	14.9	DeLand
903.05	4.8	2.8	5.5	9.4	9.2	18.6	17.1	16.7	3.0	12.8	DeLand
903.06	3.2	0.5	1.1	6.8	7.6	17.8	16.6	21.2	15.9	9.4	DeLand
903.07	4.7	10.1	4.3	7.4	17.0	15.3	18.1	16.0	5.1	1.8	DeLand
904.01	1.0	4.1	5.8	2.4	6.9	11.5	33.2	18.8	8.6	7.7	DeLand
904.02	9.4	7.1	5.4	6.6	11.1	22.7	12.2	18.3	1.7	5.5	DeLand
905	9.5	12.9	14.2	19.9	20.5	11.5	5.4	2.9	3.2	0.0	DeLand
906	6.8	7.1	14.6	7.6	14.7	6.1	21.1	17.5	1.4	3.1	DeLand
907.01	0.8	8.7	6.1	2.0	22.6	27.0	12.1	13.3	4.3	3.0	DeLand West
907.02	4.2	7.2	5.5	13.1	14.0	15.1	12.4	18.3	3.6	6.3	DeLand Southwest
908.03	3.3	1.1	3.8	14.5	5.9	16.0	28.3	13.3	9.9	3.9	DeBary
908.04	5.3	2.5	11.0	10.2	11.4	15.1	15.5	14.3	7.3	7.4	Orange City
908.06	11.7	11.8	7.4	14.9	12.9	15.3	12.6	7.0	2.7	3.6	Orange City
908.07	2.5	2.3	13.3	15.6	16.1	10.7	10.8	17.9	0.7	10.1	Orange City
908.08	0.7	2.2	13.4	15.9	5.9	9.0	7.2	24.4	14.0	7.3	Orange City
909.03	4.5	2.1	3.3	9.0	18.8	13.0	19.4	11.1	14.5	4.3	DeBary
909.04	2.7	1.1	8.2	4.7	8.0	16.7	16.5	20.4	13.6	8.1	DeBary
909.05	2.9	1.6	2.7	8.4	5.0	17.8	12.2	28.1	9.1	12.2	DeBary
909.06	0.9	3.0	3.2	8.1	8.8	24.6	12.3	25.1	13.6	0.5	DeBary
910.01	1.4	2.1	5.4	7.4	11.0	22.9	10.6	22.0	13.5	3.6	Lake Helen
910.05	0.0	0.7	3.3	10.7	21.3	12.0	10.0	22.3	7.5	12.0	Deltona
910.15	5.2	1.8	4.0	7.3	14.0	26.5	14.6	16.1	3.7	6.8	Deltona
910.16	1.2	2.7	6.2	12.3	14.6	31.0	12.4	10.1	0.6	8.9	Deltona
910.17	1.4	0.7	6.1	14.2	8.6	28.0	10.7	24.3	3.5	2.5	Deltona
910.18	5.3	6.0	7.6	14.8	13.7	13.9	12.1	18.2	6.5	1.9	Deltona

Census Tract	Less than $10,000	$10,000–$14,999	$15,000–$24,999	$25,000–$34,999	$35,000–$49,999	$50,000–$74,999	$75,000–$99,999	$100,000–$149,999	$150,000–$199,999	$200,000 or More	Region
910.19	5.5	2.9	9.7	9.2	7.2	17.4	20.8	11.6	5.8	9.7	Deltona
910.2	3.5	2.7	4.5	3.5	5.0	21.9	31.6	18.9	5.7	2.6	Deltona
910.21	4.8	3.5	2.2	4.5	15.9	26.6	12.9	19.2	6.5	4.0	Deltona
910.23	1.3	2.7	0.8	7.8	15.8	14.4	16.6	28.2	1.5	10.7	Deltona
910.25	3.4	1.4	2.5	7.1	13.8	29.7	18.8	17.8	1.1	4.5	Deltona
910.28	2.1	0.4	15.7	6.9	14.6	19.9	19.1	12.3	5.7	3.3	Deltona
910.29	3.4	5.9	3.6	3.4	13.9	13.0	28.0	16.7	5.0	7.0	Deltona
910.3	7.6	8.1	9.9	3.3	6.2	25.2	15.5	10.5	9.4	4.3	Deltona
910.31	4.7	0.5	9.4	9.1	17.6	16.5	12.9	15.1	9.6	4.7	Deltona
910.32	1.0	2.1	4.5	2.9	14.4	13.3	30.9	15.8	10.9	4.3	Deltona
910.33	1.2	7.9	6.0	3.0	13.9	22.5	12.8	21.6	8.6	2.6	Deltona
910.34	15.2	3.0	7.6	4.1	14.0	11.9	15.9	25.7	0.0	2.7	Deltona
910.35	5.2	0.0	5.7	4.0	16.8	22.3	18.9	19.4	4.1	3.6	Deltona
910.36	4.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	13.6	17.8	23.7	14.6	5.0	7.2	Deltona
910.37	2.2	5.1	6.7	8.8	8.4	25.7	25.6	15.1	1.8	0.6	Deltona
910.38	1.1	0.0	2.0	7.0	24.2	19.2	13.4	29.3	3.7	0.0	Deltona
910.39	2.9	1.7	10.9	4.6	10.9	14.2	21.3	15.4	8.8	9.3	Deltona
925	8.6	6.5	14.0	12.8	10.7	24.9	11.3	9.5	0.8	1.0	Daytona Beach

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03, Selected Economic Characteristics. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

EXHIBIT 188: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY CENSUS TRACT, FLAGLER COUNTY, 2020–2022

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
601.03	53,611	47,917	53,407	Palm Coast
601.04	55,000	59,466	65,431	Palm Coast
601.05	71,557	80,250	92,000	Palm Coast
601.06	81,736	85,410	106,944	Marineland
601.07	52,877	59,298	64,703	Bunnell
602.06	38,390	43,958	50,238	Bunnell
602.07	59,868	64,630	68,666	Bunnell
602.08	50,466	66,812	80,800	Palm Coast
602.1	52,839	49,286	54,342	Palm Coast
602.11	64,831	72,727	82,875	Palm Coast
602.12	48,926	56,597	60,645	Palm Coast
602.13	46,469	49,401	53,445	Palm Coast
602.14	51,705	57,099	64,761	Palm Coast
602.15	55,842	52,598	60,169	Palm Coast
602.16	-	46,250	72,159	Palm Coast
602.17	65,333	70,909	77,309	Palm Coast

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
602.18	54,063	57,384	60,817	Bunnell/Palm Coast
602.19	59,053	59,559	60,728	Palm Coast
602.2	61,806	66,328	69,698	Palm Coast
603.01	76,210	77,781	85,364	Palm Coast
603.02	45,761	53,750	63,160	Flagler Beach
603.03	85,244	90,469	98,171	Beverly Beach
603.04	55,988	66,332	66,559	Palm Coast/Flagler Beach

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03, Selected Economic Characteristics. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Census tract data from 2020 onward is used for consistency, as census tract boundaries are remapped every ten years.

EXHIBIT 189: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY CENSUS TRACT, VOLUSIA COUNTY, 2020–2022

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
801.01	52,326	59,274	72,600	Ormond Beach
801.02	73,446	85,972	89,167	Ormond Beach
802.01	60,938	65,602	63,716	Ormond Beach
802.02	50,168	63,036	67,629	Ormond by the Sea
803	41,637	42,853	52,802	Ormond by the Sea
804	85,234	92,763	100,648	Ormond Beach
805	39,375	47,550	53,363	Ormond Beach
806	31,653	34,125	35,707	Ormond Beach
807	60,391	69,798	81,090	Ormond Beach
808.03	54,756	57,130	64,391	Ormond Beach
808.05	36,812	41,500	48,467	Daytona Beach
808.06	76,250	80,337	84,420	Ormond Beach
808.07	50,586	53,119	53,105	Ormond Beach
808.08	57,083	53,860	57,806	Daytona Beach
808.09	45,903	39,879	37,458	Daytona Beach
809.01	35,982	38,862	43,109	Holly Hill
809.02	32,568	34,534	41,250	Holly Hill
810.01	35,097	35,665	37,475	Holly Hill
810.02	36,389	38,500	37,133	Holly Hill
811.01	39,126	43,607	57,679	Daytona Beach
811.02	49,792	54,028	57,298	Daytona Beach
812.01	40,181	44,912	49,544	Daytona Beach
812.02	30,381	30,438	36,038	Daytona Beach
813	44,306	43,750	38,393	Daytona Beach
815	30,417	38,375	57,745	Daytona Beach
816	30,969	32,063	36,887	Daytona Beach
817.01	37,899	34,208	48,065	Daytona Beach
817.02	40,125	44,809	42,854	Daytona Beach
818	34,019	36,421	42,109	Daytona Beach
819	33,955	38,977	39,858	Daytona Beach
820	19,556	22,292	23,500	Daytona Beach

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
821	26,727	28,986	29,991	Daytona Beach
822.01	22,722	27,191	35,095	Daytona Beach
822.02	67,321	74,349	81,623	Daytona Beach
823.02	41,657	45,582	51,646	Daytona Beach
823.03	31,308	34,201	44,655	Daytona Beach
824.01	32,202	41,196	49,167	South Daytona
824.04	45,697	49,109	51,981	South Daytona
824.05	51,457	54,589	62,557	South Daytona
824.06	65,208	64,398	62,269	South Daytona
824.1	64,010	64,229	80,360	South Daytona
824.11	45,444	50,078	51,597	Port Orange
824.12	46,151	50,515	53,203	Daytona Beach
824.13	68,482	64,938	83,007	Port Orange
824.14	40,452	40,044	46,042	Port Orange
824.15	39,786	40,292	41,550	Daytona Beach
825.03	42,513	39,727	46,583	Port Orange
825.06	49,167	50,700	55,321	Port Orange
825.08	79,244	88,895	88,563	Port Orange
825.09	70,192	73,935	79,311	Port Orange/Ponce Inlet
825.1	40,343	43,327	47,380	Port Orange
825.11	27,267	28,929	29,274	Port Orange
825.12	56,026	58,652	68,333	Port Orange
825.13	25,139	29,167	50,216	Port Orange
826.04	43,971	46,148	47,286	Daytona Beach
826.05	59,880	62,179	73,889	Daytona Beach Shores
826.06	85,156	85,278	98,125	Ponce Inlet
826.07	57,109	54,012	67,867	Daytona Beach Shores
827.01	80,882	80,208	97,955	New Smyrna Beach
827.03	97,784	91,721	86,342	New Smyrna Beach
827.04	81,713	82,344	82,222	Oak Hill
827.05	74,714	72,083	84,310	New Smyrna Beach
828.01	40,076	40,677	40,222	New Smyrna Beach
828.02	52,345	55,263	75,268	New Smyrna Beach
829.02	45,996	57,907	61,217	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.03	58,093	59,052	71,904	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.04	57,419	56,762	67,314	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
830.03	51,681	58,018	71,228	Oak Hill
830.05	47,232	49,682	57,672	Edgewater
830.06	51,466	52,751	56,663	Edgewater
830.07	59,821	61,111	62,977	Edgewater
830.08	35,938	41,000	43,482	Edgewater
830.09	42,095	43,818	48,912	Edgewater

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
832.03	82,314	84,059	94,529	Ormond Beach
832.05	73,906	78,222	92,159	Daytona Beach
832.06	75,114	80,750	91,932	Daytona Beach
832.07	55,770	59,037	63,863	Port Orange/Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.09	69,094	78,097	88,438	Edgewater/New Smyrna Beach/ Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.1	75,991	78,936	75,417	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
832.11	102,911	105,403	110,833	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
901.01	58,984	77,625	70,250	Pierson/Seville
901.02	50,833	62,947	67,667	Pierson/Seville
902.02	60,208	63,232	59,125	DeLand
902.03	44,411	49,910	56,809	DeLeon Springs
902.04	70,318	78,526	79,583	DeLand
903.03	41,629	39,050	54,534	DeLand
903.04	59,603	57,039	62,083	DeLand
903.05	62,303	66,019	73,409	DeLand
903.06	79,145	86,990	94,291	DeLand
903.07	47,245	51,009	61,154	DeLand
904.01	68,799	71,994	79,464	DeLand
904.02	41,912	50,392	59,500	DeLand
905	25,872	30,841	32,574	DeLand
906	28,611	40,992	49,776	DeLand
907.01	56,600	55,625	60,149	DeLand West
907.02	43,241	49,400	61,250	DeLand Southwest
908.03	69,111	75,668	79,345	DeBary
908.04	48,450	51,807	60,720	Orange City
908.06	36,338	38,845	42,405	Orange City
908.07	43,235	54,417	53,583	Orange City
908.08	77,083	93,958	79,853	Orange City
909.03	73,279	75,565	66,630	DeBary
909.04	71,875	72,598	88,750	DeBary
909.05	79,050	91,023	99,409	DeBary
909.06	52,995	67,372	75,777	DeBary
910.01	63,090	69,111	74,746	Lake Helen
910.05	88,077	85,227	83,750	Deltona
910.15	56,476	64,489	67,163	Deltona
910.16	56,471	58,912	58,315	Deltona
910.17	52,059	56,508	60,170	Deltona
910.18	43,564	52,279	55,417	Deltona
910.19	53,827	59,930	71,836	Deltona
910.2	60,000	68,153	77,494	Deltona
910.21	61,513	65,938	71,013	Deltona
910.23	60,469	78,542	84,800	Deltona

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
910.25	60,174	64,159	68,563	Deltona
910.28	48,404	51,031	57,239	Deltona
910.29	61,464	70,462	79,195	Deltona
910.3	65,337	59,083	64,545	Deltona
910.31	53,548	54,978	57,563	Deltona
910.32	65,433	76,042	83,328	Deltona
910.33	48,571	58,691	64,444	Deltona
910.34	53,718	64,292	67,566	Deltona
910.35	58,568	65,054	71,250	Deltona
910.36	62,174	70,540	75,362	Deltona
910.37	58,875	59,968	72,624	Deltona
910.38	60,883	66,118	72,019	Deltona
910.39	72,043	73,750	79,255	Deltona
925	38,031	39,560	43,918	Daytona Beach

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03, Selected Economic Characteristics. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Census tract data from 2020 onward is used for consistency, as census tract boundaries are remapped every ten years.

EXHIBIT 190: HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (%) BY CENSUS TRACT IN FLAGLER COUNTY, 2020–2022

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
601.03	6.7	5.0	7.8	Palm Coast
601.04	6.7	7.9	4.7	Palm Coast
601.05	6.4	5.9	6.3	Palm Coast
601.06	8.2	6.7	5.5	Marineland
601.07	19.1	18.8	17.3	Bunnell
602.06	19.9	17.8	17.8	Bunnell
602.07	9.3	6.9	8.4	Bunnell
602.08	19.6	15.8	4.9	Palm Coast
602.1	4.2	8.2	7.7	Palm Coast
602.11	8.2	9.0	7.0	Palm Coast
602.12	12.2	11.1	12.6	Palm Coast
602.13	10.6	10.3	11.7	Palm Coast
602.14	6.9	8.7	8.4	Palm Coast
602.15	14.7	19.2	16.4	Palm Coast
602.16	20.0	16.7	12.0	Palm Coast
602.17	6.9	6.4	5.7	Palm Coast
602.18	15.0	19.4	15.5	Bunnell/Palm Coast
602.19	7.2	8.5	12.7	Palm Coast
602.2	14.8	13.9	12.5	Palm Coast
603.01	7.0	7.1	7.5	Palm Coast
603.02	9.3	11.1	11.8	Flagler Beach
603.03	5.9	4.0	3.8	Beverly Beach

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
603.04	9.8	9.0	7.3	Palm Coast/Flagler Beach

Source: 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1701, Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Census tract data from 2020 onward is used for consistency, as census tract boundaries are remapped every ten years.

EXHIBIT 191: HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (%) BY CENSUS TRACT IN VOLUSIA COUNTY, 2018–2022

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
801.01	6.9	5.6	10.1	Ormond Beach
801.02	1.3	1.5	3.9	Ormond Beach
802.01	4.2	6.3	7.4	Ormond Beach
802.02	10.1	9.3	11.2	Ormond by the Sea
803	21.8	15.9	10.2	Ormond by the Sea
804	6.1	4.9	5.9	Ormond Beach
805	17.9	16.0	14.0	Ormond Beach
806	31.5	30.2	31.1	Ormond Beach
807	7.8	6.1	5.1	Ormond Beach
808.03	5.4	9.5	8.5	Ormond Beach
808.05	22.2	19.3	14.4	Daytona Beach
808.06	8.1	10.8	14.1	Ormond Beach
808.07	3.8	3.3	5.9	Ormond Beach
808.08	3.0	3.7	4.7	Daytona Beach
808.09	17.1	25.6	27.3	Daytona Beach
809.01	28.0	24.6	21.3	Holly Hill
809.02	38.4	29.2	23.6	Holly Hill
810.01	25.0	17.8	18.7	Holly Hill
810.02	22.8	23.0	24.5	Holly Hill
811.01	13.7	17.8	11.2	Daytona Beach
811.02	7.2	8.0	10.4	Daytona Beach
812.01	15.5	18.8	16.8	Daytona Beach
812.02	56.0	54.1	41.8	Daytona Beach
813	11.9	10.6	16.4	Daytona Beach
815	29.2	31.7	28.0	Daytona Beach
816	30.3	35.1	32.1	Daytona Beach
817.01	18.3	23.4	19.6	Daytona Beach
817.02	13.9	12.6	12.6	Daytona Beach
818	16.6	22.8	16.6	Daytona Beach
819	36.9	33.9	26.3	Daytona Beach
820	31.3	28.8	28.5	Daytona Beach
821	43.8	44.2	42.6	Daytona Beach
822.01	25.9	24.9	24.5	Daytona Beach
822.02	5.9	8.9	10.9	Daytona Beach
823.02	25.8	31.4	32.5	Daytona Beach
823.03	23.8	26.8	21.8	Daytona Beach

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
824.01	27.9	25.9	22.8	South Daytona
824.04	18.7	16.3	12.1	South Daytona
824.05	9.9	10.1	9.7	South Daytona
824.06	8.2	9.5	10.0	South Daytona
824.1	7.2	7.5	6.8	South Daytona
824.11	17.7	16.6	17.9	Port Orange
824.12	5.1	5.8	9.8	Daytona Beach
824.13	14.7	13.6	11.4	Port Orange
824.14	20.9	21.0	18.8	Port Orange
824.15	19.6	18.7	20.2	Daytona Beach
825.03	7.7	11.7	11.9	Port Orange
825.06	26.1	25.8	24.9	Port Orange
825.08	7.2	4.0	4.7	Port Orange
825.09	8.4	7.1	7.3	Port Orange/Ponce Inlet
825.1	18.9	15.9	14.4	Port Orange
825.11	25.2	22.0	20.0	Port Orange
825.12	10.3	8.9	10.4	Port Orange
825.13	54.4	55.3	35.7	Port Orange
826.04	10.6	10.5	10.3	Daytona Beach
826.05	6.7	7.1	5.3	Daytona Beach Shores
826.06	6.2	4.5	4.4	Ponce Inlet
826.07	7.1	10.4	7.9	Daytona Beach Shores
827.01	6.0	7.8	8.1	New Smyrna Beach
827.03	5.9	6.7	10.3	New Smyrna Beach
827.04	5.3	5.8	6.4	Oak Hill
827.05	5.2	5.6	5.3	New Smyrna Beach
828.01	19.8	21.0	21.0	New Smyrna Beach
828.02	12.4	13.5	5.2	New Smyrna Beach
829.02	10.0	6.2	5.6	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.03	16.5	16.8	15.8	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.04	6.2	7.7	8.2	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
830.03	18.2	15.3	11.7	Oak Hill
830.05	7.3	6.7	10.5	Edgewater
830.06	8.2	8.9	8.9	Edgewater
830.07	9.8	8.2	4.6	Edgewater
830.08	18.6	18.0	25.9	Edgewater
830.09	10.9	11.1	8.6	Edgewater
832.03	6.9	5.3	3.0	Ormond Beach
832.05	13.1	9.8	6.1	Daytona Beach
832.06	9.6	9.0	4.7	Daytona Beach
832.07	13.9	18.2	18.6	Port Orange/Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.09	10.3	10.0	7.2	Edgewater/New Smyrna Beach/Samsula-Spruce Creek

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
832.1	7.0	6.7	3.0	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
832.11	0.4	0.4	0.7	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
901.01	17.0	11.2	17.0	Pierson/Seville
901.02	12.0	17.1	13.1	Pierson/Seville
902.02	18.8	15.9	13.0	DeLand
902.03	16.7	10.3	10.8	DeLeon Springs
902.04	5.7	3.8	5.9	DeLand
903.03	15.3	16.8	8.4	DeLand
903.04	17.9	16.1	14.3	DeLand
903.05	12.4	13.6	12.6	DeLand
903.06	5.6	4.0	7.1	DeLand
903.07	19.9	23.5	21.7	DeLand
904.01	8.0	5.8	6.8	DeLand
904.02	15.5	14.8	11.3	DeLand
905	25.9	23.9	17.7	DeLand
906	24.0	19.0	16.1	DeLand
907.01	10.0	11.6	11.5	DeLand West
907.02	20.4	17.5	17.6	DeLand Southwest
908.03	12.5	12.7	13.5	DeBary
908.04	10.8	12.6	10.2	Orange City
908.06	18.3	19.4	21.3	Orange City
908.07	8.5	5.5	4.5	Orange City
908.08	6.3	8.9	13.0	Orange City
909.03	6.6	5.2	5.0	DeBary
909.04	9.2	6.0	9.1	DeBary
909.05	7.7	4.8	6.8	DeBary
909.06	8.0	6.2	6.0	DeBary
910.01	12.2	13.3	13.2	Lake Helen
910.05	3.8	2.4	9.4	Deltona
910.15	9.1	10.2	8.1	Deltona
910.16	7.2	8.0	8.3	Deltona
910.17	12.4	7.4	8.7	Deltona
910.18	13.5	13.1	13.0	Deltona
910.19	14.1	14.7	12.0	Deltona
910.2	7.4	11.3	8.6	Deltona
910.21	7.9	10.8	10.5	Deltona
910.23	9.2	9.0	3.3	Deltona
910.25	13.6	8.8	5.5	Deltona
910.28	8.9	18.9	14.6	Deltona
910.29	8.8	10.2	7.8	Deltona
910.3	8.9	8.3	11.5	Deltona
910.31	11.0	4.1	5.0	Deltona

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
910.32	5.2	14.5	9.7	Deltona
910.33	20.0	11.8	13.7	Deltona
910.34	20.1	17.9	12.4	Deltona
910.35	8.5	6.1	6.1	Deltona
910.36	6.1	4.8	6.1	Deltona
910.37	15.2	10.1	13.3	Deltona
910.38	5.8	3.2	8.7	Deltona
910.39	16.7	12.4	16.7	Deltona
925	15.7	17.1	19.1	Daytona Beach

Source: 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1701, Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Census tract data from 2020 onward is used for consistency, as census tract boundaries are remapped every ten years.

EXHIBIT 192: HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME (%) BY FLAGLER COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2020–2022

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
601.03	0.7	2.6	2.9	Palm Coast
601.04	0.8	3.0	2.7	Palm Coast
601.05	0.0	0.8	0.9	Palm Coast
601.06	0.3	0.9	0.7	Marineland
601.07	2.3	0.7	0.0	Bunnell
602.06	4.9	1.8	3.7	Bunnell
602.07	0.7	0.7	0.5	Bunnell
602.08	2.9	2.5	0.4	Palm Coast
602.1	2.7	4.4	1.2	Palm Coast
602.11	0.4	0.4	0.3	Palm Coast
602.12	3.4	1.8	1.9	Palm Coast
602.13	5.7	5.0	4.8	Palm Coast
602.14	0.8	1.0	1.0	Palm Coast
602.15	2.5	2.2	2.2	Palm Coast
602.16	0.0	0.0	0.7	Palm Coast
602.17	1.1	4.3	2.4	Palm Coast
602.18	1.7	1.3	0.9	Bunnell/Palm Coast
602.19	1.6	2.2	0.0	Palm Coast
602.2	3.7	2.8	0.9	Palm Coast
603.01	1.0	0.4	0.2	Palm Coast
603.02	0.0	0.0	0.5	Flagler Beach
603.03	0.1	0.0	0.0	Beverly Beach
603.04	0.8	0.7	0.5	Palm Coast/Flagler Beach

Source: 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03, Selected Economic Characteristics. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Census tract data from 2020 onward is used for consistency, as census tract boundaries are remapped every ten years.

EXHIBIT 193: HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME (%) BY VOLUSIA COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2020–2022

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
801.01	1.2	2.4	4.5	Ormond Beach

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
801.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	Ormond Beach
802.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	Ormond Beach
802.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	Ormond by the Sea
803	0.8	1.8	1.3	Ormond by the Sea
804	2.1	2.5	2.8	Ormond Beach
805	1.0	1.6	1.2	Ormond Beach
806	2.3	2.2	0.5	Ormond Beach
807	3.5	3.1	2.5	Ormond Beach
808.03	4.1	7.0	7.6	Ormond Beach
808.05	1.5	2.3	3.1	Daytona Beach
808.06	0.8	0.9	0.8	Ormond Beach
808.07	1.9	2.7	1.7	Ormond Beach
808.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	Daytona Beach
808.09	0.0	1.3	4.8	Daytona Beach
809.01	3.5	3.4	3.6	Holly Hill
809.02	3.5	3.6	2.9	Holly Hill
810.01	2.3	4.0	2.4	Holly Hill
810.02	1.3	1.8	3.1	Holly Hill
811.01	1.2	0.8	2.9	Daytona Beach
811.02	0.5	0.6	1.8	Daytona Beach
812.01	6.9	6.7	8.2	Daytona Beach
812.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	Daytona Beach
813	2.1	1.7	5.4	Daytona Beach
815	1.4	4.2	2.2	Daytona Beach
816	2.6	2.7	2.5	Daytona Beach
817.01	3.1	2.5	2.9	Daytona Beach
817.02	9.9	8.3	6.8	Daytona Beach
818	2.6	1.5	1.6	Daytona Beach
819	4.5	2.0	2.0	Daytona Beach
820	4.7	5.9	4.9	Daytona Beach
821	5.1	5.8	2.4	Daytona Beach
822.01	5.8	5.3	11.5	Daytona Beach
822.02	0.0	1.6	2.8	Daytona Beach
823.02	0.0	0.0	1.0	Daytona Beach
823.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	Daytona Beach
824.01	2.8	2.7	2.4	South Daytona
824.04	1.2	0.9	1.0	South Daytona
824.05	2.4	1.2	0.8	South Daytona
824.06	1.4	1.1	0.0	South Daytona
824.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	South Daytona
824.11	0.0	0.0	0.0	Port Orange
824.12	1.0	2.7	3.5	Daytona Beach

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
824.13	2.4	2.5	1.3	Port Orange
824.14	1.9	2.3	1.6	Port Orange
824.15	3.7	4.9	5.0	Daytona Beach
825.03	1.9	2.8	0.7	Port Orange
825.06	1.3	0.7	0.8	Port Orange
825.08	1.3	2.2	2.7	Port Orange
825.09	0.9	0.4	1.3	Port Orange/Ponce Inlet
825.1	3.9	3.0	3.1	Port Orange
825.11	3.7	4.0	4.1	Port Orange
825.12	1.4	1.1	1.1	Port Orange
825.13	11.1	7.1	3.3	Port Orange
826.04	0.0	0.0	0.5	Daytona Beach
826.05	0.5	1.6	1.3	Daytona Beach Shores
826.06	0.0	0.0	0.7	Ponce Inlet
826.07	0.0	0.7	1.5	Daytona Beach Shores
827.01	0.7	1.2	0.6	New Smyrna Beach
827.03	0.0	0.5	0.9	New Smyrna Beach
827.04	0.0	0.8	0.0	Oak Hill
827.05	0.5	0.6	0.0	New Smyrna Beach
828.01	1.1	0.0	0.0	New Smyrna Beach
828.02	5.3	2.4	2.5	New Smyrna Beach
829.02	2.6	2.3	2.5	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.03	3.2	2.5	4.4	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.04	0.8	0.7	1.7	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
830.03	1.8	0.1	0.5	Oak Hill
830.05	0.5	0.0	0.5	Edgewater
830.06	3.6	4.1	2.9	Edgewater
830.07	0.3	0.2	0.3	Edgewater
830.08	2.6	4.9	4.0	Edgewater
830.09	2.6	4.2	3.7	Edgewater
832.03	2.2	1.8	1.8	Ormond Beach
832.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	Daytona Beach
832.06	0.0	0.0	0.0	Daytona Beach
832.07	1.9	2.0	1.6	Port Orange/Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.09	0.5	0.5	0.5	Edgewater/New Smyrna Beach/Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.1	3.1	4.6	1.5	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
832.11	0.0	0.0	0.0	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
901.01	2.3	3.0	6.3	Pierson/Seville
901.02	2.2	1.4	1.7	Pierson/Seville
902.02	5.7	3.2	4.3	DeLand
902.03	0.9	1.7	0.8	DeLeon Springs
902.04	2.2	3.1	3.0	DeLand

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
903.03	3.3	3.5	0.7	DeLand
903.04	0.5	0.2	1.3	DeLand
903.05	3.2	2.0	1.8	DeLand
903.06	0.0	0.0	0.0	DeLand
903.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	DeLand
904.01	0.7	0.7	0.7	DeLand
904.02	3.1	3.7	0.9	DeLand
905	0.7	0.9	0.9	DeLand
906	4.1	4.9	3.8	DeLand
907.01	0.6	0.8	0.3	DeLand West
907.02	2.4	3.2	3.7	DeLand Southwest
908.03	1.8	3.1	4.0	DeBary
908.04	5.5	3.3	9.2	Orange City
908.06	1.6	1.6	1.4	Orange City
908.07	2.1	1.5	2.9	Orange City
908.08	5.0	5.1	2.1	Orange City
909.03	0.5	2.4	1.3	DeBary
909.04	1.2	1.7	1.2	DeBary
909.05	1.1	0.4	0.4	DeBary
909.06	3.3	2.2	3.5	DeBary
910.01	1.7	1.5	1.8	Lake Helen
910.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	Deltona
910.15	2.1	3.6	5.4	Deltona
910.16	3.2	1.1	1.1	Deltona
910.17	0.0	0.7	0.6	Deltona
910.18	4.0	3.6	4.5	Deltona
910.19	4.6	6.5	7.1	Deltona
910.2	2.9	3.4	3.3	Deltona
910.21	4.5	3.1	2.2	Deltona
910.23	4.1	3.2	3.1	Deltona
910.25	0.8	1.3	1.7	Deltona
910.28	2.8	2.2	1.3	Deltona
910.29	2.0	2.6	4.4	Deltona
910.3	1.3	2.0	3.5	Deltona
910.31	0.0	9.8	7.1	Deltona
910.32	0.0	0.0	0.0	Deltona
910.33	0.8	0.5	0.5	Deltona
910.34	1.5	0.0	3.0	Deltona
910.35	4.0	0.0	0.8	Deltona
910.36	3.4	4.1	3.2	Deltona
910.37	1.0	0.1	1.1	Deltona
910.38	0.0	0.0	0.0	Deltona

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
910.39	0.0	0.0	0.0	Deltona
925	1.8	2.5	1.6	Daytona Beach

Source: [2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03, Selected Economic Characteristics](). Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Census tract data from 2020 onward is used for consistency, as census tract boundaries are remapped every ten years.

EXHIBIT 194: HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS/SNAP BENEFITS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (%), FLAGLER COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2020–2022

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
601.03	9.2	14.7	7.0	Palm Coast
601.04	3.3	3.8	4.9	Palm Coast
601.05	5.3	3.5	3.0	Palm Coast
601.06	5.3	4.3	3.5	Marineland
601.07	4.6	5.5	3.8	Bunnell
602.06	19.9	17.8	18.1	Bunnell
602.07	8.3	7.0	8.4	Bunnell
602.08	12.9	12.5	10.8	Palm Coast
602.1	10.3	17.2	11.7	Palm Coast
602.11	8.9	6.2	5.1	Palm Coast
602.12	11.0	5.5	9.4	Palm Coast
602.13	8.8	11.6	10.5	Palm Coast
602.14	5.7	5.5	6.7	Palm Coast
602.15	7.1	7.9	7.0	Palm Coast
602.16	12.1	9.8	6.3	Palm Coast
602.17	12.0	10.4	7.8	Palm Coast
602.18	10.5	12.2	11.2	Bunnell/Palm Coast
602.19	8.0	8.2	4.6	Palm Coast
602.2	11.3	9.5	6.0	Palm Coast
603.01	6.1	6.5	2.2	Palm Coast
603.02	4.6	5.6	6.0	Flagler Beach
603.03	0.2	0.0	0.0	Beverly Beach
603.04	2.4	3.0	5.5	Palm Coast/Flagler Beach

Source: [U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates](). Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Census tract data from 2020 onward is used for consistency, as census tract boundaries are remapped every ten years.

EXHIBIT 195: HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS/SNAP BENEFITS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (%), VOLUSIA COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2020–2022

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
801.01	6.7	4.3	4.2	Ormond Beach
801.02	0.9	1.0	1.1	Ormond Beach
802.01	3.2	5.0	0.0	Ormond Beach
802.02	3.8	2.3	3.4	Ormond by the Sea
803	9.9	8.9	9.5	Ormond by the Sea
804	8.3	8.0	5.6	Ormond Beach
805	6.3	4.6	8.1	Ormond Beach
806	13.5	14.0	12.3	Ormond Beach

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
807	4.1	3.2	4.4	Ormond Beach
808.03	8.0	10.3	6.1	Ormond Beach
808.05	26.7	26.9	24.0	Daytona Beach
808.06	5.8	4.6	3.5	Ormond Beach
808.07	10.2	11.2	9.6	Ormond Beach
808.08	5.2	5.2	4.6	Daytona Beach
808.09	6.6	9.2	14.3	Daytona Beach
809.01	26.6	25.0	25.4	Holly Hill
809.02	28.9	32.2	38.9	Holly Hill
810.01	23.8	19.4	19.6	Holly Hill
810.02	30.9	21.1	15.7	Holly Hill
811.01	15.4	15.1	14.6	Daytona Beach
811.02	7.0	5.0	7.6	Daytona Beach
812.01	18.9	16.4	17.6	Daytona Beach
812.02	32.1	28.3	35.1	Daytona Beach
813	11.9	7.5	14.7	Daytona Beach
815	46.5	40.2	40.5	Daytona Beach
816	30.8	36.7	37.0	Daytona Beach
817.01	19.4	28.7	31.3	Daytona Beach
817.02	42.6	41.8	41.1	Daytona Beach
818	18.1	21.4	18.8	Daytona Beach
819	45.5	47.5	43.7	Daytona Beach
820	35.4	37.4	39.5	Daytona Beach
821	43.3	50.8	47.8	Daytona Beach
822.01	45.7	41.1	49.1	Daytona Beach
822.02	8.7	8.5	12.3	Daytona Beach
823.02	14.7	12.0	15.1	Daytona Beach
823.03	15.3	27.3	29.4	Daytona Beach
824.01	25.7	30.7	33.6	South Daytona
824.04	7.7	8.2	14.8	South Daytona
824.05	12.1	10.4	10.9	South Daytona
824.06	5.2	8.5	7.5	South Daytona
824.1	4.7	7.0	5.2	South Daytona
824.11	2.6	1.5	1.0	Port Orange
824.12	11.4	8.6	10.0	Daytona Beach
824.13	8.8	12.6	12.8	Port Orange
824.14	8.0	11.3	9.6	Port Orange
824.15	24.9	27.9	24.1	Daytona Beach
825.03	14.1	10.7	10.1	Port Orange
825.06	8.4	8.5	6.3	Port Orange
825.08	3.1	3.3	3.6	Port Orange
825.09	3.5	2.9	2.1	Port Orange/Ponce Inlet

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
825.1	14.9	17.3	19.5	Port Orange
825.11	22.6	28.8	21.6	Port Orange
825.12	6.8	3.2	3.0	Port Orange
825.13	21.7	40.4	37.7	Port Orange
826.04	4.5	4.4	3.2	Daytona Beach
826.05	2.4	3.3	3.8	Daytona Beach Shores
826.06	0.5	0.6	0.5	Ponce Inlet
826.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	Daytona Beach Shores
827.01	0.4	1.0	1.1	New Smyrna Beach
827.03	1.5	1.1	1.8	New Smyrna Beach
827.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	Oak Hill
827.05	2.4	2.0	1.1	New Smyrna Beach
828.01	11.0	12.4	12.0	New Smyrna Beach
828.02	8.5	14.2	12.0	New Smyrna Beach
829.02	10.6	9.0	14.0	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.03	14.8	13.3	17.9	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.04	5.7	5.5	5.9	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
830.03	5.8	7.6	9.5	Oak Hill
830.05	6.0	5.2	6.6	Edgewater
830.06	6.0	6.2	7.8	Edgewater
830.07	9.6	10.6	12.6	Edgewater
830.08	17.4	14.9	13.7	Edgewater
830.09	11.8	10.5	8.8	Edgewater
832.03	5.4	4.3	5.2	Ormond Beach
832.05	0.4	1.7	1.4	Daytona Beach
832.06	3.7	9.1	11.8	Daytona Beach
832.07	2.3	4.4	4.9	Port Orange/Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.09	2.1	2.7	3.1	Edgewater/New Smyrna Beach/Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.1	4.0	4.2	3.1	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
832.11	0.5	0.5	1.0	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
901.01	16.4	9.4	13.1	Pierson/Seville
901.02	4.1	7.5	8.4	Pierson/Seville
902.02	16.4	14.3	14.8	DeLand
902.03	14.7	13.3	15.9	DeLeon Springs
902.04	6.5	5.8	5.5	DeLand
903.03	13.6	15.3	13.0	DeLand
903.04	2.7	4.8	5.7	DeLand
903.05	15.2	11.9	11.3	DeLand
903.06	1.6	0.3	0.4	DeLand
903.07	6.0	9.9	7.9	DeLand
904.01	7.2	4.1	3.7	DeLand
904.02	15.5	21.0	20.5	DeLand

Census Tract	2020	2021	2022	Region
905	39.8	40.7	34.2	DeLand
906	26.7	31.4	29.8	DeLand
907.01	13.9	14.0	9.4	DeLand West
907.02	20.3	20.5	19.7	DeLand Southwest
908.03	25.8	28.3	28.6	DeBary
908.04	17.8	14.7	9.0	Orange City
908.06	19.7	17.4	18.9	Orange City
908.07	15.5	13.9	12.1	Orange City
908.08	17.3	13.8	9.9	Orange City
909.03	1.8	2.2	4.2	DeBary
909.04	9.7	8.4	7.1	DeBary
909.05	5.9	6.1	8.8	DeBary
909.06	10.9	9.6	9.9	DeBary
910.01	10.6	11.7	11.4	Lake Helen
910.05	6.0	5.8	5.1	Deltona
910.15	18.8	20.3	17.7	Deltona
910.16	15.3	16.0	19.0	Deltona
910.17	15.5	13.3	13.1	Deltona
910.18	20.9	19.9	20.3	Deltona
910.19	22.1	24.6	25.9	Deltona
910.2	34.1	27.8	23.8	Deltona
910.21	17.0	17.6	14.2	Deltona
910.23	21.2	22.3	18.5	Deltona
910.25	9.3	7.8	7.2	Deltona
910.28	21.4	24.0	25.5	Deltona
910.29	11.2	14.3	13.5	Deltona
910.3	13.8	14.2	10.4	Deltona
910.31	12.4	17.8	10.4	Deltona
910.32	12.5	13.0	14.9	Deltona
910.33	16.1	16.6	25.2	Deltona
910.34	14.3	18.1	16.9	Deltona
910.35	21.6	27.0	17.1	Deltona
910.36	19.0	22.8	20.5	Deltona
910.37	17.6	16.6	19.0	Deltona
910.38	19.2	18.8	17.6	Deltona
910.39	10.0	7.8	11.0	Deltona
925	13.0	11.3	13.9	Daytona Beach

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Census tract data from 2020 onward is used for consistency, as census tract boundaries are remapped every ten years.

EXHIBIT 196: DISABILITY STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION (%), FLAGLER COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2018–2022

Census Tract	Noninstitutionalized Population	Under 18 years	18–64 years	65 years and over	Region
601.03	10.6	0.0	5.2	18.3	Palm Coast
601.04	14.5	0.0	8.9	27.6	Palm Coast
601.05	15.4	4.4	8.6	28.6	Palm Coast
601.06	12.6	0.0	6.2	23.6	Marineland
601.07	13.3	0.0	8.5	31.2	Bunnell
602.06	18.5	1.9	18.0	34.4	Bunnell
602.07	20.8	18.1	11.7	32.8	Bunnell
602.08	10.8	2.0	6.6	34.5	Palm Coast
602.1	24.5	11.7	15.0	43.5	Palm Coast
602.11	14.3	0.0	6.5	26.9	Palm Coast
602.12	15.0	0.0	11.8	38.2	Palm Coast
602.13	17.9	5.1	16.6	30.3	Palm Coast
602.14	14.4	6.0	11.5	31.5	Palm Coast
602.15	18.5	2.3	20.2	30.8	Palm Coast
602.16	10.7	6.0	7.9	27.6	Palm Coast
602.17	15.4	1.0	8.2	57.2	Palm Coast
602.18	13.5	0.0	14.2	17.5	Bunnell/Palm Coast
602.19	15.5	0.0	19.6	17.3	Palm Coast
602.2	12.5	0.0	13.7	22.3	Palm Coast
603.01	16.7	2.2	9.6	25.9	Palm Coast
603.02	13.4	0.0	5.9	29.3	Flagler Beach
603.03	17.8	0.0	16.7	21.1	Beverly Beach
603.04	18.4	0.0	8.2	35.2	Palm Coast/Flagler Beach

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP02, Selected Social Characteristics in the United States. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

EXHIBIT 197: DISABILITY STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION, VOLUSIA COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2018–2022

Census Tract	Noninstitutionalized Population	Under 18 years	18–64 years	65 years and over	Region
801.01	14.8	2.1	3.7	34.8	Ormond Beach
801.02	19.3	13.4	9.1	26.3	Ormond Beach
802.01	20.5	9.4	12.7	29.0	Ormond Beach
802.02	19.9	19.7	7.2	37.2	Ormond by the Sea
803	16.7	1.4	13.0	26.6	Ormond by the Sea
804	12.0	4.8	6.3	24.9	Ormond Beach
805	19.1	13.2	12.0	34.0	Ormond Beach
806	18.7	0.0	23.7	30.8	Ormond Beach
807	16.0	4.1	9.1	35.7	Ormond Beach
808.03	14.6	6.3	10.0	38.6	Ormond Beach
808.05	25.0	9.6	17.1	41.4	Daytona Beach

Census Tract	Noninstitutionalized Population	Under 18 years	18–64 years	65 years and over	Region
808.06	17.7	0.0	10.5	45.0	Ormond Beach
808.07	12.9	0.0	12.5	23.1	Ormond Beach
808.08	19.0	1.9	11.8	39.9	Daytona Beach
808.09	13.4	0.0	9.9	35.7	Daytona Beach
809.01	29.3	3.5	25.9	64.2	Holly Hill
809.02	25.1	14.9	24.0	38.9	Holly Hill
810.01	20.5	11.5	16.7	37.1	Holly Hill
810.02	23.5	4.6	25.3	36.4	Holly Hill
811.01	18.0	26.3	11.8	25.5	Daytona Beach
811.02	13.9	3.6	11.1	24.8	Daytona Beach
812.01	20.5	6.7	19.2	31.8	Daytona Beach
812.02	39.6	32.2	39.3	56.9	Daytona Beach
813	16.0	0.0	13.7	26.4	Daytona Beach
815	26.9	5.8	21.3	42.5	Daytona Beach
816	14.9	10.5	12.2	43.4	Daytona Beach
817.01	16.0	7.5	9.0	47.9	Daytona Beach
817.02	20.0	12.2	12.5	59.5	Daytona Beach
818	22.8	11.8	15.5	51.7	Daytona Beach
819	9.9	5.0	6.7	50.0	Daytona Beach
820	16.4	0.0	12.5	58.6	Daytona Beach
821	20.0	4.2	22.6	52.5	Daytona Beach
822.01	31.3	16.1	22.6	70.5	Daytona Beach
822.02	21.9	8.3	15.0	44.9	Daytona Beach
823.02	11.7	3.5	10.3	23.6	Daytona Beach
823.03	12.7	0.0	13.6	19.0	Daytona Beach
824.01	18.5	8.9	16.0	35.0	South Daytona
824.04	22.6	0.0	14.8	54.1	South Daytona
824.05	21.5	6.8	21.1	32.8	South Daytona
824.06	10.5	17.2	5.4	20.8	South Daytona
824.1	17.3	11.8	11.2	40.7	South Daytona
824.11	15.6	0.0	8.1	29.7	Port Orange
824.12	13.7	5.0	7.5	39.2	Daytona Beach
824.13	11.0	2.5	6.8	29.3	Port Orange
824.14	26.3	0.0	22.5	36.9	Port Orange
824.15	24.2	1.2	24.3	40.6	Daytona Beach
825.03	17.6	7.3	10.7	36.1	Port Orange
825.06	27.3	0.0	26.0	46.2	Port Orange
825.08	16.9	1.3	11.7	36.8	Port Orange
825.09	16.0	4.1	12.6	34.6	Port Orange/Ponce Inlet
825.1	15.5	5.0	11.1	29.0	Port Orange
825.11	23.8	17.4	20.2	34.6	Port Orange
825.12	18.9	6.4	11.1	44.2	Port Orange

Census Tract	Noninstitutionalized Population	Under 18 years	18–64 years	65 years and over	Region
825.13	29.8	17.4	24.2	58.1	Port Orange
826.04	19.2	0.0	16.6	26.3	Daytona Beach
826.05	15.2	4.0	7.6	24.6	Daytona Beach Shores
826.06	16.4	0.0	7.5	26.0	Ponce Inlet
826.07	14.6	0.0	7.3	25.7	Daytona Beach Shores
827.01	10.5	3.8	3.4	20.5	New Smyrna Beach
827.03	10.9	3.0	5.2	20.5	New Smyrna Beach
827.04	8.5	6.7	4.7	12.2	Oak Hill
827.05	16.1	0.0	6.5	24.3	New Smyrna Beach
828.01	19.6	0.0	17.1	36.3	New Smyrna Beach
828.02	16.0	0.0	11.5	27.7	New Smyrna Beach
829.02	14.2	3.2	8.5	33.4	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.03	18.4	1.3	16.8	36.2	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.04	17.5	0.0	11.8	27.5	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
830.03	20.5	1.7	11.7	38.0	Oak Hill
830.05	24.8	7.0	21.2	33.9	Edgewater
830.06	13.9	4.5	11.1	26.8	Edgewater
830.07	10.3	1.5	6.2	35.9	Edgewater
830.08	21.7	2.5	19.3	34.4	Edgewater
830.09	18.3	6.1	13.4	31.1	Edgewater
832.03	14.9	7.3	9.3	31.6	Ormond Beach
832.05	12.8	0.8	6.4	27.3	Daytona Beach
832.06	13.6	7.6	8.0	30.5	Daytona Beach
832.07	16.2	1.2	13.8	30.1	Port Orange/Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.09	8.4	3.7	6.7	13.3	Edgewater/New Smyrna Beach/ Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.1	13.8	2.2	9.9	28.6	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
832.11	9.8	0.0	7.9	22.4	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
901.01	14.8	3.2	14.0	37.3	Pierson/Seville
901.02	20.3	2.5	22.8	49.9	Pierson/Seville
902.02	26.9	6.9	27.8	34.0	DeLand
902.03	21.2	0.0	17.8	47.2	DeLeon Springs
902.04	15.2	5.1	13.8	28.5	DeLand
903.03	22.1	9.9	21.9	27.7	DeLand
903.04	16.7	2.5	17.6	28.4	DeLand
903.05	16.7	2.0	21.4	19.4	DeLand
903.06	14.6	4.2	11.9	24.0	DeLand
903.07	16.9	9.1	15.5	34.0	DeLand
904.01	17.9	8.4	18.9	28.2	DeLand
904.02	8.5	1.9	4.3	31.3	DeLand
905	35.8	55.1	24.0	57.3	DeLand
906	12.4	4.4	10.5	36.1	DeLand

Census Tract	Noninstitutionalized Population	Under 18 years	18–64 years	65 years and over	Region
907.01	22.9	3.7	11.4	49.9	DeLand West
907.02	15.5	2.7	15.9	41.3	DeLand Southwest
908.03	21.1	2.1	21.6	41.3	DeBary
908.04	15.5	0.0	15.9	29.8	Orange City
908.06	23.5	0.6	20.2	57.3	Orange City
908.07	28.4	0.0	22.0	49.4	Orange City
908.08	13.1	11.0	9.1	29.9	Orange City
909.03	16.8	0.0	12.5	27.3	DeBary
909.04	13.2	3.3	12.9	29.8	DeBary
909.05	15.2	8.2	9.6	40.9	DeBary
909.06	21.4	19.4	18.4	34.1	DeBary
910.01	10.8	2.4	10.6	33.5	Lake Helen
910.05	17.1	0.0	10.9	39.3	Deltona
910.15	21.7	8.9	15.1	50.0	Deltona
910.16	24.3	4.5	19.0	59.9	Deltona
910.17	22.1	7.4	18.1	58.5	Deltona
910.18	16.1	3.7	15.3	33.6	Deltona
910.19	13.4	8.8	6.9	44.3	Deltona
910.2	12.3	12.6	11.0	18.6	Deltona
910.21	11.7	4.3	10.8	36.7	Deltona
910.23	20.9	3.6	16.8	48.6	Deltona
910.25	16.1	5.3	12.5	49.6	Deltona
910.28	15.4	2.9	14.2	30.8	Deltona
910.29	12.6	1.6	6.4	35.3	Deltona
910.3	17.7	3.4	15.0	43.2	Deltona
910.31	15.5	5.1	14.1	30.0	Deltona
910.32	13.2	0.0	7.8	39.0	Deltona
910.33	12.4	0.0	11.8	27.1	Deltona
910.34	18.9	3.5	17.5	62.2	Deltona
910.35	17.0	5.1	14.5	59.0	Deltona
910.36	22.5	2.6	22.4	42.0	Deltona
910.37	17.1	7.3	9.6	57.0	Deltona
910.38	14.1	6.6	8.5	46.3	Deltona
910.39	14.4	0.0	11.9	35.9	Deltona
925	15.8	29.4	12.4	39.7	Daytona Beach

Source: 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP02, Selected Social Characteristics in the United States. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.

EXHIBIT 198: MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, FLAGLER COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2018–2022

Census Tract	Car, truck, or van (drove alone)	Car, truck, or van (carpooled)	Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	Walked	Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	Worked from home	Region
601.03	614	138	0	0	19	76	Palm Coast
601.04	1,526	164	0	0	101	303	Palm Coast
601.05	1,213	144	0	6	0	234	Palm Coast
601.06	787	171	0	0	33	392	Marineland
601.07	1,884	281	0	0	0	108	Bunnell
602.06	1,876	373	0	0	25	22	Bunnell
602.07	1,727	156	0	27	37	245	Bunnell
602.08	3,444	541	0	0	36	468	Palm Coast
602.1	1,036	216	0	0	21	202	Palm Coast
602.11	2,126	631	0	0	39	339	Palm Coast
602.12	1,411	198	47	0	97	245	Palm Coast
602.13	1,810	462	0	33	28	520	Palm Coast
602.14	2,588	882	0	0	0	747	Palm Coast
602.15	1,598	236	0	23	0	205	Palm Coast
602.16	1,606	67	0	42	28	250	Palm Coast
602.17	1,131	127	0	17	0	179	Palm Coast
602.18	1,396	205	17	11	90	208	Bunnell/Palm Coast
602.19	1,458	148	57	25	28	336	Palm Coast
602.2	1,011	85	0	0	28	130	Palm Coast
603.01	1,290	363	0	0	25	512	Palm Coast
603.02	722	57	0	34	9	318	Flagler Beach
603.03	678	2	4	2	46	352	Beverly Beach
603.04	627	139	0	8	8	256	Palm Coast/Flagler Beach

Source: 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B08301, Means of Transportation to Work. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Data is for workers 16 years and older.

EXHIBIT 199: MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, VOLUSIA COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2018–2022

Census Tract	Car, truck, or van (drove alone)	Car, truck, or van (carpooled)	Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	Walked	Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	Worked from home	Region
801.01	1,745	113	0	0	62	225	Ormond Beach
801.02	1,358	77	0	45	0	409	Ormond Beach
802.01	318	57	0	0	18	176	Ormond Beach
802.02	900	54	0	10	0	98	Ormond by the Sea
803	709	20	21	22	11	463	Ormond by the Sea
804	1,139	53	0	31	25	354	Ormond Beach
805	761	215	19	29	29	266	Ormond Beach

Census Tract	Car, truck, or van (drove alone)	Car, truck, or van (carpooled)	Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	Walked	Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	Worked from home	Region
806	1,052	53	37	11	43	52	Ormond Beach
807	1,960	35	0	20	40	234	Ormond Beach
808.03	2,007	168	0	48	51	192	Ormond Beach
808.05	2,005	388	0	0	72	333	Daytona Beach
808.06	699	58	0	9	0	328	Ormond Beach
808.07	1,896	34	0	0	51	189	Ormond Beach
808.08	2,091	99	0	69	30	141	Daytona Beach
808.09	1,429	203	32	0	31	165	Daytona Beach
809.01	1,179	69	168	65	34	39	Holly Hill
809.02	1,310	17	9	0	14	47	Holly Hill
810.01	619	107	64	90	67	30	Holly Hill
810.02	733	54	0	77	65	22	Holly Hill
811.01	959	73	81	11	27	159	Daytona Beach
811.02	808	13	19	6	9	67	Daytona Beach
812.01	1,175	15	0	102	51	100	Daytona Beach
812.02	117	14	0	130	0	23	Daytona Beach
813	669	57	0	97	30	78	Daytona Beach
815	359	85	17	6	48	46	Daytona Beach
816	854	263	5	35	80	36	Daytona Beach
817.01	972	338	0	0	127	66	Daytona Beach
817.02	1,605	161	110	0	62	58	Daytona Beach
818	796	193	75	95	76	95	Daytona Beach
819	619	330	11	0	32	50	Daytona Beach
820	256	173	18	92	8	49	Daytona Beach
821	649	236	129	77	0	104	Daytona Beach
822.01	1,014	406	46	106	117	179	Daytona Beach
822.02	693	3	0	0	0	72	Daytona Beach
823.02	1,553	68	0	0	0	95	Daytona Beach
823.03	1,508	155	48	18	106	115	Daytona Beach
824.01	1,363	56	36	57	25	164	South Daytona
824.04	928	229	0	30	8	24	South Daytona
824.05	1,531	110	0	12	22	187	South Daytona
824.06	1,092	85	0	0	0	172	South Daytona
824.1	2,635	63	0	36	74	397	South Daytona
824.11	1,417	65	0	0	10	117	Port Orange
824.12	1,328	56	0	11	122	78	Daytona Beach
824.13	1,208	125	0	20	15	326	Port Orange
824.14	1,389	64	8	9	27	245	Port Orange
824.15	670	151	39	0	7	68	Daytona Beach
825.03	2,398	0	13	131	52	179	Port Orange

Census Tract	Car, truck, or van (drove alone)	Car, truck, or van (carpooled)	Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	Walked	Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	Worked from home	Region
825.06	1,899	454	43	0	12	170	Port Orange
825.08	1,700	128	0	22	70	147	Port Orange
825.09	1,643	265	0	0	32	201	Port Orange/Ponce Inlet
825.1	1,064	109	0	33	55	189	Port Orange
825.11	659	71	0	18	31	159	Port Orange
825.12	2,091	200	0	0	0	187	Port Orange
825.13	484	134	0	0	25	130	Port Orange
826.04	821	75	41	8	108	97	Daytona Beach
826.05	1,030	66	0	9	0	220	Daytona Beach Shores
826.06	638	68	0	15	32	334	Ponce Inlet
826.07	622	42	0	6	0	187	Daytona Beach Shores
827.01	496	38	6	20	11	136	New Smyrna Beach
827.03	881	46	0	22	23	248	New Smyrna Beach
827.04	588	31	0	13	10	161	Oak Hill
827.05	467	15	0	7	0	300	New Smyrna Beach
828.01	918	18	0	0	42	114	New Smyrna Beach
828.02	850	218	0	15	38	479	New Smyrna Beach
829.02	2,449	148	0	0	91	329	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.03	1,886	339	22	0	43	226	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.04	1,663	229	0	30	0	353	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
830.03	1,750	238	11	10	53	207	Oak Hill
830.05	974	5	0	0	6	189	Edgewater
830.06	2,816	144	0	0	224	317	Edgewater
830.07	1,709	103	0	0	150	199	Edgewater
830.08	1,145	108	9	53	36	139	Edgewater
830.09	1,341	196	0	0	8	83	Edgewater
832.03	3,045	240	0	0	57	368	Ormond Beach
832.05	1,613	99	0	11	26	337	Daytona Beach
832.06	250	59	0	10	0	51	Daytona Beach
832.07	3,085	430	0	0	30	280	Port Orange/Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.09	2,161	97	0	35	72	484	Edgewater/New Smyrna Beach/ Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.1	2,350	161	0	12	105	192	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
832.11	1,987	151	0	0	203	434	Samsula-Spruce Creek/Port Orange
901.01	1,788	146	0	74	45	155	Pierson/Seville
901.02	831	414	0	77	7	88	Pierson/Seville
902.02	2,108	283	0	0	17	204	DeLand
902.03	1,494	277	0	66	0	315	DeLeon Springs
902.04	3,004	242	0	30	20	617	DeLand
903.03	857	44	0	0	0	109	DeLand

Census Tract	Car, truck, or van (drove alone)	Car, truck, or van (carpooled)	Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	Walked	Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	Worked from home	Region
903.04	2,040	60	29	32	20	319	DeLand
903.05	1,749	64	0	10	43	163	DeLand
903.06	2,524	60	0	0	0	1021	DeLand
903.07	2,183	408	0	16	0	461	DeLand
904.01	1,205	42	0	9	0	191	DeLand
904.02	584	84	11	37	0	126	DeLand
905	321	28	0	28	14	139	DeLand
906	2,139	256	0	51	147	205	DeLand
907.01	1,445	188	0	0	76	275	DeLand West
907.02	1,775	243	25	9	305	139	DeLand Southwest
908.03	2,175	224	61	0	15	540	DeBary
908.04	2,472	231	0	34	21	406	Orange City
908.06	1,870	101	0	21	54	111	Orange City
908.07	1,645	0	0	15	23	73	Orange City
908.08	865	0	0	11	128	155	Orange City
909.03	1,450	0	0	0	0	354	DeBary
909.04	2,605	98	74	36	61	527	DeBary
909.05	3,248	591	0	0	107	404	DeBary
909.06	1,233	59	0	0	1	421	DeBary
910.01	2,507	155	0	7	39	228	Lake Helen
910.05	565	75	0	26	30	265	Deltona
910.15	1,691	247	9	8	71	266	Deltona
910.16	2,202	298	0	0	58	327	Deltona
910.17	1,429	227	0	9	38	185	Deltona
910.18	2,395	253	0	0	65	458	Deltona
910.19	2,229	352	0	0	38	402	Deltona
910.2	2,887	519	36	0	0	600	Deltona
910.21	877	58	4	12	31	131	Deltona
910.23	1,177	138	0	9	12	118	Deltona
910.25	1,661	220	0	0	9	278	Deltona
910.28	1,922	199	0	9	48	90	Deltona
910.29	1,996	151	19	0	64	245	Deltona
910.3	777	163	0	0	11	162	Deltona
910.31	1,572	125	21	12	10	509	Deltona
910.32	1,156	252	0	0	0	214	Deltona
910.33	1,334	125	0	0	0	57	Deltona
910.34	1,303	395	4	0	0	293	Deltona
910.35	1,731	161	0	0	38	123	Deltona
910.36	1,243	98	0	15	15	264	Deltona
910.37	1,670	180	0	0	18	191	Deltona

Census Tract	Car, truck, or van (drove alone)	Car, truck, or van (carpooled)	Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	Walked	Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	Worked from home	Region
910.38	1,720	117	0	0	0	216	Deltona
910.39	979	88	0	0	29	169	Deltona
925	2,253	281	48	187	184	176	Daytona Beach

Source: 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B08301, Means of Transportation to Work. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Data is for workers 16 years and older.

EXHIBIT 200: TRAVEL TIME TO WORK, FLAGLER COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2018–2022

Census Tract	Less than 5 minutes	5–9 minutes	10–14 minutes	15–19 minutes	20–24 minutes	25–29 minutes	30–34 minutes	35–39 minutes	40–44 minutes	45–59 minutes	60–89 minutes	90 or more minutes	Region
601.03	0	79	155	158	150	40	8	15	51	46	31	38	Palm Coast
601.04	0	89	465	297	315	81	198	54	16	103	43	130	Palm Coast
601.05	32	76	168	139	248	88	131	67	45	160	165	44	Palm Coast
601.06	29	42	68	24	159	33	147	0	0	222	157	113	Marineland
601.07	10	88	239	426	181	97	548	10	191	145	109	121	Bunnell
602.06	0	55	189	242	307	119	769	74	156	81	247	52	Bunnell
602.07	91	46	209	414	202	27	434	166	35	58	197	68	Bunnell
602.08	0	355	733	897	617	271	466	126	190	148	131	87	Palm Coast
602.1	12	177	286	144	131	34	102	50	83	55	124	75	Palm Coast
602.11	0	193	409	359	280	35	471	169	433	281	153	13	Palm Coast
602.12	0	50	324	298	209	0	202	84	185	208	105	89	Palm Coast
602.13	0	321	322	486	111	107	369	79	252	203	42	41	Palm Coast
602.14	0	378	982	506	157	0	577	130	101	273	283	83	Palm Coast
602.15	106	49	395	127	251	55	292	81	102	163	54	182	Palm Coast
602.16	27	0	314	370	217	192	246	101	5	98	96	77	Palm Coast
602.17	17	154	232	382	58	14	260	25	0	64	57	12	Palm Coast
602.18	5	163	391	353	144	39	187	54	47	218	93	30	Bunnell/Palm Coast
602.19	25	147	460	308	91	11	136	72	155	61	99	151	Palm Coast
602.2	35	186	143	145	39	73	227	85	24	78	76	13	Palm Coast
603.01	12	241	215	302	231	45	326	82	29	149	23	23	Palm Coast
603.02	63	61	28	137	189	83	108	5	21	31	87	9	Flagler Beach
603.03	47	190	18	27	118	28	63	8	1	167	3	62	Beverly Beach
603.04	8	19	255	115	156	8	41	22	8	116	0	34	Palm Coast/ Flagler Beach

Source: 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B08134, Means of Transportation to Work by Travel Time to Work. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Data is for workers 16 years and older who did not work at home.

EXHIBIT 201: TRAVEL TIME TO WORK, VOLUSIA COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2022

Census Tract	Less than 5 minutes	5–9 minutes	10–14 minutes	15–19 minutes	20–24 minutes	25–29 minutes	30–34 minutes	35–39 minutes	40–44 minutes	45–59 minutes	60–89 minutes	90 or more minutes	Region
801.01	90	40	428	352	395	326	92	18	0	118	41	20	Ormond Beach
801.02	45	55	165	305	341	218	165	0	57	0	73	56	Ormond Beach
802.01	0	33	25	37	61	19	114	38	27	29	10	0	Ormond Beach
802.02	25	69	62	38	187	52	194	35	40	150	91	21	Ormond by the Sea
803	6	77	12	207	199	35	122	64	8	53	0	0	Ormond by the Sea
804	63	128	260	314	185	45	58	20	43	10	67	55	Ormond Beach
805	10	35	315	235	148	11	50	70	9	79	22	69	Ormond Beach
806	170	135	96	214	209	112	124	0	0	54	61	21	Ormond Beach
807	17	178	301	205	511	178	320	22	83	169	7	64	Ormond Beach
808.03	0	459	396	570	313	144	144	0	37	98	116	0	Ormond Beach
808.05	0	595	286	491	409	72	315	17	59	54	110	79	Daytona Beach
808.06	0	88	150	229	95	129	49	0	0	11	8	7	Ormond Beach
808.07	89	41	564	221	335	288	237	66	23	79	0	38	Ormond Beach
808.08	0	505	212	559	184	165	108	0	295	20	169	72	Daytona Beach
808.09	0	619	429	317	120	49	68	19	0	13	43	18	Daytona Beach
809.01	16	113	312	333	240	42	124	67	15	168	94	0	Holly Hill
809.02	25	215	173	270	77	82	209	53	84	9	120	33	Holly Hill
810.01	5	175	108	199	89	5	88	134	23	20	65	36	Holly Hill
810.02	69	107	214	209	125	29	48	0	16	43	66	17	Holly Hill
811.01	113	56	137	247	281	42	42	15	33	93	47	45	Daytona Beach
811.02	5	154	153	234	110	16	17	0	20	110	23	13	Daytona Beach
812.01	29	101	138	489	225	0	212	0	0	0	149	0	Daytona Beach
812.02	0	79	90	0	26	0	43	0	0	0	23	0	Daytona Beach
813	72	158	37	230	81	0	219	7	17	29	0	3	Daytona Beach
815	74	151	39	161	15	0	19	10	26	32	7	0	Daytona Beach
816	4	139	352	219	166	49	183	14	11	5	44	51	Daytona Beach
817.01	0	193	204	438	262	101	84	0	36	76	0	43	Daytona Beach
817.02	0	195	474	431	455	46	64	91	0	61	9	112	Daytona Beach
818	0	351	443	251	79	11	58	0	0	20	13	9	Daytona Beach
819	0	163	481	105	32	0	157	43	0	13	11	4	Daytona Beach
820	0	105	42	165	60	49	74	0	0	103	0	0	Daytona Beach
821	39	153	124	303	118	28	138	0	35	109	44	0	Daytona Beach
822.01	58	361	341	515	41	30	94	34	36	123	56	0	Daytona Beach
822.02	38	124	153	129	42	81	95	35	8	5	0	5	Daytona Beach
823.02	49	109	415	452	187	10	226	39	0	79	37	18	Daytona Beach
823.03	0	280	458	302	360	89	328	0	18	0	0	0	Daytona Beach
824.01	0	148	323	481	204	49	78	60	41	52	75	26	South Daytona
824.04	52	93	475	340	70	36	66	0	0	17	42	4	South Daytona

Census Tract	Less than 5 minutes	5–9 minutes	10–14 minutes	15–19 minutes	20–24 minutes	25–29 minutes	30–34 minutes	35–39 minutes	40–44 minutes	45–59 minutes	60–89 minutes	90 or more minutes	Region
824.05	67	235	335	305	219	180	161	17	87	12	23	34	South Daytona
824.06	0	145	180	224	238	101	101	20	17	59	53	39	South Daytona
824.1	30	194	275	715	787	101	237	20	49	245	119	51	South Daytona
824.11	0	207	411	327	142	81	98	5	74	93	0	54	Port Orange
824.12	47	235	409	347	77	33	105	11	0	114	139	0	Daytona Beach
824.13	0	294	255	327	212	23	180	15	0	14	35	13	Port Orange
824.14	19	94	344	169	181	187	319	23	35	0	109	17	Port Orange
824.15	78	141	203	127	92	0	93	0	0	44	42	47	Daytona Beach
825.03	324	441	496	321	416	62	226	17	0	176	77	45	Port Orange
825.06	233	184	156	1046	157	29	385	39	50	115	0	14	Port Orange
825.08	47	211	358	373	340	181	208	34	81	46	0	45	Port Orange
825.09	28	73	319	435	291	225	354	21	41	7	112	34	Port Orange/Ponce Inlet
825.1	75	69	56	314	290	67	192	73	10	72	0	43	Port Orange
825.11	0	45	82	95	57	22	230	0	89	40	0	119	Port Orange
825.12	61	307	405	476	487	152	232	0	92	16	63	0	Port Orange
825.13	0	69	93	224	64	20	100	0	0	28	0	45	Port Orange
826.04	56	154	172	99	251	27	124	17	36	12	58	47	Daytona Beach
826.05	49	158	58	302	284	42	46	0	31	18	78	39	Daytona Beach Shores
826.06	0	102	50	83	80	115	139	9	38	61	42	34	Ponce Inlet
826.07	6	175	78	95	128	55	68	0	0	23	18	24	Daytona Beach Shores
827.01	16	46	61	102	97	54	51	71	16	24	14	26	New Smyrna Beach
827.03	68	224	178	77	41	19	107	0	39	116	38	65	New Smyrna Beach
827.04	13	49	116	163	5	11	38	20	11	152	40	24	Oak Hill
827.05	7	97	18	56	40	0	87	77	10	30	67	0	New Smyrna Beach
828.01	26	172	134	230	70	40	130	8	33	24	99	12	New Smyrna Beach
828.02	16	122	79	37	150	38	110	25	154	184	123	83	New Smyrna Beach
829.02	0	390	193	451	261	329	560	88	61	237	118	0	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.03	47	155	261	117	521	519	421	0	32	9	155	59	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
829.04	89	196	438	266	231	110	258	0	66	123	40	105	Glencoe/New Smyrna Beach
830.03	87	205	125	40	152	133	488	183	33	391	126	99	Oak Hill
830.05	70	45	262	87	105	15	93	38	26	46	153	47	Edgewater
830.06	0	183	275	692	352	92	897	32	181	345	95	40	Edgewater
830.07	0	284	262	369	121	43	229	47	217	150	223	17	Edgewater
830.08	95	193	258	138	143	147	72	74	99	83	0	49	Edgewater
830.09	52	342	272	352	190	12	207	38	0	41	39	0	Edgewater
832.03	80	49	565	1378	524	231	253	19	17	72	125	29	Ormond Beach
832.05	70	112	343	336	361	64	271	0	36	51	90	15	Daytona Beach
832.06	10	0	20	34	73	40	59	14	0	48	17	4	Daytona Beach
832.07	0	355	420	449	543	373	765	13	76	306	154	93	Port Orange/ Samsula-Spruce Creek

Census Tract	Less than 5 minutes	5–9 minutes	10–14 minutes	15–19 minutes	20–24 minutes	25–29 minutes	30–34 minutes	35–39 minutes	40–44 minutes	45–59 minutes	60–89 minutes	90 or more minutes	Region
832.09	35	36	42	46	653	148	604	152	100	167	288	94	Edgewater/New Smyrna Beach/ Samsula-Spruce Creek
832.1	70	25	283	295	661	386	302	344	133	31	36	62	Samsula-Spruce Creek/ Port Orange
832.11	26	20	447	278	304	535	91	190	10	28	47	365	Samsula-Spruce Creek/ Port Orange
901.01	118	183	287	129	99	49	325	173	94	184	301	111	Pierson/Seville
901.02	43	187	219	69	52	96	159	150	62	87	146	59	Pierson/Seville
902.02	0	280	375	377	500	41	218	72	144	88	200	113	DeLand
902.03	29	39	245	331	64	129	222	69	28	372	302	7	DeLeon Springs
902.04	142	379	810	297	474	160	364	118	175	166	191	20	DeLand
903.03	0	145	138	162	23	62	50	29	54	190	42	6	DeLand
903.04	35	191	471	89	229	75	716	53	33	126	163	0	DeLand
903.05	0	139	181	282	292	62	315	72	37	200	274	13	DeLand
903.06	25	260	455	267	235	75	391	55	203	252	239	127	DeLand
903.07	14	385	568	343	362	83	345	0	126	149	190	43	DeLand
904.01	49	497	69	75	120	159	156	16	24	58	0	33	DeLand
904.02	49	250	105	83	12	24	8	9	24	64	105	4	DeLand
905	133	85	59	13	16	0	26	0	8	24	27	0	DeLand
906	117	471	378	335	73	183	111	102	388	215	133	87	DeLand
907.01	58	167	327	190	256	26	261	43	87	195	99	0	DeLand West
907.02	37	426	277	696	158	77	173	48	160	149	136	20	DeLand Southwest
908.03	9	35	213	308	434	47	300	24	202	534	309	60	DeBary
908.04	36	218	350	219	298	341	390	70	52	355	411	18	Orange City
908.06	42	122	232	263	304	49	331	47	46	225	344	41	Orange City
908.07	15	393	175	246	259	116	276	64	73	0	15	51	Orange City
908.08	6	179	211	171	36	16	83	0	17	18	113	154	Orange City
909.03	0	58	197	175	409	121	286	0	56	132	16	0	DeBary
909.04	57	122	222	492	512	254	334	193	181	266	186	55	DeBary
909.05	107	296	493	560	1145	290	254	148	73	235	329	16	DeBary
909.06	0	40	243	128	240	9	135	41	61	212	157	27	DeBary
910.01	93	31	168	351	624	221	505	12	111	283	298	11	Lake Helen
910.05	38	7	30	58	91	69	98	24	94	83	79	25	Deltona
910.15	48	153	159	247	164	206	379	140	133	291	98	8	Deltona
910.16	0	50	294	458	299	137	501	81	92	167	397	82	Deltona
910.17	0	93	87	191	261	88	255	169	50	333	170	6	Deltona
910.18	28	265	341	207	424	191	285	110	204	275	361	35	Deltona
910.19	6	22	173	303	753	208	401	44	85	261	314	49	Deltona
910.2	0	0	184	371	383	62	624	660	43	389	526	208	Deltona
910.21	0	11	81	82	218	95	94	19	27	159	178	23	Deltona

Census Tract	Less than 5 minutes	5–9 minutes	10–14 minutes	15–19 minutes	20–24 minutes	25–29 minutes	30–34 minutes	35–39 minutes	40–44 minutes	45–59 minutes	60–89 minutes	90 or more minutes	Region
910.23	0	52	146	201	29	110	413	28	49	140	168	0	Deltona
910.25	0	102	44	178	173	211	307	47	69	272	398	89	Deltona
910.28	68	51	173	299	304	144	454	70	211	173	231	0	Deltona
910.29	0	97	192	383	188	215	237	114	288	214	215	87	Deltona
910.3	0	0	45	42	60	31	257	96	56	131	208	25	Deltona
910.31	12	84	137	168	92	182	228	43	49	379	329	37	Deltona
910.32	37	35	57	155	94	99	135	133	0	232	431	0	Deltona
910.33	28	102	207	72	154	245	300	17	26	192	116	0	Deltona
910.34	24	73	0	61	116	44	455	46	151	228	313	191	Deltona
910.35	0	22	40	114	405	55	507	143	190	297	131	26	Deltona
910.36	15	23	4	194	297	94	256	13	40	98	262	75	Deltona
910.37	0	69	60	300	190	244	120	46	15	112	678	34	Deltona
910.38	0	68	123	83	163	132	390	83	93	357	283	62	Deltona
910.39	0	0	45	24	194	125	149	24	66	221	235	13	Deltona
925	59	317	456	611	521	39	509	0	72	92	226	51	Daytona Beach

Source: 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B08134, Means of Transportation to Work by Travel Time to Work. Date Sourced: June 26, 2024.
Note: Data is for workers 16 years and older who did not work at home.